

IASC Update

International Update

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

CODEX: Proposal to develop a Standard for marine oil

ASIA

JAPAN: Report on health claims roundtable discussions
80% of elderly women in nursing homes vitamin D deficient

EUROPE

EUROPEAN UNION: Health claims update
Food supplements and EU rules for GMOs
Consequences for supplements of EFSA's opinion on Lutein?
Permitted colours for food supplements
Food additives categories for food supplements
Scientific colloquium on 'emerging risks'
Conference on the role of science in food policy

DENMARK: Notification on 'other substances'
Proposal for new labelling of energy drinks

FRANCE: Food supplements in conformity with contaminants regulation
New food policy, the 'French Paradox' and food supplements

GERMANY: German botanicals list
Legal changes to the status of food supplements?

IRELAND: Agency defends vitamin D advice for infants

UNITED KINGDOM: Advertising watchdog takes on Internet
Food agency commissions new research
Good practice guide on irradiation

NORTH AMERICA

UNITED STATES: Association goes to law
Five botanical research centres announced
FTC halts Internet sales scheme

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

↳ **CODEX**

PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP A STANDARD FOR MARINE OIL

The Swiss government submitted on 20 September the proposal to develop a Codex Standard for Marine Oil (Fish and other Marine Oils) to the Codex Committee on Fats and Oils (CCFO).

It is now expected that the CCFO will be circulating the Swiss proposal to all Codex member countries and observers to provide the opportunity to send written comments before the CCFO meeting, which will be held in Malaysia in February next year.

If the proposal would be agreed by the CCFO next year, it would then be proposed to create a working group of Codex interested countries and observers to look at the specifics of the standard.

The Swiss proposal has now been circulated to all IADSA members for comments on any technical aspects related to the proposal, any questions concerning feasibility and innovation and on the level of engagement that would be required from the alliance.

Following that the IADSA Secretariat will then develop a Recommendation to the membership with the aim of consolidating a position concerning the different aspects of the proposal and the potential resource implications.

For further information contact the IADSA secretariat at secretariat@iadsa.be

ASIA

↳ **JAPAN**

REPORT ON HEALTH CLAIMS ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS

Following the completion of a series of roundtable discussions on health claims led by the Consumer Affairs Agency (CAA) held from November 2009 to July 2010, the CAA recently published its summary report. Through its 11 sessions, designated panels discussed food labeling regulations and their enforcement for Foods for Specified Health Uses (FOSHU), for which CAA has approved to bear health claims after individual product evaluation, as well as for other health-oriented foods that are not regulated under the current legal framework (so-called “health foods”).

In the report, the CAA identified several areas where the agency should take immediate measures. Such areas include:

- For the FOSHU approval system, to clarify study design requirements for more transparent and speedier approval, and to expand FOSHU labelling requirements so as to convey more beneficial information on product usage to consumers
- For the “so-called health foods”, to develop guidelines for tightening regulatory control on false and misleading labelling/advertisement, and to explore the possibility of developing a new system permitting health claims for specific products that have accumulated a certain level of scientific evidences on their claimed functions.

CAA also identified some areas where current laws may need amendment, and the agency will forward them to the Consumer Commission for further discussion. Such areas include:

- For the FOSHU approval system, to consider the possible revision of the system to include judgment criteria for the re-evaluation or suspension of its approval status for already approved FOSHU products that have aroused safety concerns.
- For FOSHU and other health foods, to consider effective food labelling regulations and appropriate information-offering measures including the unification of relevant food-labelling laws.

Source: JHNFA

80% OF ELDERLY WOMEN IN NURSING HOMES VITAMIN D DEFICIENT

Researchers at the National Centre for Geriatrics and Gerontology (NCGG) have found that 80% of elderly women in Japanese nursing homes are deficient in vitamin D. 435 women with a mean age of 86 from 46 nursing homes, special nursing homes or group homes for senile people were surveyed, and the level of vitamin D in their blood was found to be approximately half that of elderly people living in their own homes.

It is known that vitamin D helps the absorption of calcium and the formation of bone and deficiency may cause a fall and bone fracture which can, in elderly people, lead to permanent invalidity. To quote Dr. Harada, the head of the research group, *“Taking too much vitamin D is not good either but those who are deficient should eat foods or dietary/food supplements to supply vitamin D or get some sun-bathing.”*

Source: AIFN

EUROPE

U EUROPEAN UNION

HEALTH CLAIMS UPDATE

As a result of many concerns raised by a number of EU Member States and by stakeholders on the batch-wise approach to develop the Community List of Article 13 Permitted General Health Claims, the European Commission issued on 27 September a press release stating that it will wait to publish its Community List until EFSA has delivered all of its scientific opinions.

