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FOOD STANDARDS

AMENDMENT NO. 138

The following instruments are separate instruments in the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments and are known collectively in the Food Standards Gazette as Amendment No. 138.

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Standard 1.2.7 – Nutrition, Health and Related Claims

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this Standard under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The Standard commences on 18 January 2013.

Dated 7 January 2013



Standards Management Officer
Delegate of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand

STANDARD 1.2.7

NUTRITION, HEALTH AND RELATED CLAIMS

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Part 1 – Purpose and interpretation

Editorial Note:

Standard 1.1A.2 is a transitional standard that operates concurrently with this Standard 1.2.7 for a period of three years. During the three-year period Standard 1.1A.2 operates unchanged by this Standard and related variations made by the *Food Standards (Proposal P293 – Nutrition, Health & Related Claims – Consequential) Variation*. A supplier can rely on this Standard or Standard 1.1A.2, but not both. At the end of the three-year period, Standard 1.1A.2 will cease to operate. There is no stock-in-trade period at the end of the three-year period.

1 Purpose

This Standard –

- (a) sets out the claims that can be made on labels or in advertisements about the nutritional content of food (described as nutrition content claims) and the claims that can be made on labels or in advertisements about the relationship between a food or a property of a food, and a health effect (described as health claims); and
- (b) describes the conditions under which such claims can be made, and
- (c) describes the circumstances in which endorsements can be provided on labels or in advertisements.

2 Interpretation

In this Standard –

average energy content is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

biologically active substance is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

biomarker means a measurable biological parameter that is predictive of the risk of a serious disease when present at an abnormal level in the human body.

carbohydrate is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

dietary fibre is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

endorsement means a nutrition content claim or a health claim that is made with the permission of an endorsing body.

endorsing body is a not-for-profit entity which has a nutrition- or health-related purpose or function that permits a supplier to make an endorsement.

fat is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

food group means any of the following groups –

- (a) bread (both leavened or unleavened), grains, rice, pasta and noodles;
- (b) fruit, vegetables, herbs, spices and fungi;
- (c) milk and milk products as standardised in Part 2.5 and analogues derived from legumes and cereals mentioned in Column 1 of the Table to clause 3 in Standard 1.3.2;
- (d) meat, fish, eggs, nuts, seeds and dried legumes;
- (e) fats including butter, edible oils and edible oil spreads.

fruit means the edible portion of a plant or constituents of the edible portion that are present in the typical proportion of the whole fruit (with or without the peel or water), but does not include nuts, spices, herbs, fungi, legumes and seeds.

fvnl is as defined in item 4 of Schedule 5 for the purpose of calculating V points.

general level health claim means a health claim that is not a high level health claim.

gluten means the main protein in wheat, rye, oats, barley, triticale and spelt relevant to the medical conditions coeliac disease and dermatitis herpetiformis.

glycaemic index (GI) means a measure of the blood glucose raising ability of the digestible carbohydrates in a given food as determined by a recognised scientific method.

Editorial note:

A method for determining glycaemic index of carbohydrates in foods is described in the Standards Australia Australian Standard Glycemic index of foods (AS 4694 – 2007). In particular, glycaemic index testing is carried out by the determination of glycaemic (blood glucose) responses in human volunteers (in–vivo testing).

The objective of AS 4694 - 2007 is to establish the recognised scientific method as the standard method for the determination of glycaemic index (GI) in foods.

health claim means a claim which states, suggests or implies that a food or a property of food has, or may have, a health effect.

Editorial note:

For the definition of claim, see clause 2 of Standard 1.1.1.

health effect means an effect on the human body, including an effect on one or more of the following –

- (a) a biochemical process or outcome;
- (b) a physiological process or outcome;
- (c) a functional process or outcome;
- (d) growth and development;
- (e) physical performance;
- (f) mental performance;
- (g) a disease, disorder or condition.

high level health claim means a health claim that refers to a serious disease or a biomarker of a serious disease.

meets the NPSC means that the nutrient profiling score of a food described in Column 1 of Schedule 4 is less than the number specified for that food in Column 2 of that Schedule.

monounsaturated fatty acids is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

NPSC means the nutrient profiling scoring criterion.

nutrient profiling score means the final score calculated pursuant to the method described in Schedule 5.

nutrition content claim means a claim about –

- (a) the presence or absence of –
 - (i) a biologically active substance; or
 - (ii) dietary fibre; or
 - (iii) energy; or
 - (iv) minerals; or
 - (v) potassium; or
 - (vi) protein; or
 - (vii) carbohydrate; or
 - (viii) fat; or
 - (ix) the components of any one of protein, carbohydrate or fat; or
 - (x) salt; or
 - (xi) sodium; or
 - (xii) vitamins; or
- (b) glycaemic index or glycaemic load;

that does not refer to the presence or absence of alcohol, and is not a health claim.

Editorial note:

For the definition of claim, see clause 2 of Standard 1.1.1.

polyunsaturated fatty acids is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

property of food means a component, ingredient, constituent or other feature of food.

reference food means a food that is –

- (a) of the same type as the food for which a claim is made and that has not been further processed, formulated, reformulated or modified to increase or decrease the energy value or the amount of the nutrient for which the claim is made; or
- (b) a dietary substitute for the food in the same food group as the food for which a claim is made.

Editorial note:

An example for paragraph (a) is reduced fat milk compared to whole milk (the reference food).
An example for paragraph (b) is milk alternatives compared to milk products (the reference food).

salt is as defined in Standard 2.10.2.

saturated fatty acids is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

serious disease means a disease, disorder or condition which is generally diagnosed, treated or managed in consultation with or with supervision by a health care professional.

small package is as defined in Standard 1.2.1.

sugars is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

trans fatty acids is as defined in Standard 1.2.8.

vegetable means the edible portion of a plant or constituents of the edible portion that are present in the typical proportion of the whole vegetable (with or without the peel or water) but does not include nuts, spices, herbs, fungi, dried legumes (including dried legumes that have been cooked or rehydrated) and seeds.

Part 2 – Claims framework and general principles

3 Nutrition content claims or health claims not to be made about certain foods

A nutrition content claim or health claim must not be made about –

- (a) kava; or
- (b) a food that contains more than 1.15% alcohol by volume, other than a nutrition content claim about energy content or carbohydrate content; or
- (c) an infant formula product.

Editorial note:

Kava is standardised in Standard 2.6.3.

Infant formula product is standardised in Standard 2.9.1.

4 Standard does not apply to certain foods

This Standard does not apply to food that is –

- (a) intended for further processing, packaging or labelling prior to retail sale; or
- (b) delivered to a vulnerable person by a delivered meal organisation; or
- (c) provided to a patient in a hospital or other similar institution, other than food in a package.

Editorial Note:

The facilities that are 'other similar institutions' are described in the table to clause 8 of Standard 1.2.1.

5 Standard does not apply to certain claims or declarations

This Standard does not apply to –

- (a) a claim that is expressly permitted by another Standard in this Code; or
- (b) a claim about the risks or dangers of alcohol consumption or about moderating alcohol intake; or
- (c) a declaration that is required by the Act.

6 Form of food to which provisions of this Standard apply

If this Standard imposes a prerequisite, condition, qualification or any other requirement on the making of a claim, that prerequisite, condition, qualification or requirement applies to the form of the food as determined in accordance with the Table.

Table to clause 6

Form of the food
The food as sold if the food can be either prepared with other food or consumed as sold.
The food as prepared if the food is required to be prepared and consumed according to directions.
The food after it is reconstituted with water and ready for consumption if the food requires reconstituting with water.
The food after it is drained and ready for consumption if the food requires draining before consuming.

Editorial note:

Clause 11A of Standard 1.2.8 provides additional nutrition information panel (NIP) requirements where a claim is based on food as prepared.

7 Claims not to be therapeutic in nature

A claim must not –

- (a) refer to the prevention, diagnosis, cure or alleviation of a disease, disorder or condition; or
- (b) compare a food with a good that is –
 - (i) represented in any way to be for therapeutic use; or
 - (ii) likely to be taken to be for therapeutic use, whether because of the way in which the good is presented or for any other reason.

8 Claims not to compare vitamin or mineral content

A claim that directly or indirectly compares the vitamin or mineral content of a food with that of another food must not be made unless the claim is permitted by another Standard in this Code.

9 Standard does not prescribe words

- (1) Nothing in this Standard is to be taken to prescribe the words that must be used when making a claim.
- (2) Any statement or information required by this Standard may be modified if the modification does not alter or contradict the effect of the required statement or information.

Part 3 – Requirements for nutrition content claims and health claims

Division 1 – Nutrition content claims

10 Presentation of nutrition content claims

A nutrition content claim must be stated together with a statement about the form of the food to which the claim relates, unless the form of the food to which the claim relates is the food as sold.

11 Nutrition content claims about properties of food in Schedule 1

- (1) If a property of food is mentioned in Column 1 of Schedule 1 a nutrition content claim may only be made about that property of food in accordance with this clause.
- (2) If a claim is made in relation to a food about a property of food mentioned in Column 1 of Schedule 1 the food must meet the corresponding general claim conditions, if any, in Column 2 of that Schedule.
- (3) If a claim made in relation to a food about a property of food mentioned in Column 1 of Schedule 1 uses a descriptor mentioned in Column 3 of that Schedule or a synonym of that descriptor the food must meet –
 - (a) the general claim conditions for the relevant property of food in Column 2 of that Schedule; and
 - (b) the specific claim conditions in Column 4 of that Schedule for the relevant descriptor.
- (4) If, in relation to a claim mentioned in subclause (3), there is an inconsistency between a general claim condition in Column 2 of Schedule 1 and a specific claim condition in Column 4 of that Schedule, the specific claim condition prevails.
- (5) A descriptor must not be used in a nutrition content claim about lactose or trans fatty acids unless the descriptor –
 - (a) is mentioned in Column 3 of Schedule 1 and corresponds with that property of food, or
 - (b) is a synonym of the descriptor mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (6) A descriptor must not be used in a nutrition content claim about glycaemic load unless that descriptor is expressed as a number or in numeric form.
- (7) A nutrition content claim in relation to gluten may only –
 - (a) use a descriptor that is mentioned in Column 3 of Schedule 1 in conjunction with gluten, or a synonym of such a descriptor; or
 - (b) state that a food contains gluten or is high in gluten.
- (8) Subject to this clause and clause 14 (*Nutrition content claims must not imply slimming effects*) any descriptor that is not mentioned in Column 3 of Schedule 1, including a descriptor expressed as a number or in numeric form, may be used in conjunction with a property of food that is mentioned in Column 1 of that Schedule.

12 Nutrition content claims about properties of food not in Schedule 1

(1) A nutrition content claim about a property of food that is not mentioned in Schedule 1 may only state –

- (a) that the food contains or does not contain the property of food, or
- (b) that the food contains a specified amount of the property of food in a specified amount of that food, or
- (c) a combination of (a) and (b).

(2) A statement made for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) must not use a descriptor listed in Column 3 of Schedule 1 or any other descriptor except a descriptor that indicates that the food does not contain the property of food.

13 Nutrition content claims about choline, fluoride or folic acid

(1) A nutrition content claim about choline, fluoride or folic acid may only state –

- (a) that the food contains choline, fluoride or folic acid, or
- (b) that the food contains a specified amount of choline, fluoride or folic acid in a specified amount of that food, or
- (c) a combination of (a) and (b).

(2) A statement made for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a) must not use a descriptor listed in Column 3 of Schedule 1 or any other descriptor.

(3) A nutrition content claim about choline, fluoride or folic acid may be made only if a health claim about that substance is made in relation to the same food.

14 Nutrition content claims must not imply slimming effects

A nutrition content claim that meets the conditions to use the descriptor diet must not use another descriptor that directly or indirectly refers to slimming or a synonym for slimming.

