

Labelling of whole grain in the EU

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22 Companies













































27 European Sectors





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Health benefits of whole grain

Current and optimal intake of whole grain

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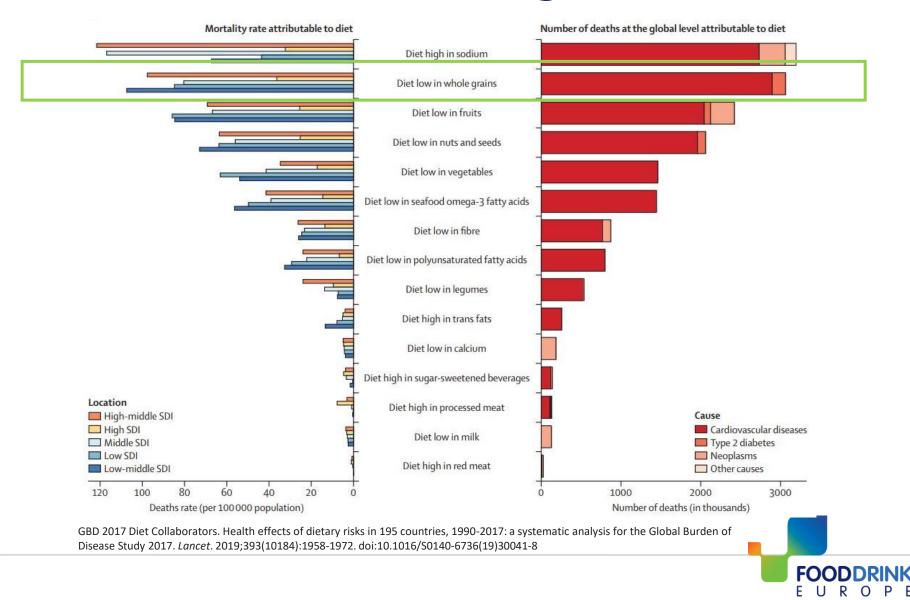
Whole grains in the EU legal framework

Final remarks

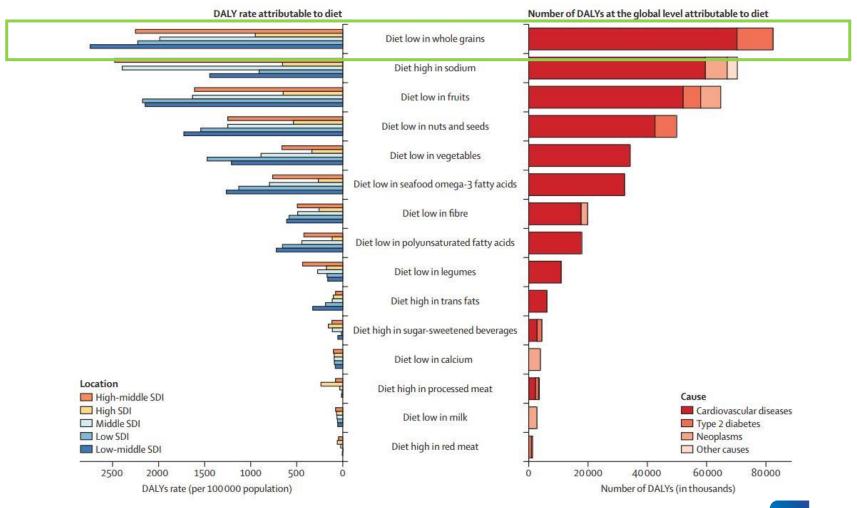




Health benefits of whole grain



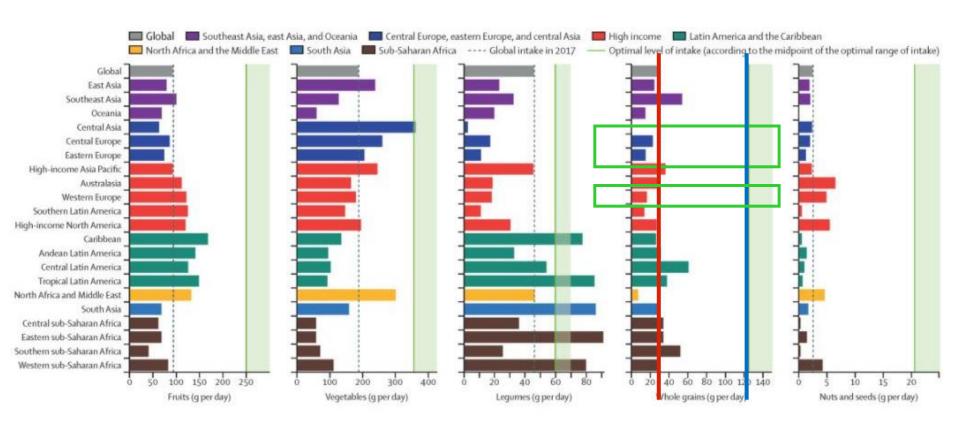
Health benefits of whole grain (2)



GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators. Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet*. 2019;393(10184):1958-1972. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8



Current and optimal intake of whole grains



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How can we stimulate whole grain consumption?







Whole grains in the EU legal framework

- Whole grain foods are defined differently across the EU.
- No legal definition of whole grain exists at EU level for labelling purposes.
- 2010 EFSA Scientific Opinion on health claims related to whole grains: the food constituent "whole grain" is not sufficiently characterised.
- EU legal framework for fibers also relevant for whole grains: Reg. EU 1169/2011 on Food Information to Consumers and Reg. EC 1924/2006 on Nutrition and Health Claims.



Final remarks

- **Labelling** is one of the tools to promote whole grain consumption.
- In 2019, the Whole Grain Initiative developed a definition of whole grain as food ingredient that has been endorsed by FoodDrinkEurope.
- The European Commission
 Communication on the Farm to Fork
 Strategy recognises that consumption of whole grain is insufficient:
 opportunity to develop EU initiatives to boost whole grain intake.





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