As reported in the July/August edition of the Newsflash, the EU Claims Regulation prescribes in its Article 13.1 that the European Commission will develop a Community List of Permitted General Health Claims that are made on foods and food supplements, following their scientific validation by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

Following that, EFSA had decided to issue its evaluations in a series of batches, and had delivered already a first batch of opinions on claims related to vitamins and minerals. However, no decision has been taken yet on this first batch.

In addition, the Commission also states in its press release that due to the divergence with how botanical ingredients are treated within the Claims Regulation and the Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products Directive (THMPD), the claims on botanicals will be considered separately.

This means that the Community List will be developed in two steps:

- Firstly, since it is understood that EFSA's opinions on all claims, other than those related to "botanicals", are expected to be finalised by the end of June 2011, the European Commission will consider during the second half of next year the adoption of the Community List in a single first step.
- Secondly, the consideration of claims related to botanicals is put on hold and will potentially be given after the first step is undertaken.

This new approach is an excellent result for the food supplement sector:

- The adoption of all claims (except for botanicals) will now avoid the distortion on the market between operators whose claims are rejected, and operators using claims for which assessment is still pending, that would have followed a batch-wise approach.
- The singling out of botanicals is legitimate because of the unequal treatment as compared to medicinal products.
- This new approach is pragmatic, it will increase legal certainty and will ultimately benefit the consumer.
- The new timeline resulting from this new approach provides a significant amount of time to the industry to continue the discussions with the European Commission and the Member States.

Source: EHPM

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS AND EU RULES FOR GMOs

European Union (EU) food federations were recently called to an urgent meeting with the Biotechnology Unit of the European Commission (EC) on an issue regarding non-compliance with EU legislation for Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). Regulation 1829/2003 lays down the principle of pre-marketing authorisation for GMOs and GM derived ingredients. It also specifies that GMOs and GM derived ingredients need to be labelled.

Apparently an (un-named) company has recently recalled millions of food supplements from more than 15 EU countries because it has used ingredients derived from GMOs that were either not authorised in the EU or were not labelled accordingly. These ingredients (additives) were sourced from outside the EU (from the United States) and were derived from GM raw materials (GM soy and GM cotton cellulose). They did not contain foreign

DNA, were indistinguishable from conventionally produced versions of the ingredients, and the supplier declared them GM-free.

In the first case it appears that stearic acid (commonly used in food supplements for technological purposes), used in different food supplements, was produced from GM soya authorized in the EU. However the presence of this ingredient produced from GMO was not mentioned on the label of the food supplements concerned, in contradiction with EU legislation.

In the other case, there was suspicion that croscarmellose sodium or "Crosslinked sodium carboxy methyl cellulose" (E 468) (commonly used in food supplements for technological purposes) used as ingredient in several food supplements, was derived from GM cotton not authorized in the EU.

As the suppliers of these two additives may have supplied other companies, EHPM and ERNA are advising their members to verify in detail their product portfolio and the origin of their ingredients.

The Commission has asked the EU food federations to draw the attention of their members to this issue and remind them of the correct implementation of the EU GMO legislation and their obligation to notify any incidence of non-conformity to their national authorities. In the current situation, the EC also asked that notification should also be made to them direct.

Source: EHPM, ERNA

CONSEQUENCES FOR SUPPLEMENTS OF EFSA'S OPINION ON LUTEIN?

At the end of July the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) published a scientific opinion on the re-evaluation of the safety of lutein when used as a food colour (E 161b). The previous evaluation by the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Food (SCF) dates from 1975 and no Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) was established. However, in 2006 the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JEFCA) established a group ADI of 0-2 mg/kg body weight for lutein from *Tagetes erecta* and zeaxanthin.

The EFSA Panel has now established an ADI of 1 mg/kg bw/day but has also indicated that in a worst case scenario, intake of lutein used as a food colour in combination with its average intake from other dietary sources would exceed this ADI.

The new EFSA Lutein ADI is significantly lower than that established by JECFA in 2006 (2 mg/kg bw/day) and will have consequences on the use of lutein as a colouring substance. However, importantly, it may also affect the use of lutein in food supplements which may be judged as making a significant contribution to individual lutein intake.