15 Comparative claims

(1) In this clause, a *comparative claim* means a nutrition content claim that directly or indirectly compares the nutrition content of one food or brand of food with another, and includes claims using the following descriptors –

- (a) light or lite;
- (b) increased;
- (c) reduced;

or words of similar import.

(2) A nutrition content claim using the descriptor diet is a comparative claim if it meets the conditions for making that claim by having at least 40% less energy than the same quantity of reference food.

(3) A comparative claim about a food (the claimed food) must include together with the claim –

- (a) the identity of the reference food; and
- (b) the difference between the amount of the property of food in the claimed food and the reference food.

Division 2 – Health claims

16 Application or proposal to vary Schedule 3 taken to be a high level health claims variation

An application or a proposal to add a general level health claim to Schedule 3 is taken to be an application or proposal for a **high level health claims variation**.

Editorial Note:

High level health claims variation is defined in section 4 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (FSANZ Act).

The effect of this provision is that an application or a proposal to add a general level health claim to Schedule 3 will be assessed under the provisions in Subdivision G of each of Divisions 1 and 2 of Part 3 of the FSANZ Act, as appropriate.

17 Conditions for making health claims

- (1) A health claim must not be made unless it complies with subclause (2) and either subclause (3) or (4), whichever applies.
- (2) The food to which the health claim relates meets the NPSC.
- (3) If the health claim is a high level health claim –
 - (a) the food or the property of food is mentioned in Column 1 of Schedule 2; and
 - (b) the health effect claimed for that food or property of food is mentioned in the corresponding row in Column 2 of Schedule 2; and
 - (c) the food complies with the relevant conditions in Column 5 of Schedule 2.
- (4) If the health claim is a general level health claim, either –
 - (a) each of the following –
 - (i) the food or the property of food is mentioned in Column 1 of Schedule 3;
 - (ii) the health effect claimed for that food or property of food is mentioned in the corresponding row in Column 2 of Schedule 3; and
 - (iii) the food complies with the relevant conditions in Column 5 of Schedule 3;or
 - (b) the person who is responsible for making the health claim has notified the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority of the details of a relationship between a food or property of food and a health effect that has been established by a process of systematic review that is described in Schedule 6.
- (5) Despite subclause (2) a food that is standardised in Part 2.9 of this Code does not need to meet the NPSC.

18 Requirement when making a general level health claim under paragraph 17(4)(b)

A person who gives the notice mentioned in paragraph 17(4)(b) is required to –

- (a) provide the name of the person that is giving the notice and the address in Australia or New Zealand of that person; and
- (b) consent to the publication by the Authority of the information given for the purposes of paragraph 17(4)(b) and subparagraph 18(1)(a); and
- (c) certify that the notified relationship between a food or property of food and a health effect has been established by a process of systematic review that is described in Schedule 6; and

- (d) if requested by a relevant authority, provide records to the relevant authority that demonstrate that –
 - (i) the systematic review was conducted in accordance with the process of systematic review described in Schedule 6; and
 - (ii) the notified relationship is a reasonable conclusion of the systematic review.

(2) A certificate provided for a body corporate must be signed by a senior officer of the body corporate.

19 How health claims are to be made

(1) If a health claim is a high level health claim based on a relationship described in Schedule 2 or a general level health claim based on a relationship described in Schedule 3, the health claim must –

- (a) state –
 - (i) the food or the property of food mentioned in Column 1 of Schedule 2 or Column 1 of Schedule 3; and
 - (ii) the specific health effect mentioned in Column 2 of Schedule 2 or Column 2 of Schedule 3 that is claimed for the food or the property of food; and
- (b) if Column 3 of Schedule 2 or Column 3 of Schedule 3 refers to a relevant population group to which the specific health effect relates, include a statement of that population group in conjunction with the health claim.

(2) If a health claim is a general level health claim based on a relationship that has been notified under paragraph 17(4)(b), the health claim must –

- (a) state the food or the property of food and the specific health effect; and
- (b) include together with the health claim a statement about the relevant population group, if any, that is a reasonable conclusion of the systematic review mentioned in paragraph 17(4)(b).

(3) In addition to the requirements under subclause (1) or (2), whichever applies, the health claim must also include together with the health claim –

- (a) a dietary context statement according to the principles for a dietary context statement set out in subclause (4); and
- (b) a statement of the form of the food to which the health claim relates.

(4) A dietary context statement must –

- (a) state that the health effect must be considered in the context of a healthy diet involving the consumption of a variety of foods; and
- (b) be appropriate to the type of food or the property of food that is the subject of the claim and the health effect claimed; and
- (c) either –
 - (i) if the health claim is a high level health claim based on a relationship described in Schedule 2 or a general level health claim based on a relationship described in Schedule 3, include words to the effect of the relevant dietary context statement in the corresponding row of Column 4 of Schedule 2 or Column 4 of Schedule 3, if any; or

- (ii) if the health claim is a general level health claim based on a relationship that has been notified under paragraph 17(4)(b), include words to the effect of a relevant dietary context statement that is a reasonable conclusion of the systematic review.

(5) Despite paragraph (3)(a), a dietary context statement need not be included on a label on a food product that is contained in a small package.

(6) Despite paragraph (3)(b), if the form of the food to which the claim relates is the food as sold, the form of the food to which the claim relates need not be stated.

20 Split health claims

If the statements required by subclauses 19(1) and (3) or 19(2) and (3) appear on a label or in an advertisement, the matters referred to in paragraph 19(1)(a) or (2)(a), as appropriate, may also appear in another statement on the label or in the advertisement if that other statement indicates where on the label or advertisement the statements required by subclauses 19(1) and (3) or 19(2) and (3) are located.

21 Statements for claims about phytosterols, phytosterols and their esters

A dietary context statement for a claim about phytosterols, phytosterols and their esters need not include a statement required by paragraph 19(4)(a) if the claim appears together with the mandatory advisory statement required by clause 2 of Standard 1.2.3.

Division 3 – Endorsements

22 Endorsing bodies

(1) An endorsing body must –

- (a) not be related to; and
- (b) be independent of; and
- (c) be free from influence by;

the supplier of food in relation to which an endorsement is made.

(2) An endorsing body is related to a supplier if the supplier –

- (a) has a financial interest in the endorsing body; or
- (b) established, either by itself or with others, the endorsing body; or
- (c) exercises direct or indirect control over the endorsing body.

23 Criteria for endorsements

(1) A supplier of food may make or include an endorsement on a label or in an advertisement for the food, or otherwise use the endorsement, if:

- (a) the supplier keeps the required records for the information period; and
- (b) the supplier upon request by the relevant authority, makes the required records available for inspection within the time specified by the relevant authority; and
- (c) the endorsement complies with clause 7; and
- (d) the endorsing body complies with clause 22.

(2) If a label on, or an advertisement for, imported food makes or includes an endorsement, the importer of the food must –

- (a) keep the required records for the information period as if the importer of the food were the supplier of the food; and

- (b) upon request by the relevant authority, make the required records available for inspection within the time specified by the relevant authority.
- (3) An endorsement must not refer to a serious disease except in a reference to the endorsing body if the serious disease is part of the name of the endorsing body.
- (4) Part 2 (other than clause 7) and Part 3 Divisions 1, 2 and 4 do not apply to an endorsement.
- (5) In this clause –
- information period**, in relation to food, means the period –
- (a) during which the food is available for sale or advertised for sale; and
 - (b) the period of 2 years after the food was last sold, or advertised or available for sale, whichever is the latest.

required records means a document or documents that demonstrate that –

- (a) a supplier using an endorsement has obtained the permission of the endorsing body to use the endorsement; and
- (b) the endorsing body has a nutrition- or health-related function or purpose; and
- (c) the endorsing body is a not-for-profit entity; and
- (d) the endorsing body is not related to the supplier using the endorsement.

Division 4 – Additional labelling of food required to meet the NPSC

24 Method for calculating a nutrient profiling score

The method for calculating a nutrient profiling score is described in Schedule 5.

25 Labelling of food required to meet the NPSC

- (1) This clause applies if a food must meet the NPSC in order to make a claim.
- (2) The particulars of a property of food must be declared in the nutrition information panel if –
 - (a) the property of food, other than fvnl, is relied on to meet the NPSC; and
 - (b) those particulars are not otherwise required to be included in the nutrition information panel.
- (3) The calcium content of a food must be declared in the nutrition information panel if the food –
 - (a) is classified in Category 3 of Schedule 4 for the purposes of determining the food's nutrient profiling score; and
 - (b) is a cheese or processed cheese.
- (4) If a food scores V points under item 4 of Schedule 5, the percentage of each element of fvnl that is relied on to meet the NPSC must be declared on the label, unless the claim is a health claim about fruits and vegetables.
- (5) If food is not required to bear a label under subclause 2(1) of Standard 1.2.1, the information prescribed in subclause (2), (3) or (4) of this clause must be provided to the purchaser of the food on request by the purchaser or –
 - (a) in the case of information prescribed in subclause (2) or (3), declared in a nutrition information panel displayed on or in connection with the display of the food; or
 - (b) in the case of information prescribed in subclause (4), declared on a label displayed on or in connection with the display of the food.

26 Labelling exemptions for certain foods

The declaration required by subclauses 25(2), (3) or (4) is not required if food is in a small package.

