

# Procedure file

Basic information		
RPS - Implementing acts	<a href="#">2016/2708(RPS)</a>	Procedure completed
Resolution on the draft Commission regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 432/2012 establishing a list of permitted health claims made on foods other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health		
Subject 3.10.10 Foodstuffs, foodstuffs legislation 4.20.05 Health legislation and policy 4.60.02 Consumer information, advertising, labelling		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>ENVI</b> Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>IMCO</b> Internal Market and Consumer Protection (Associated committee)		

Key events			
03/05/2016	Non-legislative basic document published	D044599/02	
11/05/2016	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
30/06/2016	Decision by committee, without report		
06/07/2016	Debate in Parliament		
07/07/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
07/07/2016	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T8-0319/2016</a>	Summary
07/07/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2016/2708(RPS)
Procedure type	RPS - Implementing acts
Procedure subtype	Comitology with scrutiny
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/8/06457

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		D044599/02	03/05/2016	EC	
Motion for a resolution		<a href="#">B8-0842/2016</a>	04/07/2016	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T8-0319/2016</a>	07/07/2016	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2016)694</a>	23/01/2017	EC	

## Resolution on the draft Commission regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 432/2012 establishing a list of permitted health claims made on foods other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the draft Commission regulation amending [Regulation \(EU\) No 432/2012](#) establishing a list of permitted health claims made on foods other than those referring to the reduction of disease risk and to children's development and health.

The resolution was tabled by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

Parliament is opposed to the adoption of the draft Commission regulation considering that the draft Commission regulation is not compatible with the aim and content of [Regulation \(EC\) No 1924/2006](#) on nutrition and health claims made on foods.

Members considered that there are legitimate concerns that the claims that caffeine helps to increase alertness and that caffeine helps to improve concentration do not demonstrate a relationship between caffeine consumption and health.

Members stated that under the draft Commission regulation, the claims that caffeine helps to increase alertness and that caffeine helps to improve concentration shall not be used for foods targeting children and adolescents who represent the largest group of energy drink consumers (68 % of adolescents and 18 % of children regularly consume energy drinks).

A 250 ml can of energy drink can contain up to 27 g of sugar and 80 mg of caffeine. Given that 25 % of adolescent energy drink consumers drink three or more cans in a single session, the proposed claims might encourage the consumption of even greater quantities of such energy drinks.

Moreover, the proposed warning label (conditions of use) does not provide any warning regarding the maximum consumption per single intake, but refers only to the maximum intake per day.

The daily intake of sugar and caffeine might legitimately be expected to exceed the recommended maximum daily intake.

Members recalled that the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) found evidence that a high intake of sugars in the form of sugar-sweetened beverages might contribute to weight gain.

Moreover, energy drinks have been linked to headaches, sleep problems and behavioural problems in children and adolescents who regularly consume them.

Given the abovementioned reasons, Parliament called on the Commission to withdraw the draft regulation and for Member States to consider introducing rules on the marketing of beverages with high caffeine content or foods with added caffeine to children and adolescents.