Any members with comments on this issue are asked to contact the EHPM secretariat at secretariat@ehpm.be

Source: EHPM

PERMITTED COLOURS FOR FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

The European Commission recently held a meeting on food additives where it advised stakeholders that it has listed the following colours as not being used in food supplements:

- Complete formulae and nutritional supplements for use under medical supervision: E 140, E 142, E 160f, E 153, E 155
- Liquid food supplements/dietary integrators: E 132, E 142, E 160d, E 171, E 172, E 160f, E 153, E 155
- Solid food supplements/dietary integrators: E 132, E 160d, E 160f, E 153, E 155

Unless the rationale and relevant data can be provided to justify the continued use of these colours, the Commission has announced its intention of removing these colours from the EU list permitted for the food supplements category.

In response to this call, EBF, EHPM and ERNA sent a joint letter to the European Commission to confirm that most of the colours of the draft list are being used by their members. The only colours from which the associations didn't receive any report are the E 155 and E 172 for its use in liquid food supplements. This does however not prove that these colours are not used at all, given the very short period of time to respond.

The three associations requested that it is therefore essential that the Member States also consult their industry at the national level to make sure the information compiled is complete and that no undue restrictions are posed upon the use of additives currently used in line with the applicable legislation.

Source: EBF, EHPM, ERNA

FOOD ADDITIVES CATEGORIES FOR FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

The European Commission is currently organising the food additives categories for food supplements as follows:

- 17.1: food supplements supplied in solid form
- 17.2: food supplements supplied in liquid form
- 17.3: food supplements based on vitamin and/or mineral elements and supplied in a syrup-type or chewable form

EHPM sent a letter to the European Commission on September 17 as regards the Annex II of Regulation (EC) 1333/2008 and handed the following comment:

- No reference to vitamin and mineral in category 17.3: the descriptor would then read: "food supplements supplied in a syrup-type or chewable form"

The initial position on the potential removal of category 17.3 was abandoned based on the comments received and the complexity of the implied changes.

Source: EHPM

SCIENTIFIC COLLOQUIUM ON 'EMERGING RISKS'

Against a background of often unforeseen crises as well as longer term challenges, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is working on the development of a

methodological framework, including a data monitoring capacity, data filtering methodology and networking structures to identify emerging risks and their drivers in a timely fashion, and to communicate these to the risk manager.

The objective of the Colloquium is to bring together international different sectors related to food safety for an open scientific debate issues related to the identification of emerging risks, with the aim of providing inputs for the development of EFSA's methodological framework.

There will be four discussion groups, focussing on four key main topics:

- methods for the identification of emerging risks
- identification of data types and sources for the identification of emerging risks
- how to build an international network, and to communicate successfully with the risk managers on emerging risks
- potential drivers of change – an expert opinion elicitation

The outcomes of the Colloquium will be summarised in an overall report after the meeting.

Source: ERNA

CONFERENCE ON THE ROLE OF SCIENCE IN FOOD POLICY

A meeting, organised by the Belgian presidency of the European Union and entitled 'The Role of Science in Food Policy', is to be held in Brussels, Belgium in October and will discuss the '*...legitimacy and effectiveness of policies based on science*'.

The area of particular concern flagged up by the organisers is how policy makers react to scientific objectivity or uncertainty: '*In most cases, decisions to protect consumers from the risks associated with foodstuffs are based on scientific evidence. Sometimes there is uncertainty, which leads to the precautionary principle being applied.*'

The key topics on the agenda are:

- The objectivity of science
- The role of scientific experts in politics
- The uncertainty of science, particularly with respect to the precautionary principle

Source: EHPM

u DENMARK

NOTIFICATION ON 'OTHER SUBSTANCES'

At the beginning of July Denmark notified the European Commission (EC) of its draft 'Executive Order on the addition of certain substances other than vitamins and minerals to foodstuffs' (including food supplements).

The draft executive order, which lists a number of permitted substances and their conditions of use, covers substances with a nutritional or physiological effect which:

- Are not vitamins or minerals

- Are added to foods in order to achieve a nutritional or physiological effect
- Have a purity of at least 50% or a concentration 40 or more times higher than the original substance
- Are not normally consumed as food in itself and not normally used as typical ingredients of food

EHPM and the Danish supplement association DI have a number of concerns about the content of the list which they will be addressing to the Danish authorities, the other European Union (EU) Member States and EC:

- It is short, with few substances listed (Glucosamine is not listed).
- Some daily maximum levels are low compared both with other Member State national legislations and the EU legislation. (Recently, the EC authorised a Novel Food synthetic lycopene at 15mg per day for food supplements. The Danish proposed level is 10 mg).
- The Mutual Recognition clause is written in a manner likely to be unduly restrictive for food supplements.