SCHEDULE 1

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Carbohydrate		Reduced or light/lite	The food contains at least 25% less carbohydrate than in the same quantity of reference food.
		Increased	The food contains at least 25% more carbohydrate than in the same quantity of reference food.
Cholesterol	The food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about low saturated fatty acids.	Low	The food contains no more cholesterol than – (a) 10 mg per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 20 mg per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains at least 25% less cholesterol than in the same quantity of reference food.
Dietary fibre	A serving of the food contains at least 2 g of dietary fibre unless the claim is about low or reduced dietary fibre.	Good source	A serving of the food contains at least 4 g of dietary fibre.
		Excellent source	A serving of the food contains at least 7 g of dietary fibre.
		Increased	(a) the reference food contains at least 2 g of dietary fibre per serving; and (b) the food contains at least 25% more dietary fibre than in the same quantity of reference food.
Energy		Low	The average energy content of the food is no more than – (a) 80 kJ per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 170 kJ per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains at least 25% less energy than in the same quantity of reference food.
		Diet	(a) the food meets the NPSC, unless the food is a food standardised by Part 2.9 of the Code; and (b) (i) the average energy content of the food is no more than 80 kJ per 100 mL for liquid food or 170 kJ per 100 g for solid food; or (ii) the food contains at least 40% less energy than in the same quantity of reference food.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Fat		% Free	The food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about low fat.
		Low	The food contains no more fat than – (a) 1.5 g per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 3 g per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains at least 25% less fat than in the same quantity of reference food.
Gluten		Free	The food must not contain – (a) detectable gluten; or (b) oats or their products; or (c) cereals containing gluten that have been malted, or their products.
		Low	The food contains no more than 20 mg gluten per 100 g of the food.
Glycaemic Index	(a) the food meets the NPSC, unless the food is a food standardised by Part 2.9 of the Code; and (b) the claim or the nutrition information panel under Standard 1.2.8 includes the numerical value of the glycaemic index of the food.	Low	The numerical value of the glycaemic index of the food is 55 or below.
		Medium	The numerical value of the glycaemic index of the food is at least 56 and not exceeding 69.
		High	The numerical value of the glycaemic index of the food is 70 or above.
Glycaemic load	The food meets the NPSC, unless the food is a food standardised under Part 2.9 of the Code.		
Lactose	The nutrition information panel indicates the lactose and galactose content.	Free	The food contains no detectable lactose.
		Low	The food contains no more than 2 g of lactose per 100 g of the food.
Monounsaturated fatty acids	The food contains, as a proportion of the total fatty acid content – (a) no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; and (b) no less than 40% monounsaturated fatty acids.	Increased	(a) the food contains at least 25% more monounsaturated fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food; and (b) the reference food meets the general claim conditions for a nutrition content claim about monounsaturated fatty acids.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Omega fatty acids (any)	The type of omega fatty acid is specified immediately after the word 'omega'.		
Omega-3 fatty acids	(a) the food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about omega fatty acids; and (b) the food contains no less than – (i) 200 mg alpha-linolenic acid per serving; or (ii) 30 mg total eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid per serving; and (c) other than for fish or fish products with no added saturated fatty acids, the food contains – (i) as a proportion of the total fatty acid content, no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; or (ii) no more saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids than 5 g per 100 g; and (d) the nutrition information panel indicates the type and amount of omega-3 fatty acids, that is, alpha-linolenic acid, docosahexaenoic acid or eicosapentaenoic acid, or a combination of the above.	Good Source	(a) the food contains no less than 60 mg total eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid per serving; and (b) the food may contain less than 200 mg alpha-linolenic acid per serving.
		Increased	(a) the food contains at least 25% more omega-3 fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food; and (b) the reference food meets the general claim conditions for a nutrition content claim about omega-3 fatty acids.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Omega-6 fatty acids	<p>(a) the food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about omega fatty acids; and</p> <p>(b) the food contains, as a proportion of the total fatty acid content –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) no less than 40% omega-6 fatty acids.</p>	Increased	<p>(a) the food contains at least 25% more omega-6 fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food; and</p> <p>(b) the reference food meets the general claim conditions for a nutrition content claim about omega-6 fatty acids.</p>
Omega-9 fatty acids	<p>(a) the food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about omega fatty acids; and</p> <p>(b) the food contains, as a proportion of the total fatty acid content –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) no less than 40% omega-9 fatty acids.</p>	Increased	<p>(a) the food contains at least 25% more omega-9 fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food; and</p> <p>(b) the reference food meets the general claim conditions for a nutrition content claim about omega-9 fatty acids.</p>
Polyunsaturated fatty acids	<p>The food contains, as a proportion of the total fatty acid content –</p> <p>(a) no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; and</p> <p>(b) no less than 40% polyunsaturated fatty acids.</p>	Increased	<p>(a) the food contains at least 25% more polyunsaturated fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food; and</p> <p>(b) the reference food meets the general claim conditions for a nutrition content claim about polyunsaturated fatty acids.</p>
Potassium	The nutrition information panel indicates the sodium and potassium content.		

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Protein	The food contains at least 5 g of protein per serving unless the claim is about low or reduced protein.	Good Source	The food contains at least 10 g of protein per serving.
		Increased	(a) the food contains at least 25% more protein than in the same quantity of reference food; and (b) the reference food meets the general claim conditions for a nutrition content claim about protein.
Salt or sodium	The nutrition information panel indicates the potassium content.	Low	The food contains no more sodium than – (a) 120 mg per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 120 mg per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains at least 25% less sodium than in the same quantity of reference food.
		No added	(a) the food contains no added sodium compound including no added salt; and (b) the ingredients of the food contain no added sodium compound including no added salt.
		Unsalted	The food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about no added salt or sodium.
Saturated and trans fatty acids		Low	The food contains no more saturated and trans fatty acids than – (a) 0.75 g per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 1.5 g per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains – (a) at least 25% less saturated and trans fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food; and (b) both saturated and trans fatty acids are reduced relative to the same quantity of reference food.
		Low proportion	(a) the food contains as a proportion of the total fatty acid content, no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; and (b) the claim expressly states in words to the effect of 'low proportion of saturated and trans fatty acids of total fatty acid content'.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Saturated fatty acids		Free	(a) the food contains no detectable saturated fatty acids; and (b) the food contains no detectable trans fatty acids.
		Low	The food contains no more saturated and trans fatty acids than – (a) 0.75 g per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 1.5 g per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains – (a) at least 25% less saturated fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food, and (b) no more trans fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food.
		Low proportion	(a) the food contains as a proportion of the total fatty acid content, no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; and (b) the claim expressly states in words to the effect of 'low proportion of saturated fatty acids of the total fatty acid content'.
Sugar or Sugars		% Free	The food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about low sugar.
		Low	The food contains no more sugars than – (a) 2.5 g per 100 mL for liquid food; or (b) 5 g per 100 g for solid food.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains at least 25% less sugars than in the same quantity of reference food.
		No added	(a) the food contains no added sugars as standardised in clause 1 of Standard 2.8.1, honey, malt, or malt extracts; and (b) the food contains no added concentrated fruit juice or deionised fruit juice, unless the food is standardised in Standards 2.6.1 or 2.6.2.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Sugar or Sugars (continued)		Unsweetened	(a) the food meets the conditions for a nutrition content claim about no added sugar; and (b) the food contains no intense sweeteners, sorbitol, mannitol, glycerol, xylitol, isomalt, maltitol syrup or lactitol.
Trans fatty acids		Free	The food contains no detectable trans fatty acids, and contains – (a) no more than 0.75 g saturated fatty acids per 100 mL of liquid food or 1.5 g saturated fatty acids per 100 g of solid food; or (b) no more than 28% saturated fatty acids as a proportion of the total fatty acid content.
		Reduced or Light/Lite	The food contains – (a) at least 25% less trans fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food, and (b) no more saturated fatty acids than in the same quantity of reference food.
Vitamin or mineral (not including potassium or sodium)	(a) the vitamin or mineral is mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule to Standard 1.1.1; and (b) a serving of the food contains at least 10% of the RDI or ESADDI for that vitamin or mineral; and (c) a claim is not for more of the particular vitamin or mineral than the maximum claimable amount as prescribed by clause 4 or clause 5 of Standard 1.3.2; and (d) the food is not a food standardised by Standard 2.6.4, Standard 2.9.2, Standard 2.9.3 or Standard 2.9.4.	Good source	A serving of the food contains no less than 25% of the RDI or ESADDI for that vitamin or mineral.

SCHEDULE 1 (continued)

Conditions for nutrition content claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Property of food	General claim conditions that must be met	Specific descriptor	Conditions that must be met if using specific descriptor in column 3
Vitamin or mineral (not including potassium or sodium) (continued)	If the food is a food standardised under Standard 2.9.2, the food meets the conditions for making a claim about vitamins and minerals in subclause 8(2) of Standard 2.9.2.		
	If the food is a formulated meal replacement standardised under Standard 2.9.3, the food meets the conditions for making a claim about vitamins and minerals in subclause 3(2) of Standard 2.9.3.		
	If the food is a formulated supplementary food standardised under Standard 2.9.3, the food meets the conditions for making a claim about vitamins and minerals in subclause 5(2) of Standard 2.9.3.		
	If the food is a formulated supplementary food for young children standardised under Standard 2.9.3, the food meets the conditions for making a claim about vitamins and minerals in subclause 7(2) of Standard 2.9.3.		

SCHEDULE 2

Conditions for permitted high level health claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Context claim statements	Conditions
A high intake of fruit and vegetables	Reduces risk of coronary heart disease		Diet containing a high amount of both fruit and vegetables	<p>(a) claims are not permitted on –</p> <p>(i) fruit juice or vegetable juice as standardised in Standard 2.6.1; or</p> <p>(ii) a food standardised in Standard 2.6.2; and</p> <p>(b) the food must contain no less than 90% fruit or vegetable by weight.</p>
Beta-glucan	Reduces blood cholesterol		<p>Diet low in saturated fatty acids</p> <p>Diet containing 3 g of beta-glucan per day</p>	<p>The food must contain –</p> <p>(a) one or more of the following oat or barley foods –</p> <p>(i) oat bran;</p> <p>(ii) Wholegrain oats; or</p> <p>(iii) wholegrain barley; and</p> <p>(b) at least 1 g per serving of beta-glucan from the foods listed in (a).</p>
Calcium	Enhances bone mineral density		Diet high in calcium	The food must contain no less than 200 mg of calcium per serving.
	<p>Reduces risk of osteoporosis</p> <p>Reduces risk of osteoporotic fracture</p>	Persons 65 years and over	Diet high in calcium, and adequate vitamin D status	The food must contain no less than 290 mg of calcium per serving

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Conditions for permitted high level health claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Context claim statements	Conditions
Calcium and Vitamin D	Reduces risk of osteoporosis	Persons 65 years and over	Diet high in calcium, and adequate vitamin D status	The food must – (a) contain no less than 290 mg of calcium per serving; and (b) meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin D
	Reduces risk of osteoporotic fracture			
Folic acid (but not folate)	Reduces risk of foetal neural tube defects	Women of child bearing age	Consume at least 400 µg of folic acid per day, at least the month before and three months after conception	The food must – (a) contain no less than 40 µg folic acid per serving; and (b) the food is not – (i) soft cheese; or (ii) pâté; or (iii) liver or liver product; or (iv) food containing added phytosterols, phytostanols and their esters; or (v) food standardised in Standards 2.6.4 and 2.9.4; or (vi) a formulated meal replacement standardised in Division 2 of Standard 2.9.3

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Conditions for permitted high level health claims

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Context claim statements	Conditions
Increased intake of fruit and vegetables	Reduces risk of coronary heart disease		Diet containing an increased amount of both fruit and vegetables	(a) claims are not permitted on – (i) fruit juice or vegetable juice as standardised in Standard 2.6.1; or (ii) a food standardised in Standard 2.6.2; and (b) the food must contain no less than 90% fruit or vegetable by weight
Phytosterols, phytosterols and their esters	Reduces blood cholesterol		Diet low in saturated fatty acids Diet containing 2 g of phytosterols, phytosterols and their esters per day	The food must – (a) meet the relevant conditions specified in Columns 1 and 2 of the Table to clause 2 in Standard 1.5.1; and (b) contain a minimum of 0.8 g total plant sterol equivalents content per serving
Saturated fatty acids	Reduces total blood cholesterol or blood LDL cholesterol		Diet low in saturated fatty acids	The food must meet the conditions for making a nutrition content claim about low saturated fatty acids
Saturated and trans fatty acids	Reduces total blood cholesterol or blood LDL cholesterol		Diet low in saturated and trans fatty acids	The food must meet the conditions for making a nutrition content claim about low saturated and trans fatty acids
Sodium or salt	Reduces blood pressure		Diet low in salt or sodium	The food must meet the conditions for making a nutrition content claim about low sodium or salt

SCHEDULE 3

Conditions for permitted general level health claims Part 1 – Minerals

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Calcium	Necessary for normal teeth and bone structure			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about calcium
	Necessary for normal nerve and muscle function			
	Necessary for normal blood coagulation			
	Contributes to normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to the normal function of digestive enzymes			
	Contributes to normal cell division			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
Chromium	Contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about chromium
Copper	Contributes to normal connective tissue structure			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about copper
	Contributes to normal iron transport and metabolism			
	Contributes to cell protection from free radical damage			
	Necessary for normal energy production			
	Necessary for normal neurological function			
	Necessary for normal immune system function			
	Necessary for normal skin and hair colouration			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
Fluoride	Contributes to the maintenance of tooth mineralisation			The food must contain no less than 0.6 mg fluoride per L

