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# Health Claims for Botanical Food Supplements: Approach and Consequences for the Regulatory Framework

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# European Botanical Forum



- Industry Association created in 2004
- Focuses on botanicals used in Food Supplements
- Activities
  - Yearly workshops
  - Fact file on botanicals
  - Industry contribution to the article 13 list of claims
  - EBF Quality guide
  - Partner in PlantLIBRA project
- Ongoing work
  - Quality and safety of botanicals and botanical preparation
- [www.botanicalforum.eu](http://www.botanicalforum.eu)



 **PlantLIBRA**  
EC project number 245199



# Content



- Botanical food supplements in the EU
- The EU Legal Framework
  - EU legislation
  - National legislation
  - Mutual recognition
  - Traditional herbal medicinal products
- Nutrition and Health Claims

Botanicals in the EU

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# **Botanical Food Supplements in the EU**

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# The botanical food supplements market



- EU botanical food supplements market value: 2 Billion €
  - In Shops:
    - Retail sales valued at 1,500 Million €
  - Other channels:
    - Direct sales amounts to 400 Million €
    - Internet sales estimated at 125 Million €
- Number of botanical food supplements notified
  - BE: 3,000 per year
  - IT: 20,000 notified products (4,500 per year)
  - FR: 25,000 since notification was initiated (2006)
- Biggest markets
  - 75% of sales in France, UK, Italy, Germany

# Botanicals in food supplements



- Wide variety of botanicals used
  - E.g. positive lists of botanicals allowed
    - BE: positive list of > 600 botanicals
    - IT: positive list of >1,400 botanicals
- Most used botanicals in food supplements
  - *Aesculus hippocastanum*
  - *Allium sativum*
  - *Aloe Vera*
  - *Camellia sinensis*
  - *Cynara scolymus*
  - *Echinacea purpurea*
  - *Ginkgo biloba*
  - *Harpagophytum procumbens*
  - *Hypericum perforatum*
  - *Panax ginseng*
  - *Passiflora incarnata*
  - *Rhodiola rosea*
  - *Serenoa repens*
  - *Silybum marianum*
  - *Vaccinium macrocarpon*
  - *Valeriana officinalis*

Botanicals in the EU

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## EU Legal Framework

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# Use of Botanicals

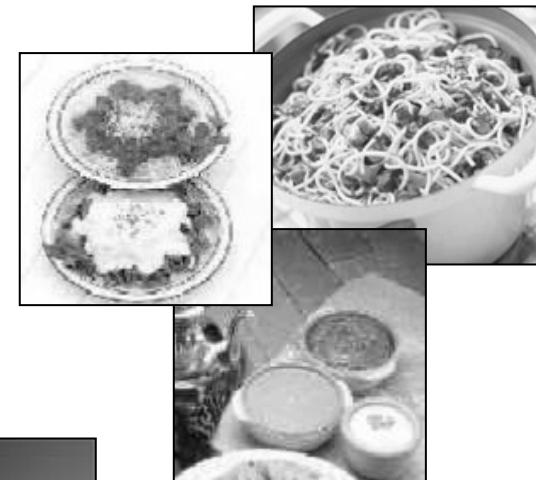


- E.g. Garlic



Food

Ingredient



Food  
Supplement



Medicinal product

*Comm. E approval: support to elevated levels of blood lipids and age-dependent vascular changes*