Source: DI

PROPOSAL FOR NEW LABELLING OF ENERGY DRINKS

Against a background of growing concern about the disproportionately high caffeine consumption of school-age children, Denmark has recently proposed stricter European Union (EU) labelling requirements for energy drinks so that children and their parents can be better informed about the caffeine content of such drinks.

The Danish proposal suggests changing the current EU cautionary label so that the containers for energy drinks carry the wording: *'Contains high levels of caffeine. Adults should consume no more than 50cl. a day. Persons under 18 no more than 25cl a day. Not for children under the age of 10. Should not be consumed when pregnant.'*

Source: DI

u **FRANCE**

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS IN CONFORMITY WITH CONTAMINANTS REGULATION

The French food authorities have recently published the results of a survey of the level of contamination of foods by heavy metals and arsenic which they undertook to verify whether food in France meets the requirements of EEC /669/2008 regulation on contaminants.

A section of the survey is dedicated to food supplements and it was found that all food supplements controlled by the French authorities are in conformity with EU Regulation: no mercury was quantified and all products were under the required limits for lead - although some botanicals and seaweed/algae had levels nearer those limits.

Source: SDCA

NEW FOOD POLICY, THE 'FRENCH PARADOX' AND FOOD SUPPLEMENTS

New legislation to "modernize" agriculture has recently been published in France. It includes a chapter dedicated to food policy which sets out the right of the French population to have access to adequate food of appropriate quality.

The aim of the legislation is to promote food security and food safety; food quality in term of taste and nutritional content; respect for the environment; the promotion of traditional foods and regional foods. A large section is devoted to education and the promotion of varied and balanced diets, not only for the population as a whole, but also for specific population groups.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Bruno Le Maire, has emphasised that he wants to maintain all the social, physiological and cultural dimensions of French foods (l'art de vivre) and to prevent the "medicalisation" of foods.

A complex system for governance is proposed to assure coherence between food, health and consumer protection policy. However, no new public money has been granted for this new food policy: instead, authorities will be expected to make better use of current resources in organising the implementation of this policy by coordinating public (European, national, local) and private initiatives (environmental and consumer non-governmental organisations for Farmers, Industry, Retailers, researchers, experts, etc.) including the National Council for Foods (Conseil National de l'Alimentation) where the French supplement association SDCA' s secretary has a seat.

In order to try to limit potential problems and maximise the opportunities of the new policy, SDCA had developed key political messages aimed at distinguishing conventional foods for which a general approach is relevant, from health foods, which require a more specific approach. Such messages have, up until now, been better understood by Health authorities than by Food and Agricultural authorities.

Source: SDCA

↳ **GERMANY**

GERMAN BOTANICALS LIST

Following the publication of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) Compendium which lists botanicals with apparent safety concerns, the German authorities have been working on a national list of botanicals and conditions of use which is open for consultation until the end of September.

The aim of the German list is to assist enforcement authorities and companies in cases of doubt in relation to status of botanicals or botanicals that are added to foodstuffs/food supplements. The document stresses that the list is only intended to provide an orientation and that each product must be assessed individually.

The list includes a decision tree which requires an initial decision as to whether the plant is medicinal and a check on its novel food status. It then specifies the classification (Food,

Novel Food, Pharmaceutical substance, Traditional herbal drug) and recommends that the plant is placed in one of the following categories:

- a) Substances not to be used in foods or food supplements
- b) Substances to be used only with restrictions for food/food supplement use
- c) Substances which lack the information necessary to assess the risk

The list will be regularly updated to take into account new scientific developments and covers only plants as such: extracts and isolates from these plants are explicitly excluded on the grounds that their properties (safety and effects) are no longer comparable with those of the original plant.

Source: BLL

LEGAL CHANGES TO THE STATUS OF FOOD SUPPLEMENTS?

During July, the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection issued a draft law for a second amendment to German Food and Feed Law (LFGB).

The amendment proposes to explicitly exclude food supplements and some dietary and fortified foods from the scope of the definition of food as it is used in current food additives legislation in Germany. It would appear that in proposing this amendment the intention of the German authorities is to require all ingredients added to food supplements, and some dietary/fortified foods to gain pre-marketing approval because they are no longer recognised as "characteristic" ingredients of "normal" food.

However, the removal of these categories of food from the definition of foodstuff is completely contrary to European Union legislation and recent rulings of the European Court of Justice. In addition, the current definition of a food additive in the LFGB is itself not fully in line with the applicable European law.