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 1 – Minerals (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Iodine	Necessary for normal production of thyroid hormones			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about iodine
	Necessary for normal neurological function			
	Necessary for normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to normal cognitive function			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal skin			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
Iron	Necessary for normal oxygen transport			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about iron
	Contributes to normal energy production			
	Necessary for normal immune system function			
	Contributes to normal blood formation			
	Necessary for normal neurological development in the foetus			
	Contributes to normal cognitive function			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			
	Necessary for normal cell division			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal cognitive development	Children		
Manganese	Contributes to normal bone formation			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about manganese
	Contributes to normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to cell protection from free radical damage			
	Contributes to normal connective tissue structure			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 1 – Minerals (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Magnesium	Contributes to normal energy metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about magnesium
	Necessary for normal electrolyte balance			
	Necessary for normal nerve and muscle function			
	Necessary for teeth and bone structure			
	Contributes to a reduction of tiredness and fatigue			
	Necessary for normal protein synthesis			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Necessary for normal cell division			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
Molybdenum	Contributes to normal sulphur amino acid metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about molybdenum
Phosphorus	Necessary for normal teeth and bone structure			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about phosphorus
	Necessary for the normal cell membrane structure			
	Necessary for normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
Selenium	Necessary for normal immune system function			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about selenium
	Necessary for the normal utilization of iodine in the production of thyroid hormones			
	Necessary for cell protection from some types of free radical damage			
	Contributes to normal sperm production			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal hair and nails			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 1 – Minerals (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Zinc	Necessary for normal immune system function			The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about zinc
	Necessary for normal cell division			
	Contributes to normal skin structure and wound healing			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal acid-base metabolism			
	Contributes to normal carbohydrate metabolism			
	Contributes to normal cognitive function			
	Contributes to normal fertility and reproduction			
	Contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism			
	Contributes to normal metabolism of fatty acids			
	Contributes to normal metabolism of vitamin A			
	Contributes to normal protein synthesis			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal bones			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal hair and nails			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal testosterone levels in the blood			
	Contributes to cell protection from free radicals			
Contributes to the maintenance of normal vision				

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 2 – Vitamins**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Biotin	Contributes to normal fat metabolism and energy production			The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about biotin
	Contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system			
	Contributes to normal macronutrient metabolism			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Contributes to maintenance of normal hair			
	Contributes to maintenance of normal skin and mucous membranes			
Choline	Contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism			The food must contain no less than 50 mg choline per serve
	Contributes to normal fat metabolism			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal liver function			
Folate	Necessary for normal blood formation			The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about folate
	Necessary for normal cell division			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to maternal tissue growth during pregnancy			
	Contributes to normal amino acid synthesis			
	Contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Contributes to normal immune system function			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 2 – Vitamins (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Folic acid (but not folate)	Contributes to normal neural tube structure in the developing foetus	Women of child bearing age	Consume at least 400 µg of folic acid per day, at least the month before and three months after conception	(a) the food must contain no less than 40 µg folic acid per serving; and (b) the food is not – (i) soft cheese; or (ii) pâté; or (iii) liver or liver product; or (iv) food containing added phytosterols, phytosterols and their esters; or (v) a food standardised in Standards 2.6.4 and 2.9.4; or (vi) a formulated meal replacement standardised in Division 2 of Standard 2.9.3
Niacin	Necessary for normal neurological function			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about niacin
	Necessary for normal energy release from food			
	Necessary for normal structure and function of skin and mucous membranes			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 2 – Vitamins (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Pantothenic acid	Necessary for normal fat metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about pantothenic acid
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal energy production			
	Contributes to normal mental performance			
	Contributes to normal synthesis and metabolism of steroid hormones, vitamin D and some neurotransmitters			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			
Riboflavin	Contributes to normal iron transport and metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about riboflavin
	Contributes to normal energy release from food			
	Contributes to normal skin and mucous membrane structure and function			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal red blood cells			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal vision			
	Contributes to the protection of cells from oxidative stress			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 2 – Vitamins (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Thiamin	Necessary for normal carbohydrate metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about thiamin
	Necessary for normal neurological and cardiac function			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal energy production			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
Vitamin A	Necessary for normal vision			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin A
	Necessary for normal skin and mucous membrane structure and function			
	Necessary for normal cell differentiation			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal iron metabolism			
	Contributes to normal immune system function			
Vitamin B ₆	Necessary for normal protein metabolism			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin B ₆
	Necessary for normal iron transport and metabolism			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal cysteine synthesis			
	Contributes to normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system			
	Contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism			
	Contributes to normal glycogen metabolism			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Contributes to normal red blood cell formation			

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 2 – Vitamins (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Vitamin B ₆ (continued)	Contributes to normal immune system function			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin B ₆
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			
	Contributes to the regulation of hormonal activity			
Vitamin B ₁₂	Necessary for normal cell division			The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin B ₁₂
	Contributes to normal blood formation			
	Necessary for normal neurological structure and function			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to normal homocysteine metabolism			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Contributes to normal immune system function			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			
Vitamin C	Contributes to iron absorption from food			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin C
	Necessary for normal connective tissue structure and function			
	Necessary for normal blood vessel structure and function			
	Contributes to cell protection from free radical damage			
	Necessary for normal neurological function			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal structure of cartilage and bones			

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 2 – Vitamins (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary context	Conditions
Vitamin C (continued)	Contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of teeth and gums			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin C
	Contributes to normal collagen formation for the normal function of skin			
	Contributes to normal energy metabolism			
	Contributes to normal psychological function			
	Contributes to the normal immune system function			
	Contributes to the reduction of tiredness and fatigue			
Vitamin D	Necessary for normal absorption and utilisation of calcium and phosphorus			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin D
	Contributes to normal cell division			
	Necessary for normal bone structure			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal blood calcium levels			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal muscle function			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal teeth			
	Contributes to the normal function of the immune system			
Vitamin E	Contributes to cell protection from free radical damage			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin E
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
Vitamin K	Necessary for normal blood coagulation			The food must meet the general claim conditions for making a nutrition content claim about vitamin K
	Contributes to normal bone structure			
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 3 – Other**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary Context	Conditions
Beta-glucan	Reduces dietary and biliary cholesterol absorption		Diet low in saturated fatty acids Diet containing 3 g of beta-glucan per day	The food must contain – (a) one or more of the following oat or barley foods – (i) oat bran; (ii) wholegrain oats; or (iii) wholegrain barley; and (b) at least 1 g per serving of beta-glucan from the foods listed in (a)
Carbohydrate	Contributes energy for normal metabolism			(a) carbohydrate must contribute at least 55% of the energy content of the food; or (b) the food must – (i) be a formulated meal replacement or a formulated supplementary food; and (ii) have a maximum 10% of carbohydrate content from sugars
	Contributes energy for normal metabolism	Young children aged 1-3 years		The food must – (a) be a formulated supplementary food for young children (as standardised in Standard 2.9.3 Division 4); and (b) have a maximum 10% of carbohydrate content from sugars

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 3 – Other (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary Context	Conditions
Dietary fibre	Contributes to regular laxation			The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about dietary fibre
Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and Docosa-hexaenoic acid (DHA) (but not Omega-3)	Contributes to heart health		Diet containing 500 mg of EPA and DHA per day	<p>(a) the food must contain a minimum of 50 mg EPA and DHA combined in a serving of food;</p> <p>b) other than for fish or fish products with no added saturated fatty acids, the food contains –</p> <p>(i) as a proportion of the total fatty acid content, no more than 28% saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids; or</p> <p>(ii) no more than 5 g per 100 g saturated fatty acids and trans fatty acids.</p>
Energy	Contributes energy for normal metabolism			The food must contain a minimum of 420 kJ of energy per serving
	Contributes energy for normal metabolism	Young children aged 1-3 years		The food must be a formulated supplementary food for young children (as standardised in Standard 2.9.3 Division 4)

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 3 – Other (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary Context	Conditions
Energy (continued)	Contributes to weight loss or weight maintenance		Diet reduced in energy and including regular exercise	The food – (a) meets the conditions for making a 'diet' nutrition content claim; or (b) is a formulated meal replacement as standardised by Division 2 of Standard 2.9.3 and contains no more than 1200 kJ per serving
Live yoghurt cultures	Improves lactose digestion	Individuals who have difficulty digesting lactose		The food must – (a) be yoghurt or fermented milk and (b) contain at least 10 ⁸ cfu/g (<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>bulgaricus</i> and <i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i>)
Phytosterols, phytosteranols and their esters	Reduces dietary and biliary cholesterol absorption		Diet low in saturated fatty acids Diet containing 2 g of phytosterols, phytosteranols and their esters per day	The food must – (a) meet the relevant conditions specified in Columns 1 and 2 of the Table to clause 2 in Standard 1.5.1; and (b) contain a minimum of 0.8 g total plant sterol equivalents content per serving

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 3 – Other (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Dietary Context	Conditions
Potassium	Necessary for normal water and electrolyte balance			The food contains no less than 200 mg of potassium per serving
	Contributes to normal growth and development	Children		
	Contributes to normal functioning of the nervous system			
	Contributes to normal muscle function			
Protein	Necessary for tissue building and repair			The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about protein
	Necessary for normal growth and development of bone	Children and adolescents aged 4 years and over		
	Contributes to the growth of muscle mass			
	Contributes to the maintenance of muscle mass			
	Contributes to the maintenance of normal bones			
	Necessary for normal growth and development	Children aged 4 years and over		The food must meet the general conditions for making a nutrition content claim about protein.
	Necessary for normal growth and development	Infants aged 6 months to 12 months		The food must be a food for infants and meet the conditions in subclause 6(3) of Standard 2.9.2

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 4 – Foods**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Context claim statements	Conditions
Fruits and vegetables	Contributes to heart health		Diet containing an increased amount of fruit and vegetables; or Diet containing a high amount of fruit and vegetables	(a) the food is not – (i) fruit juice or vegetable juice as standardised in Standard 2.6.1; or (ii) a food standardised in Standard 2.6.2; and (b) the food contains no less than 90% fruit or vegetable by weight
Sugar or sugars	Contributes to dental health		Good oral hygiene	The food – (a) is confectionery or chewing gum; and (b) either – (i) contains 0.2% or less starch, dextrins, mono-, di- and oligo-saccharides, or other fermentable carbohydrates combined; or (ii) if the food contains more than 0.2% fermentable carbohydrates, it must not lower plaque pH below 5.7 by bacterial fermentation during 30 minutes after consumption as measured by the indwelling plaque pH test, referred to in 'Identification of Low Caries Risk Dietary Components' by T.N. Imfeld, Volume 11, Monographs in Oral Science, 1983

SCHEDULE 3 (continued)

**Conditions for permitted general level health claims
Part 4 – Foods (continued)**

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Food or property of food	Specific health effect	Relevant population	Context claim statements	Conditions
Chewing gum	Contributes to the maintenance of tooth mineralisation		Chew the gum for at least 20 minutes after eating or drinking	The food is chewing gum and either – (a) contains 0.2% or less starch, dextrins, mono-, di- and oligosaccharides, or other fermentable carbohydrates combined; or (b) if the food contains more than 0.2% fermentable carbohydrates, it must not lower plaque pH below 5.7 by bacterial fermentation during 30 minutes after consumption as measured by the indwelling plaque pH test, referred to in 'Identification of Low Caries Risk Dietary Components' by T.N. Imfeld, Volume 11, Monographs in Oral Science, 1983
	Contributes to the neutralisation of plaque acids			
	Contributes to the reduction of oral dryness		Chew the gum when the mouth feels dry	

SCHEDULE 4

Nutrient profiling scoring criterion

	Column 1	Column 2
Category	NPSC category	The nutrient profiling score must be less than
1	Beverages	1
2	Any food other than those included in Category 1 or 3.	4
3	<p>(a) cheese and processed cheese as defined in Standard 2.5.4 (with calcium content >320 mg/100 g)*; and</p> <p>(b) edible oil as defined in Standard 2.4.1; and</p> <p>(c) edible oil spreads as defined in Standard 2.4.2; and</p> <p>(d) margarine as defined in Standard 2.4.2; and</p> <p>(e) butter as defined in Standard 2.5.5.</p> <p>*All other cheeses (with calcium content ≤320 mg/100 g) are classified as a category 2 food product.</p>	28

SCHEDULE 5

Nutrient profiling scoring method

1 Steps in determining a nutrient profiling score

- (1) For a food in Category 1 in Schedule 4, calculate the food's –
- (a) baseline points in accordance with item 2 of this Schedule; then
 - (b) fruit and vegetable points in accordance with item 4 of this Schedule (**V points**); then
 - (c) protein points in accordance with item 5 of this Schedule (**P points**); then
 - (d) final score in accordance with item 7 of this Schedule (**the nutrient profile score**).

