

SCOTTISH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2004 No. 8

FOOD

**The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for
Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004**

Made - - - - *15th January 2004*
Laid before the Scottish
Parliament - - - - *15th January 2004*
Coming into force - - *6th March 2005*

The Scottish Ministers, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 6(4), 16(1)(a), (e) and (f), 17(1), 26(1)(a) and (3) and 48(1) of the Food Safety Act 1990 ^{M1} and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, having had regard in accordance with section 48(4A) ^{M2} of that Act to relevant advice given by the Food Standards Agency and after consultation in accordance with section 48(4) and (4B) ^{M3} of that Act, hereby make the following Regulations:

Marginal Citations

- M1** 1990 c. 16; section 6(4) was amended by the [Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994 \(c. 40\)](#), [Schedule 9](#), paragraph 6 and by the [Food Standards Act 1999 \(c. 28\)](#) (“the 1999 Act”), Schedule 5, paragraph 10(3); sections 16(1) and 48(1) were amended by the 1999 Act, Schedule 5, paragraph 8; section 17(1) was amended by the 1999 Act, Schedule 5, paragraphs 8 and 12; section 26(3) was amended by the 1999 Act, Schedule 6; amendments made by Schedule 5 to the 1999 Act shall be taken as pre commencement enactments for the purposes of the [Scotland Act 1998 \(c. 46\)](#) (“the 1998 Act”) by virtue of section 40(2) of the 1999 Act. The functions of the Secretary of State were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by virtue of section 53 of the 1998 Act.
- M2** [Section 48\(4A\)](#) was inserted by the 1999 Act, Schedule 5, paragraph 21.
- M3** [Section 48\(4B\)](#) was inserted by the 1999 Act, Schedule 5, paragraph 21

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004 and shall come into force on 6th March 2005.

(2) These Regulations extend to Scotland only.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the Act” means the Food Safety Act 1990;

“baby foods” means foods for particular nutritional use fulfilling the particular requirements of infants and young children in good health and intended for use by infants while they are being weaned, and by young children as a supplement to their diet or for their progressive adaptation to ordinary food, but excludes processed cereal-based foods;

[^{F1}“the Directive” means Commission Directive [2006/125/EC](#) on processed cereal based foods and baby foods for infants and young children;]

“EEA Agreement” means the Agreement on the European Economic Area ^{M4} signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol ^{M5} signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993;

“EEA State” means a State which is a Contracting Party to the EEA Agreement;

“infants” means children under the age of twelve months;

“pesticide residue” means the residue in processed CEREAL-BASED foods or baby foods of a plant protection product [^{F2}which has the same meaning as in Article 2(1) of Regulation([EC](#)) [No 1107/2009](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives [79/117/EEC](#) and [91/414/EEC](#), and “residue” shall be read in accordance with Article 3(1) of that Regulation], including its metabolites and products resulting from its degradation or reaction;

“processed cereal-based foods” means foods for particular nutritional use within the categories specified in Part I of Schedule 1 fulfilling the particular requirements of infants and young children in good health and intended for use by infants while they are being weaned, and by young children as a supplement to their diet or for their progressive adaptation to ordinary food;

“sell” includes possess for sale and offer, expose or advertise for sale; and

“young children” means children aged between one and three years.

(2) Other expressions used in these Regulations and in the Directive have the same meaning in these Regulations as they have in the Directive.

(3) Where any Schedule contains any note, the provisions of that Schedule shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with such note.

F1 Words in reg. 2(1) substituted (15.10.2007) by [The Food for Particular Nutritional Uses \(Scotland\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2007 \(S.S.I. 2007/424\)](#), regs. 1(1), **6(2)**

F2 Words in reg. 2 substituted (24.9.2011) by [The Plant Protection Products Regulations 2011 \(S.I. 2011/2131\)](#), reg. 1(1), **Sch. 4** (with reg. 29)

Marginal Citations

M4 O.J. No. L 1, 3.1.94, p.1.

M5 O.J. No. L 1, 3.1.94, p.571.