German food associations opposed to the draft amendment are already taking appropriate action to try to halt its progress, and EHPM will continue to monitor the situation. If the German authorities do decide to continue to support the proposed amendment it will have to be notified to the European Commission, who will also inform other Member States.

Source: BLL

u IRELAND

AGENCY DEFENDS VITAMIN D ADVICE FOR INFANTS

The Food Safety Authority of Ireland (FSAI) has defended its recommendation that all infants from birth to 12 months should be given a daily supplement of five micrograms of vitamin D and not a higher level, as in other countries.

While agreeing that this level might be revised upwards in the future, Dr Mary Flynn, chief specialist in public health nutrition with the FSAI, said *"We are playing catch-up with other countries, including the UK, US and Canada in introducing a vitamin D supplementation programme and this is the first time we have had such a programme in Ireland. When you start complicating a public health message, you lose it. We know that five micrograms of*

vitamin D covers all infants, whether breast or bottle fed, and we want to keep our message to new mums as simple as possible.”

Source: IHTA

▫ UNITED KINGDOM

ADVERTISING WATCHDOG TAKES ON INTERNET

The UK Committee of Advertising Practice (CAP) today announced that its Code of Advertising Practice is to cover more aspects of the Internet and digital world. From the beginning of March 2011, the Code, will cover:

- Advertisements and other marketing communications by or from companies, organisations or sole traders on their own websites.
- Marketing communications or advertisements in other non-paid-for space online under their control (e.g. Twitter, Facebook and other social media).
- Websites based in the UK: the Code does not apply to “marketing communications in foreign media”.

To be considered an advertisement or marketing communication under the CAP Code there must be direct connection “with the supply or transfer of goods, services, opportunities and gifts”. Editorial content and press releases are exempt.

Source: HFMA

FOOD AGENCY COMMISSIONS NEW RESEARCH

The Food Standards Agency (FSA) has issued new research calls to inform its work supporting consumer protection on additives and on consumer attitudes:

- A call to develop an analytical method for the detection of sweeteners in food, including saccharin, aspartame and sucralose. The method will be used for routine analysis of additive levels in food to ensure their use is safe.
- A call for work to advance the FSA’s understanding of people’s attitudes and behaviours to food issues, to include analysis of existing data to enable researchers to identify gaps in the evidence, which in turn can be used to inform the development of the Agency’s ‘Food and You’ survey and the ‘Understanding Society’ survey.

Source: HFMA

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE ON IRRADIATION

The UK Food Standards Agency (FSA) secretariat of the Food Information Stakeholder Group on Irradiated foods is due to publish a Good Practice Guide on Irradiation of ingredients/food supplements at the end of September 2010.

The new Guidance is the result of two years of meetings of the working party, which has

aimed to co-ordinate views from industry, regulators and trading standards. The FSA website can be accessed at www.food.gov.uk

Source: CRN UK

NORTH AMERICA

U UNITED STATES

ASSOCIATION GOES TO LAW

The Natural Products Association (NPA) has filed a brief in the U.S. Supreme Court defending the dietary supplement industry against an overreaching and potentially damaging decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The case presents the critical question of whether mere nondisclosure of adverse event reports (AERs) can give rise to liability under federal securities laws - even when those reports are not statistically significant. In an unprecedented decision, the Ninth Circuit held that the answer is "yes," and permitted a class action lawsuit to proceed.

"While the case involves an over-the-counter product, there are clear implications for the supplement industry, especially as the reporting requirements for OTCs and supplements were enacted in the same piece of legislation", said John Gay, Executive Director and CEO of the Natural Products Association.

The particular concern is that if the Ninth Circuit's decision is not reversed, manufacturers of dietary supplements may be forced to disclose all AERs, however insignificant, in order to avoid potential further legal action.

Source: NPA

FIVE BOTANICAL RESEARCH CENTRES ANNOUNCED

Studies of the safety, effectiveness, and biological action of botanical products are major focuses for the five dietary supplement research centres selected to be jointly funded by the Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) and the National Centre for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), two components of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The NIH's National Cancer Institute is co-supporting two of the five centres.

The competitive awards, approximately \$1.5 million each per year for five years, were made to Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Baton Rouge, L.A.; University of Illinois at Chicago; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; University of Missouri, Columbia; and Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Winston-Salem, N.C.