Editorial note:

Category 1 foods do not score fibre (F) points.

- (2) For a food in Category 2 in Schedule 4, calculate the food's –
- (a) baseline points in accordance with item 2 of this Schedule; then
 - (b) fruit and vegetable points in accordance with item 4 of this Schedule (**V points**); then
 - (c) protein points in accordance with item 5 of this Schedule (**P points**); then
 - (d) fibre points in accordance with item 6 of this Schedule (**F points**); then
 - (e) final score in accordance with item 7 of this Schedule (**the nutrient profile score**).
- (3) For a food in Category 3 in Schedule 4, calculate the food's –
- (a) baseline points in accordance with item 3 of this Schedule; then
 - (b) fruit and vegetable points in accordance with item 4 of this Schedule (**V points**); then
 - (c) protein points in accordance with item 5 of this Schedule (**P points**); then
 - (d) fibre points in accordance with item 6 of this Schedule (**F points**); then
 - (e) final score in accordance with item 7 of this Schedule (**the nutrient profile score**).

2 Baseline points for Category 1 or 2 foods

- (1) Use the information in Table 1 and the formula in subitem (2) to work out the baseline points, for the content of energy and each nutrient in 100 g or 100 mL of the food product (based on the units used in the nutrition information panel).

Table 1
Baseline Points for Category 1 or 2 Foods

Baseline points	Average energy content (kJ) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average saturated fatty acids (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average total sugars (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average sodium (mg) per 100 g or 100 mL
0	≤335	≤1.0	≤5.0	≤90
1	>335	>1.0	>5.0	>90
2	>670	>2.0	>9.0	>180
3	>1005	>3.0	>13.5	>270
4	>1340	>4.0	>18.0	>360
5	>1675	>5.0	>22.5	>450
6	>2010	>6.0	>27.0	>540
7	>2345	>7.0	>31.0	>630
8	>2680	>8.0	>36.0	>720

Table 1 (continued)
Baseline Points for Category 1 or 2 Foods

Baseline points	Average energy content (kJ) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average saturated fatty acids (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average total sugars (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average sodium (mg) per 100 g or 100 mL
9	>3015	>9.0	>40.0	>810
10	>3350	>10.0	>45.0	>900

(2) Calculate the baseline points using the following formula –

Total baseline points = (points for average energy content) + (points for average saturated fatty acids) + (points for average total sugars) + (points for average sodium)

3 Baseline points for Category 3 foods

(1) Use the information in Table 2 and the formula in subitem (2) to work out the baseline points, for the content of energy and each nutrient in 100 g or 100 mL of the food product (based on the units used in the nutrition information panel).

Table 2
Baseline Points for Category 3 Foods

Baseline Points	Average energy content (kJ) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average saturated fatty acids (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average total sugars (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average sodium (mg) per 100 g or 100 mL
0	≤ 335	≤1.0	≤ 5.0	≤ 90
1	>335	>1.0	>5.0	>90
2	>670	>2.0	>9.0	>180
3	>1005	>3.0	>13.5	>270
4	>1340	>4.0	>18.0	>360
5	>1675	>5.0	>22.5	>450
6	>2010	>6.0	>27.0	>540
7	>2345	>7.0	>31.0	>630
8	>2680	>8.0	>36.0	>720
9	>3015	>9.0	>40.0	>810
10	>3350	>10.0	>45.0	>900
11	>3685	>11.0		>990
12		>12.0		>1080
13		>13.0		>1170
14		>14.0		>1260
15		>15.0		>1350
16		>16.0		>1440
17		>17.0		>1530
18		>18.0		>1620
19		>19.0		>1710
20		>20.0		>1800
21		>21.0		>1890
22		>22.0		>1980
23		>23.0		>2070

Table 2 (continued)
Baseline Points for Category 3 Foods

Baseline Points	Average energy content (kJ) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average saturated fatty acids (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average total sugars (g) per 100 g or 100 mL	Average sodium (mg) per 100 g or 100 mL
24		>24.0		>2160
25		>25.0		>2250
26		>26.0		>2340
27		>27.0		>2430
28		>28.0		>2520
29		>29.0		>2610
30		>30.0		>2700

(2) Calculate the baseline points using the following formula –

Total baseline points = (points for average energy content) + (points for average saturated fatty acids) + (points for average total sugars) + (points for average sodium)

4 Fruit and vegetable points (V points)

(1) V points can be scored for fruits, vegetables, nuts and legumes including coconut, spices, herbs, fungi, seeds and algae (**fvnl**) including –

- (a) fvnl that are fresh, cooked, frozen, canned, pickled or preserved; and
- (b) fvnl that have been peeled, diced or cut (or otherwise reduced in size), puréed or dried.

(2) V points cannot be scored for –

- (a) a constituent, extract or isolate of a food mentioned in subitem (1); or
- (b) cereal grains mentioned as a class of food in Schedule 4 of Standard 1.4.2.

Editorial note:

An example of a constituent, extract or isolate under paragraph 4(2)(a) is peanut oil derived from peanuts. In this example, peanut oil would not be able to score V points. Other examples of extracts or isolates are fruit pectin and de-ionised juice.

(3) Despite subitem (2), V points may be scored for –

- (a) fruit juice or vegetable juice as standardised in Standard 2.6.1 including concentrated juices and purees;
- (b) coconut flesh (which is to be scored as a nut), whether juiced, dried or desiccated, but not processed coconut products such as coconut milk, coconut cream or coconut oil; and
- (c) the water in the centre of the coconut.

(4) Calculate the percentage of fvnl in the food in accordance with the appropriate method in Standard 1.2.10 and not the form of the food determined in accordance with clause 6 of this Standard.

Editorial note:

The effect of subitem (4) is to make it a requirement to determine the percentage of fvnI using only the appropriate method in Standard 1.2.10. For this subitem only, it is not necessary to consider the form of the food determined by clause 6 of this Standard.

- (5) Use Column 1 of Table 3 if the fruit or vegetables in the food product are all concentrated (including dried).

Editorial note:

For example, if dried fruit and tomato paste are the components of the food product for which V points can be scored, column 1 should be used.

- (6) Use Column 2 of Table 3 if –
- there are no concentrated (or dried) fruit or vegetables in the food product; or
 - the percentages of all concentrated ingredients are calculated based on the ingredient when reconstituted (according to subclauses 3(3) or (4) of Standard 1.2.10); or
 - the food product contains a mixture of concentrated fruit or vegetables and non-concentrated fvnI sources (after following the formula mentioned in subitem (8)); or
 - the food product is potato crisps or a similar low moisture vegetable product.
- (7) Work out the V points (to a maximum of 8) in accordance with Table 3.

Table 3
V Points

	Column 1	Column 2
Points	% concentrated fruit or vegetables	% fvnI
0	<25	≤40
1	≥25	>40
2	≥43	>60
5	≥67	>80
8	=100	=100

- (8) If the food product contains a mixture of concentrated fruit or vegetables and non-concentrated fvnI sources, the percentage of total fvnI must be worked out as follows –

$$\frac{(\% \text{ non-concentrated fvnI}) + (2 \times \% \text{ concentrated fruit or vegetables})}{(\% \text{ non-concentrated fvnI}) + (2 \times \% \text{ concentrated fruit or vegetables}) + (\% \text{ non fvnI ingredient})} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

where –

%non-concentrated fvnI/concentrated fruit or vegetables means the percentage of fvnI in the food determined using the appropriate calculation methods outlined in Standard 1.2.10.

- (9) For the formula in subitem (8), potato crisps and similar low moisture vegetable products are taken to be non-concentrated.

5 Protein points (P points)

- (1) Use Table 4 to determine the 'P points' scored, depending on the amount of protein in the food product. A maximum of five points can be awarded.

(2) Food products that score ≥ 13 baseline points are not permitted to score points for protein unless they score five or more V points.

**Table 4
P Points**

Points	Protein (g) per 100 g or 100 mL
0	≤ 1.6
1	> 1.6
2	≥ 3.2
3	> 4.8
4	> 6.4
5	> 8.0

6 Fibre points (F points)

(1) Use Table 5 to determine the 'F points' scored, depending on the amount of dietary fibre in the food product. A maximum of five points can be awarded.

(2) The prescribed method of analysis to determine total dietary fibre is outlined in clause 18 of Standard 1.2.8.

**Table 5
F Points**

Points	Dietary fibre (g) per 100 g or 100 mL
0	≤ 0.9
1	> 0.9
2	> 1.9
3	> 2.8
4	> 3.7
5	> 4.7

(3) Category 1 foods do not score F points.

7 Calculating the final score

Calculate the final score using the following formula –

$$\text{Final Score} = \text{baseline points} - (\text{V points}) - (\text{P points}) - (\text{F points})$$

SCHEDULE 6

Required elements of a systematic review

A systematic review must include the following elements –

- 1 A description of the food or property of food, the health effect and the proposed relationship between the food or property of food and the health effect.
- 2 A description of the search strategy used to capture the scientific evidence relevant to the proposed relationship between the food or property of food and the health effect, including the inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- 3 A final list of studies based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Studies in humans are essential. A relationship between a food or property of food and the health effect cannot be established from animal and *in vitro* studies alone.
- 4 A table with key information from each included study. This must include information on:
 - (a) the study reference
 - (b) the study design
 - (c) the objectives
 - (d) the sample size in the study groups and loss to follow-up or non-response
 - (e) the participant characteristics
 - (f) the method used to measure the food or property of food including amount consumed
 - (g) confounders measured
 - (h) the method used to measure the health effect
 - (i) the study results, including effect size and statistical significance
 - (j) any adverse effects.
- 5 An assessment of the quality of each included study based on consideration of, as a minimum:
 - (a) a clearly stated hypothesis
 - (b) minimisation of bias
 - (c) adequate control for confounding
 - (d) the study participants' background diets and other relevant lifestyle factors
 - (e) study duration and follow-up adequate to demonstrate the health effect
 - (f) the statistical power to test the hypothesis.
- 6 An assessment of the results of the studies as a group by considering whether:
 - (a) there is a consistent association between the food or property of food and the health effect across all high quality studies
 - (b) there is a causal association between the consumption of the food or property of food and the health effect that is independent of other factors (with most weight given to well-designed experimental studies in humans)
 - (c) the proposed relationship between the food or property of food and the health effect is biologically plausible
 - (d) the amount of the food or property of food to achieve the health effect can be consumed as part of a normal diet of the Australian and New Zealand populations.
- 7 A conclusion based on the results of the studies that includes:
 - (a) whether a causal relationship has been established between the food or property of food and the health effect based on the totality and weight of evidence; and
 - (b) where there is a causal relationship between the food or property of food and the health effect:

- (i) the amount of the food or property of food required to achieve the health effect
- (ii) whether the amount of the food or property of food to achieve the health effect is likely to be consumed in the diet of the Australian and New Zealand populations or by the target population group, where relevant.

8 An existing systematic review may be used if it is updated to include –

- (a) the required elements 1 to 6 above for any relevant scientific data not included in the existing systematic review
- (b) the required element 7 above incorporating the new relevant scientific data with the conclusions of the existing systematic review.