Exemption

3. These Regulations shall not apply to any baby food which is a milk intended for young children.

Restrictions on the sale of processed CEREAL-BASED foods and baby foods

4. No person shall sell any processed cereal-based food or baby food unless—

- (a) it complies with the requirements of regulations 5 to 7 as to manufacture and composition; and
- (b) it is labelled in accordance with regulation 8.

General requirements as to manufacture and composition

5.—(1) No processed cereal-based food or baby food shall be manufactured from any ingredient other than those whose suitability for particular nutritional use by infants and young children has been established by generally accepted scientific data.

(2) No processed cereal-based food or baby food shall contain any substance in such quantity as to endanger the health of infants or young children.

(3) The composition of a processed CEREAL-BASED food shall comply with the criteria specified in Part II of Schedule 1 as read with Schedule 2.

(4) The composition of a baby food shall comply with the criteria specified in Schedule 3.

Added nutritional substances and nutrients

6.—(1) In the manufacture of any processed cereal-based food or baby food, no nutritional substance shall be added other than a nutritional substance specified in Schedule 4.

(2) No processed cereal-based food or baby food shall contain any added nutrient specified in column 1 of Part I of Schedule 5 in an amount exceeding the maximum limit specified opposite that nutrient in column 2 of that Part.

(3) No processed CEREAL-BASED food or baby food specified in column 1 of Part II of Schedule 5 shall contain any added nutrient specified opposite that food in column 2 of that Part in an amount exceeding the maximum limit specified opposite that food in column 3 of that Part.

Pesticide residues

7.—(1) No processed CEREAL-BASED food or baby food shall contain—

- (a) any pesticide residue of a pesticide specified in Schedule 6; or
- (b) any omethoate, where it is a metabolite of a pesticide not specified in Schedule 6, or any product resulting from degradation or reaction of that metabolite,

at a level exceeding 0.003 mg/kg.

(2) No processed CEREAL-BASED food or baby food shall contain any pesticide residue of a pesticide specified in column 1 of Schedule 7 at a level exceeding that specified in column 2 of that Schedule in relation to that pesticide.

(3) No processed CEREAL-BASED food or baby food shall contain any pesticide residue of any individual pesticide which is not specified in Schedule 6 or column 1 of Schedule 7 at a level exceeding 0.01 mg/kg.

(4) The levels referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3) apply to the processed CEREAL-BASED food or baby food—

- (a) manufactured as ready for consumption; or
- (b) if it is not so manufactured, as reconstituted according to its manufacturer's instructions.

(5) Analytical methods for determining levels of pesticide residues for the purposes of this regulation shall be generally acceptable standardised methods.

Labelling

8.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of [F3] Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the provision of food information to consumers, amending Regulations (EC) No 1924/2006 and (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Commission Directive 87/250/EEC, Council Directive 90/496/EEC, Commission Directive 1999/10/EC, Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Directives 2002/67/EC and 2008/5/EC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 608/2004], processed CEREAL-BASED foods and baby foods shall be labelled with—

- (a) a statement as to the appropriate age (which shall be not less than four months) from which the food may be used, regard being had to its composition, texture or other particular properties;
- (b) information as to the presence or absence of gluten if the age stated pursuant to subparagraph (a) is less than six months;
- (c) the available energy value expressed in kJ and kcal, and the protein, carbohydrate and fat content, expressed in numerical form, per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold and, where appropriate, per specified quantity of the food as proposed for consumption;
- (d) the average quantity, expressed in numerical form, per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold and, where appropriate, per specified quantity of the food as proposed for consumption, of each mineral substance and of each vitamin in respect of which a maximum or a minimum compositional requirement is specified in—
 - (i) Part II of Schedule 1 in the case of processed CEREAL-BASED foods; and
 - (ii) Schedule 3 in the case of baby foods; and
- (e) if preparation of the food is necessary, appropriate instructions for preparation and a statement as to the importance of following those instructions.

(2) Subject to paragraph (1)(d), no processed CEREAL-BASED food or baby food shall be labelled with the average quantity of any nutrient specified in Schedule 4 unless—

- (a) that average quantity is expressed in numerical form, per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold and, where appropriate, per specified quantity of the food as proposed for consumption; and
- (b) in the case of a mineral substance or vitamin, it is a mineral substance or vitamin other than one referred to in paragraph (1)(d).

