

Full title of law or regulation	REGULATION (EC) No 1924/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 December 2006 on nutrition and health claims made on foods https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02006R1924-20121129&from=EN
Context	Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims (EC, 2006b) sets EU-wide conditions for the use of nutrition and health claims. The Regulation covers all possible claims relating to health. Article 6 of this Regulation indicates that health claims shall be based on and substantiated by generally accepted scientific evidence, and Article 13(1) indicates that health claims should be evaluated by the EFSA after a scientific assessment of the highest possible standard. From 2008, hundreds of claims were adopted for more than 200 foods/constituents. The claims were evaluated on a case-by-case basis (some were clustered into one opinion) with respect to uniform scientific criteria for consistency.
Nutrition claims	Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 (EC, 2006b) covers nutrition claims (claims that state, suggest, or imply that a food has particular nutrition properties due to the energy [caloric value] it provides, provides at a reduced or increased rate, or does not provide, and/ or the nutrients or other substances it contains, contains in reduced or increased proportions, or does not contain). A nutritional claim suggests a food has beneficial nutritional properties, such as <i>low-fat, no added sugar, and high in fibre</i> .
Scope	Regulation (EC) No. 1924/2006 applies to any food or drink product produced for human consumption that is sold on the EU market. Nutrition and health claims will only be allowed on food labels if they are included on one of the EU positive lists. See article 1 for full scope.
Health claims	'Health claim' means any claim that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food category, a food or one of its constituents and health; 6
Reduction of disease risk claim	'Reduction of disease risk claim' means any health claim that states, suggests or implies that the consumption of a food category, a food or one of its constituents significantly reduces a risk factor in the development of a human disease;
Regulation 1169/2011	Food products carrying claims must comply with the provisions of nutritional labeling Directive 90/496/EC and its amended version that came into effect in 2011 (Regulation (EU) No. 1169/2011).
On-hold claims	Claims "on hold" may be used while they are still under consideration, subject to the transition measures in Article (28) (5) of the Nutrition & Health Claims Regulation 1924/2006 and complying with Articles 3,5,6,7 and 10 of the Regulation (as well as other relevant national legislation). Claims must be scientifically substantiated and an individual using a claim must be able to justify its use. This will apply to so called "botanicals" (products containing herbs) – the European Food Safety Authority's (EFSA's) assessment of these health claims is currently "on hold".
Key source	https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/labelling_nutrition/claims_en