Standard 1.2.11 – Country of Origin Labelling

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this Standard under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The Standard commences on 18 July 2013.

Dated 7 January 2013



Standards Management Officer
Delegate of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand

STANDARD 1.2.11

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELLING

(Australia only)

Purpose and commentary

This Standard sets out the requirements for country of origin labelling for packaged foods and certain unpackaged foods. These requirements do not apply in New Zealand.

Table of Provisions

1	Application
2	Country of origin labelling for packaged food
3	Country of origin labelling for certain unpackaged food

Clauses

1 Application

(1) This Standard does not apply to a food that is offered for immediate consumption where the food is sold by –

- (a) restaurants; or
- (b) canteens; or
- (c) schools; or
- (d) caterers or self-catering institutions; or
- (e) prisons; or
- (f) hospitals; or
- (g) other similar institutions listed in the Table to clause 8 of Standard 1.2.1.

(2) Subclause 1(2) of Standard 1.1.1 does not apply to this Standard.

2 Country of origin labelling for packaged food

(1) Subclause (2) applies to food in a package.

(2) The food must be labelled with –

- (a) a statement on the package that identifies the country where the food was made, produced or grown; or
- (b) a statement on the package –
 - (i) that identifies the country where the food was manufactured or packaged; and
 - (ii) to the effect that the food is constituted from ingredients imported into that country or from local and imported ingredients.

(3) However, subclause (4) applies to food in a package if –

- (a) the food is unprocessed fruit and vegetables, whether whole or cut; and
- (b) the food is displayed for retail sale; and
- (c) the package does not obscure the nature or quality of the food.

(4) The food must be labelled with a statement on the package or in connection with the display of the package which –

- (a) identifies the country or countries of origin of the fruit and vegetables; or
- (b) indicates that the fruit and vegetables are a mix of local and imported foods; or
- (c) indicates that the fruit and vegetables are a mix of imported foods.

3 Country of origin labelling for certain unpackaged food

(1) Food listed in the Table to this subclause that is displayed for retail sale other than in a package must be labelled with a statement on or in connection with the display of the food which –

- (a) identifies the country or countries of origin of the food; or
- (b) indicates that the food is a mix of local and imported foods; or
- (c) indicates that the food is a mix of imported foods.

Table to subclause 3(1)

Column 1	Column 2
Item	Food
1	Fish, including fish that has been mixed or coated with one or more other foods
2	Pork
3	Fruit and vegetables
4	Beef
5	Veal
6	Lamb
7	Hogget
8	Mutton
9	Chicken
10	A mix of foods mentioned in this Table

(2) In this clause, a food listed in Column 2 of the Table to subclause 3(1) includes a food that has been –

- (a) cut, filleted, sliced, minced or diced; or
- (b) pickled, cured, dried, smoked, frozen or preserved by other means; or
- (c) marinated; or
- (d) cooked.

(3) In addition to the requirements of Standard 1.2.9, the statement required by subclause (1) must be at least 9 mm in height, unless the food is in a refrigerated assisted service display cabinet, in which case it must be at least 5 mm in height.

Food Standards (Proposal P1011 – Country of Origin Labelling – Unpackaged Meat Products – Consequential) Variation

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this variation under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The Standard commences on the date specified in clause 3 of this variation.

Dated 7 January 2013



Standards Management Officer
Delegate of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal P1011 – Country of Origin Labelling – Unpackaged Meat Products – Consequential) Variation*.

2 Variation to Standards in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*

The Schedule varies the Standards in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*.

3 Commencement

These variations commence on 18 July 2013.

SCHEDULE

[1] *Standard 1.2.1 is varied by omitting clause 2(2)(g), substituting –*

(g) subclauses 2(3) and 2(4), and clause 3 of Standard 1.2.11 – Country of Origin Labelling; and

[2] *Standard 1.2.11 is repealed.*

**Food Standards (Proposal P293 – Nutrition, Health & Related Claims – Consequential)
Variation**

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this variation under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The Standard commences on the date specified in clause 3 of this variation.

Dated 7 January 2013



Standards Management Officer
Delegate of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal P293 – Nutrition, Health & Related Claims – Consequential) Variation*.

2 Variation to Standards in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*

The Schedule varies the Standards in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*.

3 Commencement

These variations, other than Items [2.3], [4] and [13], commence on 18 January 2013. Items [2.3], [4] and [13.1] commence on 18 January 2016. Items [13.2] to [13.4] commence immediately after the commencement of Standard 2.9.5.

SCHEDULE

[1] **Standard 1.1.1 is varied by –**

[1.1] *omitting from subclause 1(6) –*

a Standard for which a corresponding transitional Standard in part 1.1A applies

substituting –

Standard 1.1A.6

[1.2] *omitting the definition of claim in clause 2, substituting –*

claim means an express or implied statement, representation, design or information in relation to a food or property of food which is not mandatory in this Code

[2] **Standard 1.1A.2 is varied by –**

[2.1] *omitting the Purpose statement, substituting –*

Editorial Note

Standard 1.1A.2 is a transitional standard that operates concurrently with Standard 1.2.7 for a period of three years. During the three-year period Standard 1.1A.2 operates unchanged by the *Food Standards (Proposal P293 – Nutrition, Health & Related Claims – Consequential) Variation* and a supplier can rely on Standard 1.2.7 or Standard 1.1A.2, but not both. If Standard 1.1A.2 is relied on in that period, the changes made to other Standards by that variation are to be treated as if they have no effect. At the end of the three-year period Standard 1.1A.2 ceases to operate. There is no stock-in-trade period at the end of the three-year period.

[2.2] *omitting two years from subclause (1B), substituting three years.*

[2.3] *repealing the Standard*

[3] **Standard 1.2.1 is varied by inserting –**

(da) subclause 24(5) of Standard 1.2.7 – Nutrition, Health and Related Claims.

after paragraph 2(2)(d).

[4] **Standard 1.2.7 is varied by omitting the editorial note preceding clause 1**

[5] **Standard 1.2.8 is varied by –**

[5.1] *omitting the Purpose statement, substituting –*

This Standard sets out nutrition information requirements in relation to food that is required to be labelled under this Code and for food exempt from these labelling requirements. This Standard prescribes when nutritional information must be provided, and the manner in which such information is provided.

Editorial Note:

Standard 1.2.7 – Nutrition, Health and Related Claims also sets out additional nutrition information requirements in relation to nutrition content claims and health claims.

This Standard does not apply to infant formula products standardised in Standard 2.9.1 – Infant Formula Products. Standard 2.9.1 sets out specific nutrition labelling requirements that apply to infant formula products.

[5.2] *omitting the definitions of gluten and nutrition claim in subclause 1(1)*

[5.3] *omitting the definition of average energy content in subclause 1(1), substituting –*

average energy content means the figure calculated in accordance with subclause (3)

[5.4] *inserting in alphabetical order in subclause 1(1) –*

claim requiring nutrition information has the meaning given in subclause 4(1).

[5.5] *renumbering subclause 1(2) as 1(4)*

[5.6] *inserting after subclause 1(1) –*

(2) Unless the contrary intention appears, the definitions in Standard 1.2.7 apply in this Standard.

(3) Average energy content is to be calculated by –

(a) multiplying the average amount of each food component per 100 g of the food by the energy factor for that food component; then

(b) adding the amounts calculated for each food component using the following formula –

$$E_{kJ} = \sum W_i F_i$$

Where E_{kJ} is the average energy content expressed in kilojoules per 100 g, W_i is the average weight of the food component expressed in grams per 100 g and F_i means the energy factor assigned to that food component expressed in kilojoules per gram.

[5.7] *inserting after clause 1 –*

1A Application

This Standard does not apply to a food standardised by Standard 2.9.1.

Editorial note:

Infant formula products standardised by Standard 2.9.1 are not required to carry a nutrition information panel in accordance with this Standard. Standard 2.9.1 prescribes specific nutrition information requirements for those foods.

[5.8] *omitting clause 4, substituting –*

4 Requirements for nutrition information panels when certain claims made

(1) A claim requiring nutrition information means –

- (a) a nutrition content claim; or
- (b) a health claim;

but does not include –

- (c) a declaration that is required by the Act, or
- (d) an endorsement.

(2) Subject to subclauses (3) and (4), if a claim requiring nutrition information is made in relation to a food, a nutrition information panel must be included on the label on the package of the food.

(3) If a claim requiring nutrition information is made in relation to a food which is not required to bear a label pursuant to clause 2 of Standard 1.2.1, the information prescribed in clause 5, must be –

- (a) declared in a nutrition information panel displayed on or in connection with the display of the food; or
- (b) provided to the purchaser upon request.

(4) Where a claim requiring nutrition information is made in relation to a food in a small package, the label need not include a nutrition information panel but must comply with clause 8.

[5.9] *omitting from paragraph 5(1)(e) –*

subject to clause 12,

substituting –

subject to subclause (1A),

[5.10] *omitting paragraph 5(1)(g), substituting –*

- (g) the name and the average quantity of any other nutrient or biologically active substance in respect of which a claim requiring nutrition information is made, expressed in grams, milligrams or micrograms or other units as appropriate, that is in a serving of the food and in the unit quantity of the food; and
- (h) any other matter which this Code requires to be included.

[5.11] *inserting after subclause 5(1) –*

(1A) If a claim –

- (a) is made about a food standardised in Standard 2.4.1 or Standard 2.4.2; and
- (b) relates to polyunsaturated fatty acids or monounsaturated fatty acids;

the properties set out in subclause (1B) may be set out in the panel as a minimum or maximum quantity in a serving of the food and per 100 g/mL.

(1B) The properties are –

- (a) saturated fatty acids; and
- (b) polyunsaturated fatty acids; and
- (c) monounsaturated fatty acids; and
- (d) trans fatty acids.

[5.12] *omitting from the editorial note after subclause 5(2) –*

Clause 12 explains when minimum and maximum quantities may be indicated.

[5.13] *omitting from subclause 5(4) –*

nutrition claim is made in respect of

substituting –

claim requiring nutrition information is made about or based on

[5.14] *omitting from subclause 5(5) –*

nutrition claim is made in respect of

substituting –

claim requiring nutrition information is made about or based on

[5.15] *omitting subclause 7(2), substituting –*

(2) If percentage daily intake information is included in a panel –

- (a) the percentage daily intake of dietary fibre per serving may be included in the panel; and
- (b) the following matters must be included in the panel –

- (i) the percentage daily intake of energy, fat, saturated fatty acids, carbohydrate, sugars, protein and sodium per serving;
- (ii) either of the following statements –

‘*based on an average adult diet of 8700 kJ’; or

‘Percentage daily intakes are based on an average adult diet of 8700 kJ’.

[5.16] *inserting after clause 7 –*

7A Percentage recommended dietary intake information

(1) This clause applies if–

- (a) a claim requiring nutrition information is made about or based on a vitamin or mineral (the relevant vitamin or mineral); and
- (b) the relevant vitamin or mineral has a RDI; and
- (c) the food to which the claim relates is not a food for infants as standardised by Standard 2.9.2.

(2) The percentage of the RDI for the relevant vitamin or mineral contributed by one serving of the food must be set out in the nutrition information panel.

(3) The percentage RDI under subclause (2) must be calculated –

- (a) using the RDIs mentioned in the Schedule to Standard 1.1.1; and
- (b) using the nutrient values set out in the nutrition information panel.

(4) Despite paragraph (1)(c), percentage recommended dietary intake information may be included in the nutrition information panel for a food for infants as standardised by Standard 2.9.2.

