

SCHEDULE 6

Regulations 40 and 41

CLAIMS

PART I

PROHIBITED CLAIMS

1. A claim that a food has tonic properties.

**Note**

The use of the word “tonic” in the description “Indian tonic water” or “quinine tonic water” shall not of itself constitute a claim of a type described in this item.

2. A claim that a food has the property of preventing, treating or curing a human disease or any reference to such a property.

**Note**

A claim of a type described in item 1 of Part II of this Schedule shall not of itself be regarded as a claim of a type described in this item.

PART II

RESTRICTED CLAIMS

Column 1 <i>Types of Claim</i>	Column 2 <i>Types of Claim Conditions</i>
<b>Claims relating to foods for particular nutritional uses</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A claim that a food is suitable, or has been specially made, for a particular nutritional purpose.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The food must be capable of fulfilling the claim.</li><li>2. The food must be marked or labelled with an indication of the particular aspects of its composition or manufacturing process that give the food its particular nutritional characteristics.</li><li>3. The food—<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) must be marked or labelled with the prescribed nutrition labelling and may be marked or labelled with further information in respect of either or both of—<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) any nutrient or component of a nutrient (whether or not a claim is made in respect of such nutrient or component), or</li><li>(ii) any other component or characteristic which is essential to the food’s suitability for its particular nutritional use, and</li></ol></li></ol></li></ol>

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Column 1 <i>Types of Claim</i>	Column 2 <i>Types of Claim Conditions</i>
	(b) when sold to the ultimate consumer, must be prepacked and completely enclosed by its packaging.
<b>Reduced or low energy value claims</b>	
2. A claim that a food has a reduced or low energy value.	
<i>Notes</i>	1. If the claim is that the food has a reduced energy value, the energy value of a given weight of the food, or of a given volume in the case of a liquid food, must not be more than three quarters of that of the equivalent weight, or volume, of a similar food in relation to which no such claim is made, unless the food is—
(a) The appearance, on the container of a soft drink, of the words “low calorie” given in accordance with the conditions specified in Schedule 8 in relation to that description for such drinks shall not of itself constitute a claim of a type described in this item.	(a) an intense sweetener, or (b) a product which consists of a mixture of an intense sweetener with other substances and which, when compared on a weight for weight basis, is significantly sweeter than sucrose.
(b) Where a food is in concentrated or dehydrated form and is intended to be reconstituted by the addition of water or other substances, condition 2 shall apply to the food when reconstituted as directed.	2. If the claim is that the food has a low energy value— (a) the energy value of the food must not be more than 167 kJ (40 kcal) per hundred grams or hundred millilitres, as is appropriate, unless the food is— (i) an intense sweetener, or (ii) a product which consists of a mixture of an intense sweetener with other substances and which, when compared on a weight for weight basis, is significantly sweeter than sucrose, (b) the energy value of a normal serving of the food must not be more than 167 kJ (40 kcal), and (c) in the case of an uncooked food which naturally has a low energy value, the claim must be in the form “a low energy food” or “a low calorie food” or “a low Joule food”.
<b>Protein claims</b>	
3. A claim that a food, other than a food intended for babies or young children which satisfies the conditions of item 1 of this Part of this Schedule, is a source of protein.	1. The quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected to be consumed in one day must contribute at least 12g of protein.
	2. —
	(1) If the claim is that the food is a rich or excellent source of protein, at least 20 per cent

Column 1 <i>Types of Claim</i>	Column 2 <i>Types of Claim Conditions</i>
	<p>of the energy value of the food must be provided by protein.</p> <p>(2) In any other case, at least 12 per cent of the energy value of the food must be provided by protein.</p> <p>3. The food must be marked or labelled with the prescribed nutrition labelling.</p>
<p><b>Vitamin claims</b></p> <p>4. A claim that a food, other than a food intended for babies or young children which satisfies the conditions of item 1 of this Part of this Schedule, is a source of vitamins.</p>	<p>1. —</p> <p>(1) If the claim is not confined to named vitamins, every vitamin named in the claim must be a vitamin specified in column 1 of Table A below, and—</p>
<p><b>Note</b></p> <p>A reference to a vitamin in the name of a food shall not of itself constitute a claim of a type to which this item applies if the food consists solely of—</p> <p>(i) vitamins, or</p> <p>(ii) a mixture of vitamins and minerals, or</p> <p>(iii) a mixture of vitamins, or of vitamins and minerals, and a carrying agent, or</p> <p>(iv) a mixture of vitamins, or of vitamins and minerals, and other substances sold in tablet, capsule or elixir form.</p>	<p>(a) where the claim is that the food is a rich or excellent source of vitamins, the quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected to be consumed in one day must contain at least one half of the recommended daily allowance of two or more of the vitamins specified in column 1 of Table A below, and</p> <p>(b) in any other case, the quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected to be consumed in one day must contain at least one sixth of the recommended daily allowance of two or more of the vitamins specified in column 1 of Table A below.</p>
	<p>(2) If the claim is confined to named vitamins, every vitamin named in the claim must be a vitamin specified in column 1 of Table A below, and—</p> <p>(a) where the claim is that the food is a rich or excellent source of vitamins, the quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected to be consumed in one day must contain at least one half of the recommended daily allowance of every vitamin named in the claim, and</p> <p>(b) in any other case, the quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected to be consumed in one day must contain at least one sixth of the recommended daily allowance of every vitamin named in the claim.</p> <p>2. The food must be marked or labelled—</p>