(3) Where, pursuant to paragraph (1)(d) or paragraph (2), any processed cereal based food or baby food is labelled with the average quantity, per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold and, where appropriate, per specified quantity of the food as proposed for consumption, of any vitamin or mineral which is specified in column 1 of Schedule 8, the labelling of the food shall not express that average quantity as a percentage of the reference value specified in column 2 of Schedule 8 in relation to that vitamin or mineral unless the quantity present is equal to 15 per cent or more of the reference value.

F3 Words in reg. 8(1) substituted by S.S.I. 2014/312, Sch. 5 para. 11 (as substituted (19.1.2016) by The Food Information (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2015 (S.S.I. 2015/410), regs. 1(2), 3(10)(a))

Enforcement

9. Each food authority shall enforce and execute these Regulations in its area.

Offence and penalty

10. If any person contravenes regulation 4, that person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Defence in relation to exports

^{F4}11.

F4 Reg. 11 revoked (1.1.2006) by [The Official Feed and Food Controls \(Scotland\) Regulations 2005 \(S.S.I. 2005/616\)](#), reg. 1(b), [sch. 6](#)

Application of various provisions of the Act

12. The following provisions of the Act shall apply for the purposes of these Regulations with the modification that any reference in those provisions to the Act or Part thereof shall be construed as a reference to these Regulations—

- (a) section 2 (extended meaning of “sale” etc.);
- (b) section 3 (presumptions that food intended for human consumption);
- (c) section 20 (offences due to fault of another person);
- (d) section 21 (defence of due diligence) as it applies for the purposes of sections 8, 14 or 15;
- (e) section 22 (defence of publication in the course of business);
- (f) section 30(8) (which relates to documentary evidence);
- (g) section 33 (obstruction etc. of officers);
- (h) section 35(1) to (3) (punishment of offences) in so far as it relates to offences under section 33(1) and (2) as applied by paragraph (g) above;
- (i) section 36 (offences by bodies corporate);
- (j) section 36A (offences by Scottish partnerships); and
- (k) section 44 (protection of officers acting in good faith).

Amendment of the Tryptophan in Food (Scotland) Regulations 1990

^{F5}13.

F5 Reg. 13 revoked (11.11.2005) by [The Tryptophan in Food \(Scotland\) Regulations 2005 \(S.S.I. 2005/479\)](#), regs. 1(1), [10\(3\)](#)

Revocations

14.—(1) The Processed CEREAL-BASED Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children Regulations 1997 ^{M6}, the Processed CEREAL-BASED Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Amendment) Regulations 1999 ^{M7} and the Processed CEREAL-BASED Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2000 ^{M8} are hereby revoked.

Marginal Citations

M6 [S.I. 1997/2042](#).

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the *The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004*. (See end of Document for details)

M7 [S.I. 1999/275](#).
M8 [S.S.I. 2000/214](#)

St Andrew's House, Edinburgh

TOM McCABE
Authorised to sign by the Scottish Ministers

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2(1), 5(3) and 8(1)(d)

PROCESSED CEREAL-BASED FOODS

PART I

Categories of processed CEREAL-BASED foods

1. Simple cereals which are or have to be reconstituted with milk or other appropriate nutritious liquids.
2. Cereals with an added high protein food which are or have to be reconstituted with water or other protein-free liquid.
3. Pastas which are to be used after cooking in boiling water or other appropriate liquids.
4. Rusks and biscuits which are to be used either directly or, after pulverisation, with the addition of water, milk or other suitable liquids.

PART II

Essential composition of processed CEREAL-BASED foods

The requirements concerning nutrients refer to the products ready for use, marketed as such or reconstituted as instructed by the manufacturer.

1. Cereal content

Processed cereal-based foods are prepared primarily from one or more milled cereals and/or starchy root products.

The amount of cereal and/or starchy root shall not be less than 25 per cent of the final mixture on a dry weight for weight basis.

2. Protein

2.1. For products mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Part I, the protein content shall not exceed 1.3 g / 100 kJ (5.5 g/100 kcal).