# Use of Botanicals

- E.g. Ginger

Ingredient



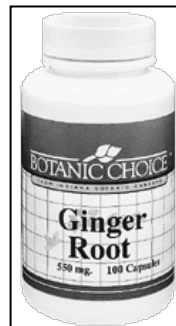
Food



Cosmetic



Food Supplement



Medicinal product



*Comm. E approval: for dyspepsia and prevention of motion sickness*

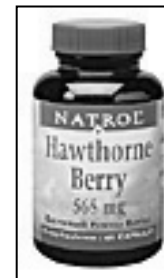
# Use of Botanicals

- E.g. Hawthorn

Food



Food  
Supplement



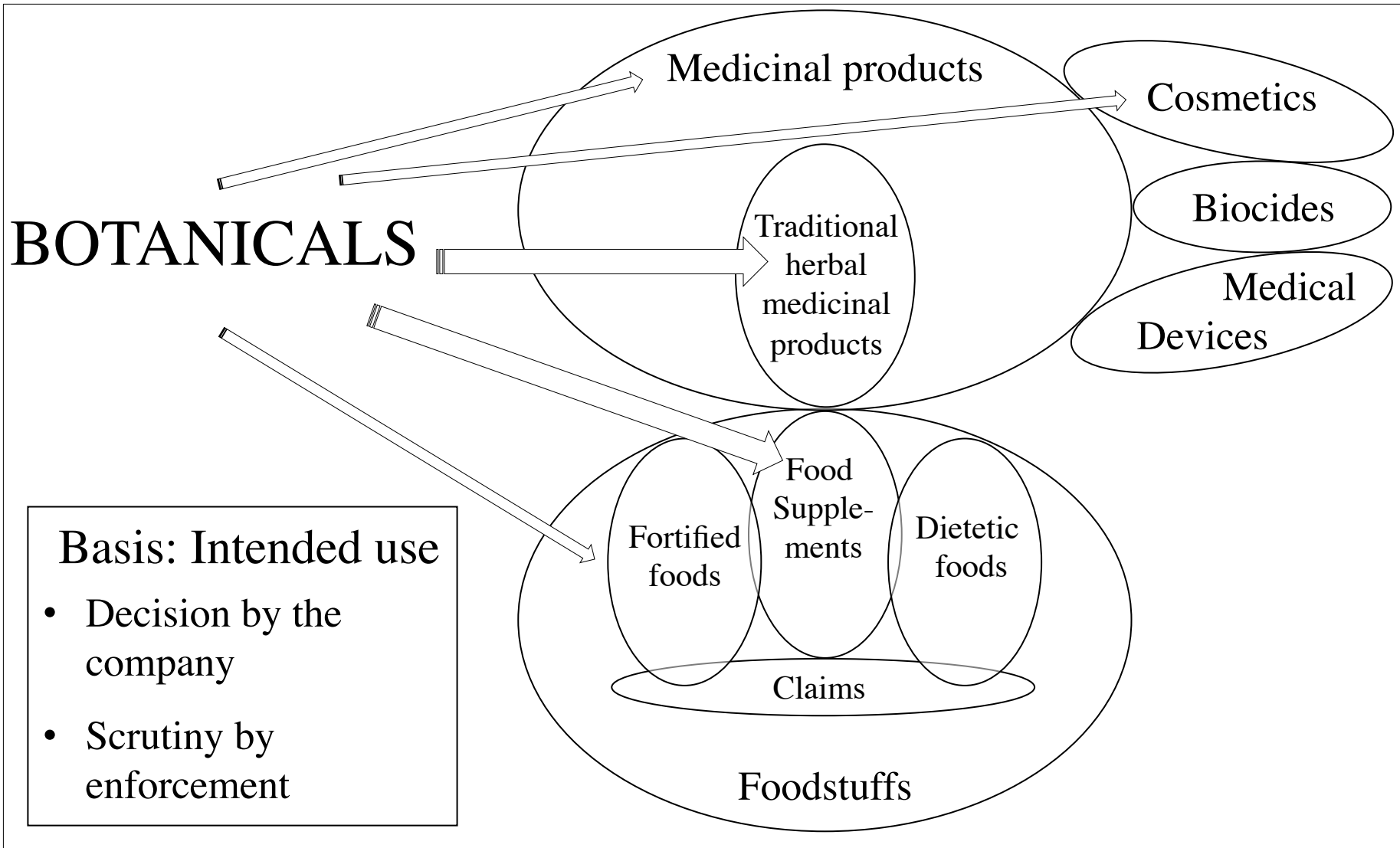
Ingredient



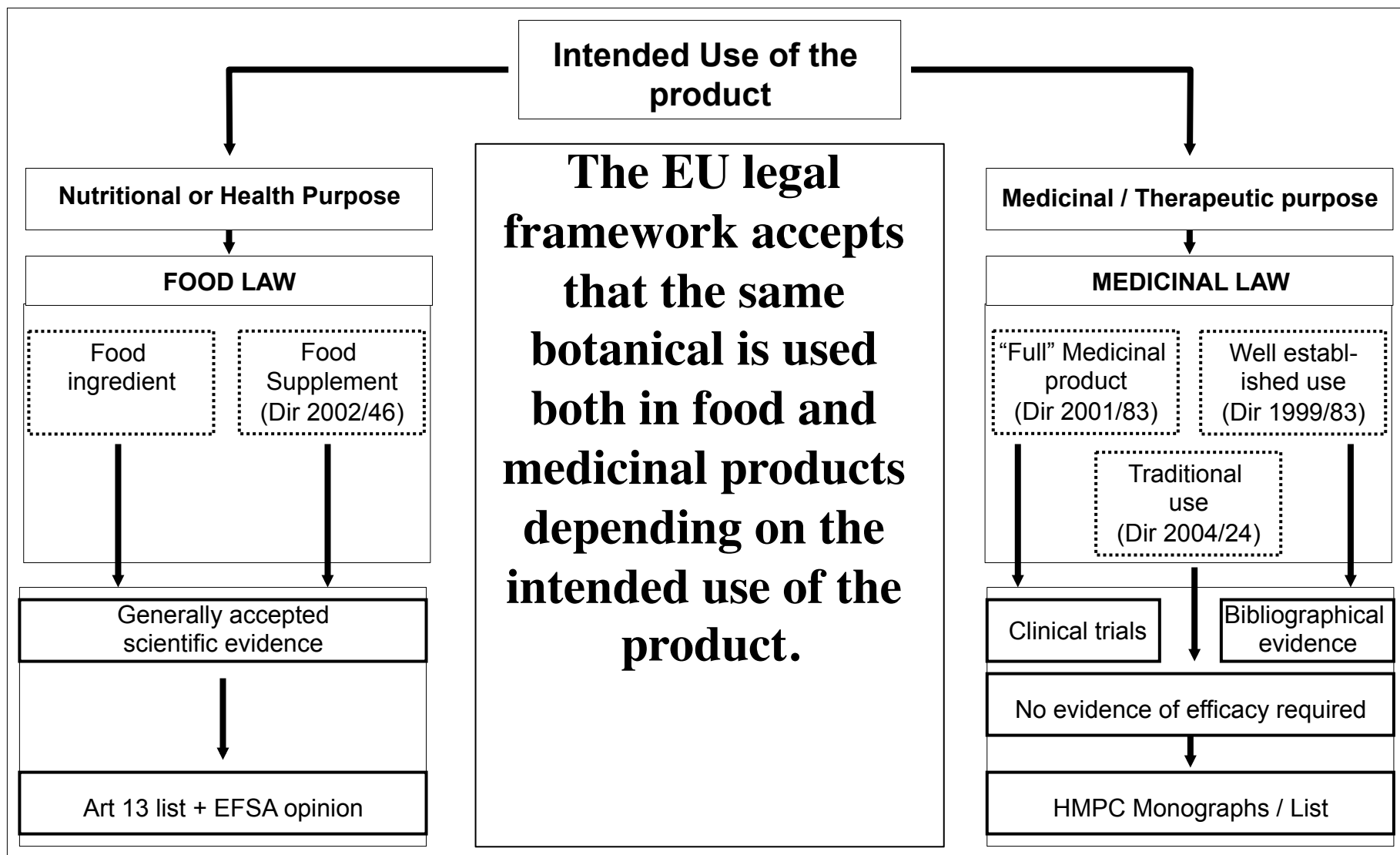
Medicinal product

*Comm. E states: traditionally to strengthen and invigorate heart and circulatory function*

# Borderline between legal frameworks



# Use of Botanicals in legal frameworks



# The use of botanicals in Food Supplements



- Are regulated under food law in the EU
- Are only partially harmonised
- Are subject to

1.a. EU horizontal rules applicable to foods in general

1.b. EU specific rules applicable to food supplements

2. National specific rules of Member States

3. Mutual recognition

# EU legislation



## General Food Law

Reg EC 178/2002

General food safety requirements  
Manufacturer responsibilities  
Notification duty  
Recall

## Food Supplements Law

Dir 2002/46/EC

Definition  
Permitted forms (vitamins/minerals)  
Maximum levels (vitamins/ minerals)  
Specific labeling provisions

## Food Hygiene

Reg EC 852/2004

Rules for hygienic production  
based on the principles of HACCP  
Microbiological criteria

## Novel Foods Regulation

Reg EC 258/97

Pre-marketing approval procedure for novel  
ingredients

## General labelling rules

Reg EC 1169/2011

How to label content, composition, etc  
Quantitative ingredient declaration (QUID)  
Allergen labelling

## Health Claims Regulation

Reg EC 1924/2006

Pre-marketing approval procedures  
for nutrition and health claims

## Fortification legislation

Reg EC 1925/2006

Risk assessment and risk management  
procedure in case the use of a substance  
would result in harmful effects

## Additives legislation

Reg EC 1333/2008

Pre-marketing approval procedures  
Allowed additives, including sweeteners  
and colourings  
Conditions of use