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Column 1 <i>Types of Claim</i>	Column 2 <i>Types of Claim Conditions</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="868 416 1355 479">(a) in the case of a food to which nutrition labelling relates—<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="948 495 1355 1061">(i) where the claim is in respect of unnamed vitamins (whether alone or together with named vitamins), then in respect of any of those unnamed vitamins which are listed in Table A, with the prescribed nutrition labelling and, in addition, with a statement of the percentages of the recommended daily allowance for such vitamins as are contained in either a quantified serving of the food or, provided that the total number of portions contained in the sales unit of the food is stated, in one such portion of the food, and</li><li data-bbox="948 1077 1355 1677">(ii) where the claim is in respect of a named vitamin or of named vitamins (whether alone or together with unnamed vitamins), then in respect of that named vitamin or those named vitamins, with the prescribed nutrition labelling and, in addition, with a statement of the percentages of the recommended daily allowance for such vitamins as are contained in either a quantified serving of the food or, provided that the total number of portions contained in the sales unit of the food is stated, in one such portion of the food; and</li></ul></li><li data-bbox="868 1693 1355 1816">(b) in the case of food supplements or waters other than natural mineral waters, in respect of any vitamins, whether unnamed, named or both—<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="948 1832 1355 1986">(i) with a statement of the percentage of the recommended daily allowance of those vitamins contained in either a quantified serving or (provided</li></ul></li></ul>

Column 1 <i>Types of Claim</i>	Column 2 <i>Types of Claim Conditions</i>
	<p>that the food is prepacked) a portion of the food, and</p> <p>(ii) where the food is prepacked, of the number of portions contained in the package, and the name used in such marking or labelling for any such vitamin shall be the name specified for that vitamin in column 1 of Table A below.</p>

**Mineral claims**

5. A claim that a food, other than a food intended for babies or young children which satisfies the conditions of item 1 of this Part of this Schedule, is a source of minerals.

*Notes*

- (a) A claim that a food has low or reduced levels of minerals shall not be regarded as a claim of a type described in this item.
- (b) The note that applies to item 4 of this Part of this Schedule applies equally to this item with the substitution of—
  - (i) the word “mineral” for “vitamin”,
  - (ii) the word “minerals” for “vitamins” wherever it occurs, and
  - (iii) the word “vitamins” for “minerals” wherever it occurs.

The conditions are the same as those set out in item 4 of this Part of this Schedule with the substitution of—

- (a) the word “mineral” for “vitamin” wherever it occurs.
- (b) the word “minerals” for “vitamins” wherever it occurs, and
- (c) the expression “Table B” for “Table A” wherever it occurs.

**Cholesterol claims**

6. A claim relating to the presence or absence of cholesterol in a food.

1. Subject to condition 3 the food must contain no more than 0.005 per cent of cholesterol.

2. The claim must not be accompanied by a suggestion, whether express or implied, that the food is beneficial to human health because of its level of cholesterol.

3. If the claim relates to the removal of cholesterol from, or its reduction in, the food and condition 1 is not met, such claims shall only be made—

- (a) as part of an indication of the true nature of the food,
- (b) as part of an indication of the treatment of the food,

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Column 1 <i>Types of Claim</i>	Column 2 <i>Types of Claim Conditions</i>
	(c) within the list of ingredients, or (d) as a footnote in respect of a prescribed nutrition labelling.
<b>Nutrition claims</b>	4. The food shall be marked or labelled with the prescribed nutrition labelling.
7. Any nutrition claim not dealt with under any other item in this Part of this Schedule.	1. The food must be capable of fulfilling the claim. 2. The food shall be marked or labelled with the prescribed nutrition labelling.
<b>Claims which depend on another food</b>	The value or benefit must not be derived wholly or partly from another food that is intended to be consumed with the food in relation to which the claim is made.
8. A claim that a food has a particular value or confers a particular benefit.	

**TABLE A—**

Vitamins in respect of which claims may be made

Column 1 <i>Vitamin</i>	Column 2 <i>Recommended daily allowance</i>
Vitamin A	800 µg
Vitamin D	5 µg
Vitamin E	10 mg
Vitamin C	60 mg
Thiamin	1.4 mg
Riboflavin	0.16 mg
Niacin	18 mg
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>	2 mg
Folacin	200 µg
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>	1 µg
Biotin	0.15 mg
Pantothenic acid	6 mg

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**TABLE B—**

Minerals in respect of which claims may be made

Column 1 <i>Vitamin</i>	Column 2 <i>Recommended daily allowance</i>
Calcium	800 mg
Phosphorus	800 mg
Iron	14 mg
Magnesium	300 mg
Zinc	15 mg
Iodine	150 µg

**Note**

As a rule, a significant amount means 15% of the recommended daily allowance listed in respect of each vitamin and mineral specified in Table A and B above that is supplied by 100 g or 100 ml of a food, or per package of a food if the package contains only a single portion.