2.2. For products mentioned in paragraph 2 of Part I, the added protein shall not be less than 0.48 g/100 kJ (2 g/100 kcal).

2.3. For biscuits mentioned in paragraph 4 of Part I made with the addition of a high protein food, and presented as such, the added protein shall not be less than 0.36 g/100 kJ (1.5g/100 kcal).

2.4. The chemical index of the added protein shall be equal to at least 80 per cent of that of the reference protein (casein as defined in Schedule 2), or the protein efficiency ratio (PER) of the protein in the mixture shall be equal to at least 70 per cent of that of the reference protein. In all cases, the addition of amino acids is permitted solely for the purpose of improving the nutritional value of the protein mixture, and only in the proportions necessary for that purpose.

3. Carbohydrates

3.1. If sucrose, fructose, glucose, glucose syrups or honey are added to products mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 4 of Part I:

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

– the amount of added carbohydrates from these sources shall not exceed 1.8 g /100 kJ (7.5 g/100 kcal),

– the amount of added fructose shall not exceed 0.9 g/100 kJ (3.75 g/100 kcal).

3.2. If sucrose, fructose, glucose syrups or honey are added to products mentioned in paragraph 2 of Part I:

– the amount of added carbohydrates from these sources shall not exceed 1.2 g /100 kJ (5 g/100 kcal),

– the amount of added fructose shall not exceed 0.6 g/100 kJ (2.5 g/100 kcal).

4. Fat

4.1. For products mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 4 of Part I, the fat content shall not exceed 0.8 g/100 kJ (3.3 g/100 kcal).

4.2. For products mentioned in paragraph 2 of Part I, the fat content shall not exceed 1.1 g/100 kJ (4.5 /100 kcal). If the fat content exceeds 0.8 g/100 kJ (3.3 g/100 kcal):

(a) the amount of lauric acid shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total fat content;

(b) the amount of myristic acid shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total fat content;

(c) the amount of linoleic acid (in the form of glycerides = linoleates) shall not be less than 70 mg/100 kJ (300 mg/100 kcal) and shall not exceed 285 mg/100 kJ (1200 mg/100 kcal).

5. Minerals

5.1. Sodium

– sodium salts may only be added to processed CEREAL-BASED foods for technological purposes,

– the sodium content of processed CEREAL-BASED foods shall not exceed 25 mg/100 kJ (100 mg/100 kcal).

5.2. Calcium

5.2.1. For products mentioned in paragraph 2 of Part I, the amount of calcium shall not be less than 20 mg/100 kJ (80 mg/100 kcal).

5.2.2. For products mentioned in paragraph 4 of Part I manufactured with the addition of milk (milk biscuits) and presented as such, the amount of calcium shall not be less than 12 mg/100 kJ (50 mg/100 kcal).

6. Vitamins

6.1. For processed CEREAL-BASED foods the amount of thiamin shall not be less than 25 µg/100 kJ (100 µg/100 kcal).

6.2. For products mentioned in paragraph 2 of Part I:

| | <i>Per 100 kJ</i> | | <i>Per 100 kcal</i> | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | <i>Minimum</i> | <i>Maximum</i> | <i>Minimum</i> | <i>Maximum</i> |
| Vitamin A (µg RE) ¹ | 14 | 43 | 60 | 180 |

¹RE = all trans retinol equivalents

²In the form of cholecalciferol, of which 10 µg = 400 i.u. of Vitamin D

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

| | | | | |
|--|------|------|---|---|
| Vitamin D (μg) ² | 0.25 | 0.75 | 1 | 3 |
|--|------|------|---|---|

¹RE = all trans retinol equivalents

²In the form of cholecalciferol, of which 10 μg = 400 i.u. of Vitamin D

These limits are also applicable if vitamins A and D are added to other processed CEREAL-BASED foods.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 5(3) and Schedule 1, Part II,
paragraph 2.4

AMINO ACID COMPOSITION OF CASEIN

| <i>Amino acid</i> | <i>(g per 100 g of protein)</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Arginine | 3.7 |
| Cystine | 0.3 |
| Histidine | 2.9 |
| Isoleucine | 5.4 |
| Leucine | 9.5 |
| Lysine | 8.1 |
| Methionine | 2.8 |
| Phenylalanine | 5.2 |
| Threonine | 4.7 |
| Tryptophan | 1.6 |
| Tyrosine | 5.8 |
| Valine | 6.7 |

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 5(4) and 8(1)(d)

ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION OF BABY FOODS

The requirements concerning nutrients refer to the products ready for use, marketed as such or reconstituted as instructed by the manufacturer.