These five interdisciplinary and collaborative dietary supplement centres will focus on how botanicals may affect human health. *"Eventually, the program may provide data that translates to new ways to reduce disease risk,"* explained Paul M. Coates, Ph.D., director

of ODS. "Until then, the research from these centers will help the public make informed decisions about botanical dietary supplements."

The 2007 National Health Interview Survey showed that about 18% of adults reported taking a non-vitamin, non-mineral, natural product, spending about \$15 billion on the purchase of these products which contain a dietary ingredient intended to supplement the diet other than vitamins and minerals, such as single herbs or mixtures. Botanical products, including supplements, are among the most popular and use appears to be on the rise.

Source: AHPA

FTC HALTS INTERNET SALES SCHEME

At the request of the Federal Trade Commission, a U.S. district court has ordered the marketers of acai berry supplements, "colon cleansers", and other products to temporarily halt an Internet sales scheme that allegedly scammed consumers out of \$30 million or more in 2009 alone through deceptive advertising and unfair billing practices. The FTC will seek a permanent prohibition.

Since 2007, victimized consumers have flooded law enforcement agencies and the Better Business Bureau with more than 2,800 complaints about the company.

Source: GOED

INDEX OF ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTORS

- **AHPA (US) (American Herbal Products Association):** ahpa@ahpa.org
- **AIFN (Japan) (Association of International Foods and Nutrition):** kazuo.sueki@aifn.org
- **BLL (Germany) (Bund für Lebensmittelrecht und Lebensmittelkunde e.V):** info@bll.de
- **CHC (Complementary Healthcare Council of Australia):** chc@chc.org.au
- **CRN (UK) (Council for Responsible Nutrition):** juliehcrn@aol.com
- **DI (Denmark) (Nutraceutisk Industri, Dansk Industri):** info@di.dk
- **EHPM (European Federation of Associations of Health Product Manufacturers):** secretariat@ehpm.be
- **ERNA (European Responsible Nutrition Alliance):** secretariat@erna.be
- **EBF (European Botanical Forum):** secretariat@botanical-forum.be
- **GOED (Global Organisation for EPA and DHA Omega-3):** adam@goedomega3.com
- **HFMA (UK) (Health Food Manufacturers' Association):** hfma@hfma.co.uk
- **IHTA (Irish Health Trade Association):** info@ihta.org
- **JHNFA (Japan Health and Nutrition Food Association):** a.nishikawa@jhnfa.org
- **NPA (US) (Natural Products Association):** natural@naturalproductsassoc.org
- **SDCA (France) (Syndicat de la Diététique et des Compléments Alimentaires):** jlallain@alliance7.com

Prepared by the
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE

OF DIETARY/FOOD SUPPLEMENT ASSOCIATIONS
 rue de l' Association 50
 B-1000 Brussels
 Tel: (00) (32) (2) 209 11 55; Fax: (00) (32) (2) 223 30 64
 E-mail: secretariat@iadsa.be - Website: www.iadsa.org

IADSA endeavours to check the veracity of information covered in the Newsflash, but cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies in the articles published. Where available, IADSA provides links to other World Wide Web sites as a convenience to users, but cannot be held responsible for the content or availability of these sites

KEY EVENTS: OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2010

Date	Conference	Place
October 13 - 15	Health Ingredients Japan 2010 www.ingredientsnetwork.com/events	Tokyo, Japan
October 13 - 16	Natural Products Expo East http://www.chfa.ca/EVENTS/tabid/55/language/en-US/Default.aspx	Toronto, Canada
October 20 - 22	Supply Side West http://www.supplysideshow.com/2010/west	Las Vegas, NV, United States
October 22 - 23	Food Ingredients India 2010 www.ingredientsnetwork.com/events	Mumbai, India
October 26 - 29	World Food Ukraine 2010 http://www.worldfood.com.ua/en/	Kyeu, Ukraine
November 01 - 05	Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses www.codexalimentarius.net	City TBC, Chile
November 10 - 12	Cosmoprof Asia 2010 http://www.cosmoprof-asia.com/	Hong Kong

November 16 - 18	Health Ingredients Europe 2010 http://hieurope.ingredientsnetwork.com	Madrid, Spain
December 2 – 3	Food Ingredients South East Asia 2010 www.ingredientsnetwork.com/events	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
December 14 - 17	Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius www.codexalimentarius.net	Rome, Italy

For more information contact:

Devon Powell
 Executive Director, IASC
dpowell@iasc.org
 Phone: 301.588.2420 x102
 Cell: 240.398.8018
 8630 Fenton St., Ste. 918 | Silver Spring, MD | 20910