7B Percentage DI or RDI information presented outside the panel

- (1) In this clause, DI or RDI information means the information in a nutrition information panel that is permitted or required by clause 7 or 7A.
- (2) DI or RDI information may be presented outside the nutrition information panel if –
- (a) the serving size is presented together with DI or RDI information; and
 - (b) the food to which the DI or RDI information relates does not contain more than 1.15% alcohol by volume.
- (3) If more than one piece of DI or RDI information is presented outside the nutrition information panel, those pieces of information must be presented together.
- (4) DI or RDI information presented in accordance with this clause does not constitute a nutrition content claim.

[5.17] *omitting clause 8, substituting –*

8 Food in small packages

- (1) This clause applies if a claim requiring nutrition information is made on or about food in a small package.
- (2) The label must include a declaration of the average quantity of the food in a serving expressed –
- (a) in the case of a solid or semi-solid food, in grams; or
 - (b) in the case of a beverage or other liquid food, in millilitres.
- (3) In addition to the matters specified in subclause (2), if a claim requiring nutrition information is made about a matter in Column 1 of the Table to this subclause, the label must include the particulars specified in Column 2.

Table to subclause 8(3)

Column 1	Column 2
Claim is about	Label must include
Any nutrient or biologically active substance (other than a vitamin or mineral with a RDI)	Average quantity of the nutrient or biologically active substance present per serving of the food
Any vitamin or mineral with a RDI	(a) Average quantity of the vitamin or mineral present per serving of the food; and (b) Percentage of the RDI for the vitamin or mineral contributed by one serving of the food, and calculated in accordance with clause 7A
Cholesterol, saturated fatty acids, trans fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids, omega-6 or omega-9 fatty acids	Saturated fatty acids, trans fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids and monounsaturated fatty acids content per serving of the food
Dietary fibre, sugars or any other carbohydrate	Average quantity of energy, carbohydrate, sugars and dietary fibre (calculated in accordance with clause 18) present per serving of the food
Energy	Average quantity of energy present per serving of the food
Fat-free	Average quantity of energy present per serving of the food
Omega-3 fatty acids	(a) Saturated fatty acids, trans fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids and monounsaturated fatty acids content per serving of the food; and (b) Type and amount of omega-3 fatty acids per serving of the food, namely alpha-linolenic acid, or docosahexaenoic acid, or eicosapentaenoic acid, or a combination of the above

Lactose	Galactose content per serving of the food
Potassium	Sodium and potassium content per serving of the food
Sodium or salt	Sodium and potassium content per serving of the food

- (4) The particulars required by subclause (3) –
- (a) must be set out as minimum, maximum or average quantities unless specified in the Table to subclause (3); and
 - (b) must clearly indicate whether the particulars are minimum, maximum or average quantities.
- (5) The word ‘serving’ in a declaration required by this clause may be replaced by –
- (a) the word ‘slice’, ‘pack’ or ‘package’; or
 - (b) the words ‘metric cup’ or ‘metric tablespoon’ or other appropriate word or words expressing a unit or common measure.
- (6) To avoid doubt, the information required to be declared in accordance with this clause need not be set out in the prescribed panel format.

8A Additional declarations for food in small packages

- (1) This clause applies if a claim requiring nutrition information is made about carbohydrate, dietary fibre, sugars or any other carbohydrate on or about food in a small package.
- (2) The label must include a declaration of unavailable carbohydrate if unavailable carbohydrate has been subtracted in the calculation of ‘carbohydrate by difference’ as defined in clause 1.
- (3) The reference to ‘unavailable carbohydrate’ in subclause (2) does not include dietary fibre.
- (4) If –
- (a) the food contains any of the substances in Column 1 of Table 2 to subclause 2(2) other than organic acids (the relevant substances); and
 - (b) the relevant substances either singly or in combination are present in the final form of the food in an amount no less than 5 g/100 g;

the presence of the relevant substances must be declared on the label.

[5.18] *inserting in clause 11, the word ‘in’ after ‘as set out’.*

[5.19] *inserting after clause 11 –*

11A Claims on food to be prepared or consumed with other food

If a claim requiring nutrition information is made about a food that is required to be prepared or consumed with at least one other food–

- (a) the nutrition information panel must include an additional column at the right hand side of the panel, specifying, in the same manner as set out in the panel –
 - (i) a description of the additional food or foods; and
 - (ii) the quantity of the additional food or foods; and
 - (iii) the average energy content of the combined foods; and
 - (iv) the average quantities of nutrients contained in the combined foods; and
 - (v) the average quantities of biologically active substances contained in the combined foods; and
- (b) the weight or volume of the serving size of the food as prepared must be declared in the panel.

[5.20] *omitting Division 3, substituting –*

Division 3 – Deleted

[5.21] *inserting after clause 18 –*

19 Items in panel are nutrition content claims in some circumstances

(1) In this clause –

voluntary item means a particular which is permitted by this Code to be included in a nutrition information panel.

mandatory item means a particular which is required by this Code to be included in the nutrition information panel in some or all circumstances.

(2) To avoid doubt, the inclusion of a mandatory item in a nutrition information panel is not a nutrition content claim.

(3) The inclusion of a voluntary item in a nutrition information panel is a nutrition content claim unless –

(a) this Code provides otherwise; or
(b) the voluntary item is a declaration of –

- (i) dietary fibre if the food contains less than 2 g of dietary fibre per serving;
or
- (ii) trans fatty acid content; or
- (iii) lactose content.

(4) A nutrition information panel that contains the prescribed declarations in paragraphs 5(1)(a) to 5(1)(f) on a product containing more than 1.15% alcohol by volume is not a nutrition content claim.

[5.22] *updating the Table of Provisions to reflect the amendments made by this variation*

[6] Standard 1.3.2 is varied by –

[6.1] *omitting from the first sentence of the Purpose –*

, and the claims which can be made about vitamin and mineral content of foods

[6.2] *omitting the definitions of claimable food, primary food and reference quantity from clause 1, substituting –*

reference quantity means –

(a) for a food mentioned in the Table to clause 3 –

- (i) the quantity specified in the Table for the food or,
- (ii) for a food that requires dilution or reconstitution according to directions – the quantity of the food that, when diluted or reconstituted, produces the quantity mentioned in column 2 of the Table; or

(b) for all other foods –

- (i) a normal serving; or

- (ii) for a food that requires dilution, reconstitution, draining or preparation according to directions, the quantity of the food which when diluted, reconstituted, drained or prepared produces a normal serving.

[6.3] *omitting clause 4, substituting –*

4 Claims in relation to the vitamin and mineral content of foods listed in the Table to clause 3

If a vitamin or mineral has been added to a food listed in Column 1 of the Table to clause 3, a claim must not be made that the food contains that vitamin or mineral, both added or naturally present, in the reference quantity of the food in greater proportions than that specified in Column 4.

[6.4] *omitting clause 5, substituting –*

5 Calculation of maximum quantity of a vitamin or mineral which may be claimed in a reference quantity of food

(1) If a final food contains more than one ingredient and at least one ingredient contains an added vitamin or mineral pursuant to a permission in Standard 1.3.2, the maximum claim permitted in relation to that vitamin or mineral in a reference quantity of the final food is calculated by summing the quantity of that vitamin or mineral calculated for each ingredient according to the formula set out below and rounded to the nearest 2 significant figures.

(2) In this subclause –

M_{rq} means the maximum quantity of a vitamin or mineral permitted to be claimed in a reference quantity of the final food calculated in accordance with the formula –

$$M_{rq} = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_i$$

where –

Q_1 is the quantity of a vitamin or mineral permitted to be claimed for the first ingredient in a reference quantity of the final food, Q_2 is the quantity of a vitamin or mineral permitted to be claimed for a second ingredient in a reference quantity of the final food, and so forth for all ingredients containing that vitamin or mineral.

(3) The amount used for the quantity permitted to be claimed means either the –

- (a) average quantity of the vitamin or mineral present in the amount of unfortified ingredient in a reference quantity of the final food; or
(b) maximum permitted claim for the vitamin or mineral in the amount of fortified ingredient in a reference quantity of the final food.

Editorial note:

Example calculations

(a) Vitamin C claim for an apple and blackcurrant fruit drink comprised of 80 mL apple juice and 4 mL blackcurrant juice in a reference quantity of 200 mL –

Maximum claim per reference quantity for vitamin C in apple juice = 120 mg/200 mL

Maximum claim per reference quantity for vitamin C in blackcurrant juice = 500 mg/200 mL

Q_1 (apple juice) = 120 mg x 80/200 = 48 mg vitamin C/200 mL

Q_2 (blackcurrant juice) = 500 mg x 4/200 = 10 mg vitamin C/200 mL

$M_{rq} = 48 + 10 = 58$ mg vitamin C/200 mL apple and blackcurrant fruit drink

The calculated maximum quantity of vitamin C that may be claimed in 200 mL of apple and blackcurrant fruit drink rounded to the nearest 2 significant figures = 58 mg (no change)

- (b) Iron claim for an uncooked beef schnitzel comprised of 115 g raw beef and 30 g iron-fortified breadcrumbs, in a reference quantity of 145 g –

Average quantity of iron in raw beef = 2.5 mg/100 g (from analysis or nutrient composition tables)

Maximum claim per reference quantity for iron in fortified breadcrumbs = 3 mg/50 g bread

Q_1 (raw beef) = $2.5 \times 115/100 = 2.875$ mg iron/115 g

Q_2 (iron-fortified breadcrumbs) = $3 \text{ mg} \times 30/50 = 1.8$ mg iron/30 g

$M_{rq} = 2.875 + 1.8 = 4.675$ mg iron/145 g uncooked beef schnitzel

The calculated maximum quantity of iron that may be claimed in 145 g of uncooked beef schnitzel rounded to the nearest 2 significant figures = 4.7 mg

[6.5] *omitting clauses 6 to 9*

[6.6] *updating the Table of Provisions to reflect the amendments made by this variation*

[7] **Standard 2.6.2** is varied by *omitting* nutrition claim for the purposes of Standard 1.2.8 in subclause 2B(4), and *substituting* nutrition content claim for the purposes of Standard 1.2.7

[8] **Standard 2.6.4** is varied by *omitting* subclause 3(6)

[9] **Standard 2.9.1** is varied by –

[9.1] *omitting clause 28, substituting –*

28 Required statements for products under this Subdivision

The label on an infant formula product that is specifically formulated to satisfy particular metabolic, immunological, renal, hepatic or malabsorptive conditions must contain a statement that indicates –

- (a) that the product is not suitable for general use and should be used under medical supervision; and
- (b) the condition, disease or disorder for which the food has been specially formulated; and
- (c) the nutritional modifications, if any, which have been made to the infant formula product.

[9.2] *updating the Table of Provisions to reflect the amendments made by this variation*

[10] **Standard 2.9.2** is varied by –

[10.1] *omitting paragraphs 9(1)(e) and 9(1)(f), substituting –*

- (e) clause 9.

[10.2] *inserting after subclause 9(1) –*

(1A) The conditions in Schedule 1 of Standard 1.2.7 that require the potassium content of a food to be indicated in the nutrition information panel do not apply to a food standardised by this Standard.

[11] **Standard 2.9.3** is varied by –

[11.1] *inserting after subclause 3(2) –*

(2A) A claim, either express or implied, that a formulated meal replacement is a good source of a vitamin or mineral may be made if –

- (a) the vitamin or mineral is listed in column 1 of Table 1 or Table 2 in the Schedule; and
- (b) a serving of the food contains at least 25% of the RDI or ESADDI of that vitamin or mineral; and
- (c) where the vitamin or mineral has been added to the food, the claimed quantity of that vitamin or mineral in a serving is no more than the quantity set out in column 3 of Table 1 or 2.

[11.2] *inserting after subclause 5(1) –*

(1A) In this clause, claimable vitamin or mineral means a vitamin or mineral that is listed in –

- (a) the Schedule to Standard 1.1.1; or
- (b) Column 1 of Table 3 in the Schedule to this Standard.