1. Protein

1.1. If meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein are the only ingredients mentioned in the name of the product, then:

- the named meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional protein source, in total, shall constitute not less than 40 per cent by weight of the total product,

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

- each named meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein shall constitute not less than 25 per cent, by weight, of total named protein sources,
 - the total protein from the named sources shall not be less than 1.7 g/100 kJ (7 g/100 kcal).
- 1.2.** If meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein, singularly or in combination, are mentioned first in the name of the product, whether or not the product is presented as a meal, then:
- the named poultry, fish, offal or other traditional protein source, in total, shall constitute not less than 10 per cent by weight of the total product,
 - each named meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein shall constitute not less than 25 per cent by weight, of total named protein sources,
 - the protein from the named sources shall not be less than 1 g/100 kJ (4 g/100 kcal).
- 1.3.** If meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein, singularly or in combination are mentioned, but not first, in the name of the product, whether or not the product is presented as a meal, then:
- the named meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional protein source, in total, shall constitute not less than 8 per cent by weight of the total product,
 - each named meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein shall constitute not less than 25 per cent, by weight, of total named protein sources,
 - the total protein from the named sources shall not be less than 0.5 g/100 kJ (2.2 g/100 kcal),
 - the total protein in the product from all sources shall not be less than 0.7 g/100 kJ (3 g/100 kcal).
- 1.4.** If cheese is mentioned together with other ingredients in the name of a savoury product, whether or not the product is presented as a meal, then:
- the protein from the dairy sources shall not be less than 0.5 g/100 kJ (2.2 g/100 kcal),
 - the total protein in the product from all sources shall not be less than 0.7 g/100 kJ (3 g/100 kcal).
- 1.5.** If the product is designated on the label as a meal, but does not mention meat, poultry, fish, offal or other traditional source of protein in the name of the product, the total protein in the product from all sources shall not be less than 0.7 g / 100 kJ (3 g /100 kcal).
- 1.6.** Sauces presented as an accompaniment to a meal are exempt from the requirements of paragraph 1.1 to 1.5.
- 1.7.** Sweet dishes that mention dairy products as the first or only ingredient in the name shall contain not less than 2.2 g dairy protein / 100 kcal. All other sweet dishes are exempt from the requirements in paragraph 1.1 to 1.5.
- 1.8.** The addition of amino acids is permitted solely for the purpose of improving the nutritional value of the protein present, and only in the proportions necessary for that purpose.

2. Carbohydrates

The quantities of total carbohydrates present in fruit and vegetable juices and nectars, fruit-only dishes, and desserts or puddings shall not exceed:

- 10 g/100 ml for vegetable juices and drinks based on them,
- 15 g/100 ml for fruit juices and nectars and drinks based on them,
- 20 g/100 g for fruit-only dishes,
- 25 g/100 g for desserts and puddings,
- 5 g/100 g for other non-milk-based drinks.

3. Fat

3.1. For products referred to in paragraph 1.1 if meat or cheese are the only ingredients or are mentioned first in the name of a product, the total fat in the product from all sources shall not exceed 1.4 g/100 kJ (6 g/100 kcal).

3.2. For all other products the total fat in the product from all sources shall not exceed 1.1 g/100 kJ (4.5 g/100 kcal).

4. Sodium

4.1. The final sodium content in the product shall be either not more than 48 mg/100 kJ (200 mg/100 kcal) or not more than 200 mg per 100 g. However if cheese is the only ingredient mentioned in the name of the product, the final sodium content in the product shall not be more than 70 mg/100 kJ (300 mg/100 kcal).

4.2. Sodium salts may not be added to products based on fruit, nor to desserts or puddings except for technological purposes.

5. Vitamins

Vitamin C–

In a fruit juice, nectar, or vegetable juice the final content of vitamin C in the product shall be either not less than 6 mg / 100 kJ (25 mg / 100 kcal) or not less than 25 mg per 100 g.

Vitamin A–

In vegetable juices, the final content of vitamin A in the product shall be not less than 25 µg RE/100 kJ (100 µg RE/100 kcal) and, for the purposes of this paragraph, RE = all trans retinol equivalents.

Vitamin A shall not be added to other baby foods.

Vitamin D–

Vitamin D shall not be added to baby foods.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulations 6(1) and 8(2)

NUTRITIONAL SUBSTANCES

Vitamins

1. *Vitamin A*

Retinol

Retinyl acetate

Retinyl palmitate

Beta-carotene

Vitamin D

Vitamin D₂ (= ergocalciferol)

Vitamin D₃ (= cholecalciferol)

Vitamin B1

Thiamin hydrochloride

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

Thiamin mononitrate

Vitamin B2

Riboflavin

Riboflavin-5'-phosphate, sodium

Niacin

Nicotinamide

Nicotinic acid

Vitamin B6

Pyridoxine hydrochloride

Pyridoxine-5-phosphate

Pyridoxine dipalmitate

Pantothenic acid

D-pantothenate, calcium

D-pantothenate, sodium

Dexpanthenol

Folate

Folic acid

[¹⁴C]Calcium-L-methylfolate]

Vitamin B12

Cyanocobalamin

Hydroxocobalamin

Biotin

D-biotin

Vitamin C

L-ascorbic acid

Sodium L-ascorbate

Calcium L-ascorbate

6-palmityl-L-ascorbic acid (ascorbyl palmitate)

Potassium ascorbate

Vitamin K

Phylloquinone (phytomenadione)

Vitamin E

D-alpha tocopherol

DL-alpha tocopherol

D-alpha tocopherol acetate

DL-alpha tocopherol acetate

F6 Word in [sch. 4 para. 1](#) inserted (18.1.2023) by [The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2022 \(S.S.I. 2022/342\)](#), regs. 1, **2(2)(a)**

Amino acids

- 2. L-arginine }
- L-cystine }
- L-histidine } and their hydrochlorides
- L-isoleucine }
- L-leucine }
- L-lysine }
- L-cysteine }
- L-methionine
- L-phenylalanine
- L-threonine
- L-tryptophan
- L-tyrosine
- L-valine

Others

- 3. Choline
- Choline chloride
- Choline citrate
- Choline bitartrate
- Inositol
- L-carnitine
- L-carnitine hydrochloride

Salts of minerals and trace elements

- 4. *Calcium*
- Calcium carbonate
- Calcium chloride
- Calcium salts of citric acid
- Calcium gluconate
- Calcium glycerophosphate
- Calcium lactate

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

Calcium oxide

Calcium hydroxide

Calcium salts of orthophosphoric acid

Magnesium

Magnesium carbonate

Magnesium chloride

Magnesium salts of citric acid

Magnesium gluconate

Magnesium oxide

Magnesium hydroxide

Magnesium salts of orthophosphoric acid

Magnesium sulphate

Magnesium lactate

Magnesium glycerophosphate

Potassium

Potassium chloride

Potassium salts of citric acid

Potassium gluconate

Potassium lactate

Potassium glycerophosphate

Iron

Ferrous citrate

[^{F7}Ferrous bisglycinate]

Ferric ammonium citrate

Ferrous gluconate

Ferrous lactate

Ferrous sulphate

Ferrous fumarate

Ferric diphosphate (ferric pyrophosphate)

Elemental iron (carbonyl + electrolytic + hydrogen-reduced)

Ferric saccharate

Sodium ferric diphosphate

Ferrous carbonate

Copper

Copper-lysine complex

Cupric carbonate

Cupric citrate

Cupric gluconate

Cupric sulphate

Zinc

Zinc acetate

[^{F8}Zinc chloride]