[11.3] *omitting from subclause 5(2) –*

one or more of those vitamins or minerals listed in column 1 of Table 3 in the Schedule

substituting –

a claimable vitamin or mineral

[11.4] *inserting after subclause 5(2) –*

(2A) A claim, either express or implied, that a formulated supplementary food is a good source of a vitamin or mineral may be made if –

- (a) the vitamin or mineral is a claimable vitamin or mineral; and
- (b) a serving of the food contains at least 25% of the RDI or ESADDI of that vitamin or mineral; and
- (c) where the vitamin or mineral has been added to the food, the claimed quantity of that vitamin or mineral in a serving is no more than the quantity set out in column 5 of Table 3.

[11.5] *inserting after subclause 7(1) –*

(1A) In this clause, claimable vitamin or mineral means a vitamin or mineral that is listed in –

- (a) the Schedule to Standard 1.1.1; or
- (b) Column 1 of Table 3 in the Schedule to this Standard.

[11.6] *omitting from subclause 7(2) –*

one or more of those vitamins or minerals listed in column 1 of Table 3 in the Schedule

substituting –

a claimable vitamin or mineral

[11.7] *inserting after subclause 7(2) –*

(2A) A claim, either express or implied, that a formulated supplementary food for young children is a good source of a vitamin or mineral may be made if –

- (a) the vitamin or mineral is a claimable vitamin or mineral; and
- (b) a serving of the food contains at least 25% of the RDI or ESADDI of that vitamin or mineral; and
- (c) where the vitamin or mineral has been added to the food, the claimed quantity of that vitamin or mineral in a serving is no more than the quantity set out in column 3 of Table 3.

[12] **Standard 2.9.4** is varied by omitting paragraphs 5(2)(b) and 5(2)(c), substituting –

- (b) the amount claimed does not exceed the amount specified in column 2 of the Table to paragraph 2(a).

[13] **Standard 2.9.5** is varied by:

[13.1] omitting 1.1A.2, from paragraph 3(1)(b); and

[13.2] omitting subparagraph 9(e)(iv), substituting –

- (iv) subject to subclauses 14(4) and 15(5) of this Standard, any other substance if a nutrition content claim as defined in Standard 1.2.7 is made in relation to that substance.

[13.3] omitting clause 14, substituting –

(1) A claim in relation to the lactose content of a food for special medical purposes is prohibited unless expressly permitted by this clause.

(2) A claim to the effect that a food for special medical purposes is lactose free may be made if the food contains no detectable lactose.

(3) A claim to the effect that a food for special medical purposes is low lactose may be made if the food contains not more than 2 g of lactose per 100 g of the food.

(4) If a claim in relation to the lactose content of a food for special medical purposes is made the label on the package of food must include the average quantity of the lactose and galactose in the food, expressed per given quantity of the food.

[13.4] omitting the editorial note after subclause 15(5).

[14] **Standard 2.10.2** is varied by omitting subclause 5(2) and the following editorial note, substituting –

(2) A declaration in accordance with subclause (1) does not constitute a nutrition content claim or health claim for the purposes of Standard 1.2.7.

[15] Transitional Provisions

[15.1] **Transition period** means the period starting on the date of commencement of Standard 1.2.7 and ending on the date of repeal of Standard 1.1A.2.

[15.2] During the transition period, a food must comply with:

- (a) Standard 1.2.7; or
- (b) Standard 1.1A.2, and the rest of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code as if items [1] to [14] of this Schedule had not commenced,

but not a combination of both.

[15.3] Subclause 1(2) of Standard 1.1.1 does not apply to the variation of the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* made by item [2.3].

Food Standards (Proposal M1008 – Maximum Residue Limits (2012)) Variation

The Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand gives notice of the making of this variation under section 92 of the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*. The Standard commences on the date specified in clause 3 of this variation.

Dated 7 January 2013



Standards Management Officer
Delegate of the Board of Food Standards Australia New Zealand

1 Name

This instrument is the *Food Standards (Proposal M1008 – Maximum Residue Limits (2012)) Variation*.

2 Variation to Standards in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*

The Schedule varies the Standards in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*.

3 Commencement

These variations commence on 18 January 2013.

SCHEDULE

[1] Standard 1.4.2 is varied by

[1.1] inserting in alphabetical order in Schedule 1 the food and associated MRLs for each of the following chemicals

“

Acequinocyl Sum of acequinocyl and its metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone, expressed as acequinocyl	
Citrus fruits	0.2
Dicamba Sum of dicamba, 3,6-dichloro-5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzoic acid and 3,6-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, expressed as dicamba	
Soya bean (immature seeds)	10
Fluoxastrobin Sum of fluoxastrobin and its Z isomer	
Cranberry	1.9
Fluxapyroxad Fluxapyroxad	
Plums (including prunes)	3
Pome fruits	0.8
Pulses [except soya bean (dry)]	0.4
Soya bean (dry)	0.3
Soya bean (immature seeds)	0.15
Stone fruits [except plums (including prunes)]	2
Spirodiclofen Spirodiclofen	
Citrus fruits	0.5
Stone fruits	1
Spiromesifen Sum of spiromesifen and 4-hydroxy-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.4]non-3-en-2-one, expressed as spiromesifen	
Cranberry	2

”

[1.2] omitting from Schedule 1 the foods and associated MRLs for each of the following chemicals

“

Carbendazim	
Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim	
Avocado	3
Cereal grains	*0.05
Citrus fruits	10
Custard apple	1
Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	2
Fruiting vegetables, other than cucurbits [except mushrooms]	2
Herbs	T3
Litchi	10
Mango	5
Melons, except watermelon	4
Papaya (pawpaw)	T20
Peanut	0.2
Pistachio nut	T0.1
Pome fruits	5
Stone fruits	10
Turmeric root	T3
Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	3
Cypermethrin	
Cypermethrin, sum of isomers	
Stone fruits [except cherries]	1
Dimethoate	
Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate see also Omethoate	
Chervil	T2
Fruit [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	5

Fruiting vegetables, cucurbits	5
Galangal, rhizomes	T2
Herbs	T2
Litchi	5
Lupin (dry)	0.5
Mizuna	T2
Peach	3
Quandong	T5
Rucola (rocket)	T2
Turmeric, root	T2
Vegetables [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	2
Glyphosate	
Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate	
Cereal grains [except as otherwise listed under this chemical]	T*0.1
Indoxacarb	
Sum of indoxacarb and its R-isomer	
Cherries	T2
Stone fruits [except cherries]	2
Pyrimethanil	
Pyrimethanil	
Citrus fruits	7

”

[1.3] inserting in alphabetical order in Schedule 1 the foods and associated MRLs for each of the following chemicals

“

Acetamiprid	
Commodities of plant origin: Acetamiprid	
Commodities of animal origin: Sum of acetamiprid and N-demethyl acetamiprid ((E)-N ¹ -[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N ² -cyanoacetamide), expressed as acetamiprid	
Citrus fruits	0.5
Cranberry	0.6
Bifenazate	
Sum of bifenazate and bifenazate diazene (diazene-carboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl] 1-methylethyl ester), expressed as bifenazate	
Cranberry	1.5
Carbendazim	
Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim	
Apple	0.2
Apricot	2
Cherries	0.5
Citron	0.7

Grapefruit	0.2
Lemon	0.7
Lime	0.7
Mandarins	0.7
Mineola	0.7
Nectarine	0.2
Onion, bulb	T*0.2
Oranges	0.2
Peach	0.2
Pear	0.2
Shaddock (pomelo)	0.2
Tangelo [except mineola]	0.2
Tangors	0.7
Tomato	0.5

Chlorantraniliprole	
<i>Plant commodities and animal commodities other than milk: Chlorantraniliprole</i>	
<i>Milk: Sum of chlorantraniliprole, 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, and 3-bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-(hydroxymethyl)-6-[[[(hydroxymethyl)amino]carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, expressed as chlorantraniliprole</i>	
Cranberry	1
Clothianidin	
Clothianidin	
Cranberry	0.01
Cyfluthrin	
Cyfluthrin, sum of isomers	
Citrus fruits	0.2
Stone fruits	0.3
Cypermethrin	
Cypermethrin, sum of isomers	
Stone fruits	1
Difenoconazole	
Difenoconazole	
Dried grapes	6
Grapes	4
Dimethoate	
Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate <i>see also</i> Omethoate	
Abiu	5
Artichoke, globe	T1
Asparagus	0.02
Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel [except avocado; mango]	5
Avocado	3
Banana passionfruit	5
Bearberry	T5
Beetroot	T*0.1
Bilberry	T5
Bilberry, bog	T5
Bilberry, red	T5
Blackberries	T5
Blueberries	T5
Boysenberry	0.02
Broccoli	T0.3
Cabbages, head	T0.2
Cactus fruit	5
Carrot	T0.3
Cauliflower	T0.3
Celery	T0.5
Cherries	T0.2
Citrus fruits	5
Cranberry	T5
Elderberries	0.02
Grapes	T*0.1
Legume vegetables	T2
Melons, except watermelon	T5
Onion, bulb	0.7
Parsnip	T0.3

Peppers, Chili	T5
Potato	0.1
Pulses	T0.5
Radish	T3
Raspberries, red, black	T5
Rhubarb	0.7
Rollinia	5
Santols	5
Squash, summer (including zucchini)	0.7
Stone fruits [except cherries]	T*0.02
Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	T0.3
Sweet potato	0.1
Turnip, garden	*0.2
Watermelon	T5
Wheat bran, processed	T1
Fenpropathrin	
Fenpropathrin	
Cherries	5
Citrus fruits	2
Fenpyroximate	
Fenpyroximate	
Citrus fruits	0.6
Glyphosate	
Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate	
Cereal grains [except barley; maize; sorghum; wheat]	T*0.1
Maize	5
Hexazinone	
Hexazinone	
Blueberries	0.6
Indoxacarb	
Sum of indoxacarb and its <i>R</i> -isomer	
Stone fruits	2
Novaluron	
Novaluron	
Cranberry	0.45
Phosmet	
Sum of phosmet and its oxygen analogue, expressed as phosmet	
Blueberries	10
Lemon	5
Mandarins	5
Pyridaben	
Pyridaben	
Citrus fruits	0.5
Pyrimethanil	
Pyrimethanil	
Citrus fruits [except lemon]	10
Lemon	11

[1.4] omitting from Schedule 1, under the entries for the following chemicals, the MRL for the named food, substituting

“

Abamectin	
Sum of avermectin B1a, avermectin B1b and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1a, and (Z)-8,9 avermectin B1b	
Citrus fruits	0.02
Azoxystrobin	
Azoxystrobin	
Citrus fruits	10
Carbendazim	
Sum of carbendazim and 2-aminobenzimidazole, expressed as carbendazim	
Banana	T1
Berries and other small fruits [except grapes]	T5
Ginger, root	T10
Grapes	0.3
Sugar cane	T0.1
Chlorpyrifos	
Chlorpyrifos	
Peanut	0.05
Cyprodinil	
Cyprodinil	
Stone fruits	2

Dimethoate	
Sum of dimethoate and omethoate, expressed as dimethoate <i>see also Omethoate</i>	
Cereal grains	T0.5
Edible offal (mammalian)	0.1
Oilseed [except peanut]	T0.1
Peanut	T*0.05
Peppers, Sweet	0.7
Strawberry	0.02
Tomato	0.02
Glyphosate	
Sum of glyphosate and Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA) metabolite, expressed as glyphosate	
Rape seed (canola)	20
Mandipropamid	
Mandipropamid	
Grapes	2
Metrafenone	
Metrafenone	
Grapes	4.5
Spinetoram	
Sum of Ethyl-spinosyn-J and Ethyl-spinosyn-L	
Citrus fruits	3

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