Zinc citrate

Zinc lactate

Zinc sulphate

Zinc oxide

Zinc gluconate

Manganese

Manganese carbonate

Manganese chloride

Manganese citrate

Manganese gluconate

Manganese sulphate

Manganese glycerophosphate

Iodine

Sodium iodide

Potassium iodide

Potassium iodate

Sodium iodate

- | |
|--|
| <p>F7 Words in sch. 4 para. 4 inserted (18.1.2023) by The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022 (S.S.I. 2022/342), regs. 1, 2(2)(b)(i)</p> <p>F8 Words in sch. 4 para. 4 inserted (18.1.2023) by The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2022 (S.S.I. 2022/342), regs. 1, 2(2)(b)(ii)</p> |
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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 6(2) and (3)

MAXIMUM LIMITS FOR VITAMINS, MINERALS AND TRACE ELEMENTS,
IF ADDED, IN PROCESSED CEREAL-BASED FOODS AND BABY FOODS

PART I

General

| <i>Column 1</i> <i>Nutrient</i> | <i>Column 2</i> Maximum limit per 100 kcal³ |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Vitamin E | 3 mg α -TE |
| Riboflavin | 0.4 mg |
| Niacin | 4.5 mg NE |
| Vitamin B ₆ | 0.35 mg |
| Folic acid | 50 μ g |
| Vitamin B ₁₂ | 0.35 μ g |
| Pantothenic acid | 1.5 mg |
| Biotin | 10 μ g |
| Potassium | 160 mg (of the food as sold) |
| Magnesium | 40 mg |
| Iron | 3 mg |
| Zinc | 2 mg |
| Copper | 40 μ g |
| Iodine | 35 μ g |
| Manganese | 0.6 mg |

³Unless otherwise stated in column 2 of Part I or column 3 of Part II, the maximum limits specified in those columns apply to food ready for use, whether marketed as such or reconstituted as instructed by the manufacturer.

PART II

Specified foods

| <i>Column 1</i> <i>Food</i> | <i>Column 2</i> <i>Nutrient</i> | <i>Column 3</i> Maximum limit per 100 kcal⁴ |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|

⁴Unless otherwise stated in column 2 of Part I or column 3 of Part II, the maximum limits specified in those columns apply to food ready for use, whether marketed as such or reconstituted as instructed by the manufacturer.

⁵RE = all trans retinol equivalents.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------|
| 1. Vegetable juices which are baby foods | Vitamin A | 180 µg RE ⁵ |
| 2. Food fortified with iron | Vitamin C | 25 mg |
| 3. Fruit-based dishes, fruit juices, nectars or vegetable juices | Vitamin C | 125 mg |
| 4. Food other than that within entry number 2 or 3 above | Vitamin C | 12.5 mg |
| 5. Processed CEREAL-BASED food | Thiamin | 0.5 mg |
| 6. Baby food | Thiamin | 0.25 mg |
| 7. Food within paragraphs 1 or 2 of Part I of Schedule 1 | Calcium | 180 mg (of the food as sold) |
| 8. Food within paragraph 4 of Part I of Schedule 1 | Calcium | 100 mg (of the food as sold) |
| 9. Food other than that within entry number 7 or 8 above | Calcium | 80 mg (of the food as sold) |

⁴Unless otherwise stated in column 2 of Part I or column 3 of Part II, the maximum limits specified in those columns apply to food ready for use, whether marketed as such or reconstituted as instructed by the manufacturer.

⁵RE = all trans retinol equivalents.

SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 7(1) and (3)

PESTICIDES WHOSE RESIDUES MUST NOT BE PRESENT IN PROCESSED CEREAL-BASED FOODS OR BABY FOODS AT A LEVEL EXCEEDING 0.003 mg/kg

Chemical name

Aldrin and dieldrin, expressed as dieldrin

Disulfoton (sum of disulfoton, disulfoton sulfoxide and disulfoton sulfone expressed as disulfoton)

Endrin

Fensulfothion (sum of fensulfothion, its oxygen analogue and their sulfones, expressed as fensulfothion)

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)

Fentin, expressed as triphenyltin cation

Haloxypop (sum of haloxypop, its salts and esters including conjugates, expressed as haloxypop)

Heptachlor and *trans*-heptachlor epoxide, expressed as heptachlor

Hexachlorobenzene

Nitrofen

Omethoate

Terbufos (sum of terbufos, its sulfoxide and sulfone, expressed as terbufos)

SCHEDULE 7

Regulation 7(2) and (3)

SPECIFIC MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS OF CERTAIN PESTICIDES
IN PROCESSED CEREAL-BASED FOODS OR BABY FOODS

| <i>Column 1</i> <i>Chemical name of the substance</i> | <i>Column 2</i> <i>Maximum residue level (mg/kg)</i> |
|--|---|
| Cadusafos | 0.006 |
| Demeton-S-methyl/demeton-S-methyl sulfone/ oxydemeton-methyl (individually or combined, expressed as demeton-S-methyl) | 0.006 |
| Ethoprophos | 0.008 |
| Fipronil (sum of fipronil and fipronil- desulfinyl, expressed as fipronil) | 0.004 |
| Propineb/propylenethiourea (sum of propineb and propylenethiourea) | 0.006 |

SCHEDULE 8

Regulation 8(3)

REFERENCE VALUES FOR NUTRITION LABELLING FOR
FOODS INTENDED FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

| <i>Column 1</i> <i>Nutrient</i> | <i>Column 2</i> <i>Labelling reference value</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Vitamin A | (µg) 400 |

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Vitamin D | (µg) 10 |
| Vitamin C | (mg) 25 |
| Thiamin | (mg) 0.5 |
| Riboflavin | (mg) 0.8 |
| Niacin equivalents | (mg) 9 |
| Vitamin B ₆ | (mg) 0.7 |
| Folate | (µg) 100 |
| Vitamin B ₁₂ | (µg) 0.7 |
| Calcium | (mg) 400 |
| Iron | (mg) 6 |
| Zinc | (mg) 4 |
| Iodine | (µg) 70 |
| Selenium | (µg) 10 |
| Copper | (mg) 0.4 |

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations provide for the continued implementation in Scotland of Commission Directive [96/5/EC](#) on processed CEREAL-BASED foods and baby foods for infants and young children, as amended by Commission Directives [1998/36/EC](#) and [1999/39/EC](#) and now as further amended by Commission Directive [2003/13/EC](#). These Regulations revoke and replace the Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children Regulations 1997, as amended.

These Regulations come into effect on 6th March 2005. They—

- (a) prohibit the sale of processed cereal-based foods and baby foods for infants and young children unless they comply with the manufacturing and compositional requirements in regulations 5 to 7 and the labelling requirements in regulation 8 (regulation 4);
- (b) exempt from their application any baby food which is a milk intended for young children (regulation 3);
- (c) specify the enforcement authorities (regulation 9);
- (d) create an offence and prescribe a penalty (regulation 10);
- (e) provide a defence in relation to exports in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of Council Directive [89/397/EEC](#) (O.J. No. L 186, 30.6.89, p.23) on the official control of foodstuffs (regulation 11);
- (f) apply certain provisions of the Food Safety Act 1990 (regulation 12); and
- (g) make a consequential amendment (regulation 13) and contain a revocation provision (regulation 14).

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004. (See end of Document for details)*

In implementation of Directive [2003/13/EC](#) these Regulations prohibit the sale of processed CEREAL-BASED foods and baby foods for infants and young children if those foods contain pesticide residues above certain levels. Different levels are set depending on the pesticide in question (regulation 7 and Schedules 6 and 7). In implementation of the final sentence of Article 6(2) of Directive [96/5/EC](#) as substituted by Commission Directive [1999/39/EC](#) provision is made as to the analytical methods for determining levels of pesticide residues (regulation 7(5)). These Regulations also make some minor drafting and technical changes, particularly to the provision applying certain provisions of the 1990 Act. The offence provision now relates only to a contravention of the restrictions on sale in regulation 4 (regulation 10).

A Regulatory Impact Assessment which includes a compliance cost assessment of the effect which these Regulations are likely to have on business costs, has been prepared and placed in the Scottish Parliament Information Centre. Copies may be obtained from the Food Standards Agency, 6th Floor, St Magnus House, 25 Guild Street, Aberdeen AB11 6NJ.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Processed Cereal-based Foods and Baby Foods for Infants and Young Children (Scotland) Regulations 2004.