## Contaminants

Reg EC 1881/2006

Maximum levels of selected  
contaminants in ingredients that  
can be used in foods

## Pesticides residues

Reg EC 396/2005

Maximum residue levels

## Extraction solvents

Dir 2009/32/EC

Permitted extraction solvents

## Irradiation

Dir 1999/2/EC

Permitted ingredients to be irradiated

# National Measures



- Different attitudes
  - Botanicals considered 'medicinal by function'
  - Traditional emphasis on food supplements or medicinal products
- Variety of risk management measures
  - Lists
    - Negative lists
    - Positive lists
  - Conditions of use
    - Restrictions
    - Maximum levels
  - Labelling requirements
  - Notification / Registration
  - Guidance / ...

# National Measures



<b>Negative List</b>	<b>Positive &amp; Negative Lists</b>	<b>Positive List</b>	<b>No Lists</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bulgaria</li><li>• Czech Rep.</li><li>• Finland</li><li>• Hungary</li><li>• Netherlands</li><li>• Sweden</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Austria</li><li>• Belgium</li><li>• Denmark</li><li>• Estonia</li><li>• Ireland</li><li>• Italy</li><li>• Poland</li><li>• Romania</li><li>• Slovenia</li><li>• UK</li></ul>	France*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cyprus</li><li>• Germany</li><li>• Greece</li><li>• Latvia</li><li>• Lithuania</li><li>• Luxembourg</li><li>• Malta</li><li>• Portugal</li><li>• Slovakia</li><li>• Spain</li></ul>

\* Draft law



# Mutual Recognition



- Mutual Recognition: Art 34/36 of EU Treaty
  - A Member State is obliged to accept on its territory any product lawfully marketed in another Member State
  - Unless it can show that there is a danger for health
- Regulation 764/2008
  - Scope - Procedure - Deadlines
  - Applicable from 13 May 2009
- Mandatory notification national rules
- Sometimes difficult process
  - Supported by extensive case-law
  - Not always applied by Member States
  - Infringement procedures



# Further Harmonisation



- EC Report 2008
  - Further harmonisation is not feasible
    - Too many national differences
    - Scientific and methodological difficulties to be overcome
  - Further harmonisation is not necessary
    - Full food law framework is applicable
      - Legislation covers many aspects
    - Application of new legislation
      - Reg 1924/2006 Nutrition and Health Claims      Problematic
      - Reg 1925/2006 Addition of Nutrients      Applied to Yohimbe and Ephedra
      - Revision of Reg 258/1997 Novel foods      Failed in May 2011
    - Mutual Recognition

Botanicals in the EU

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## Nutrition and Health Claims

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# Nutrition and Health Claims



- Regulation 1924/2006: Nutrition & Health Claims
  - Since 2007: horizontal legislation
  - Scope
    - All food and food ingredients, including food supplements
    - All commercial communications
  - Pre-marketing authorisation of all health claims



- Subject to the standard established by EFSA
  - Based on human data (randomised controlled trials)
  - Focused on demonstration of measurable improvements of validated end-points or biomarkers within a healthy population
  - No consideration of evidence of traditional use

# Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products



- Traditional Herbal Medicinal Product Directive (04/2004)
  - Simplified registration procedure
    - Based on traditional use of the medicine for specified minor indications.
    - THMPs should have been in medicinal use for at least 30 year (at least 15 years must relate to the EU).
    - No need to demonstrate efficacy by clinical trials if effect and safety plausible on the basis of traditional use
  - Labelling should tells consumers that its indications are based on tradition rather than proven efficacy.
  - Transitional period for THMPs on the market before 30.04.04 to comply with the Directive until 30/04/2011.
  - Community herbal medicinal monographs developed by EMA

# Discrepancies



- Botanical Food Supplements
  - Clinical trials needed but not available.
  - Justification by companies.
  - No single claim for botanicals accepted.
- Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products (Dir 2004/24)
  - No proof of efficacy needed.
  - EMA working on traditional herbal monographs.
  - Indications not always medicinal.
- 27 September 2010
  - EC decided to remove botanicals from the claims process and start a reflection on future rules.

# HMPC Monograph Vs. EFSA Claims opinions



<b>THPM Monograph indications</b>	<b>EFSA beneficial physiological effects</b>
Symptoms of temporary fatigue and sensation of weakness	Reduction of tiredness and fatigue is
Symptomatic relief of digestive disorders such as dyspepsia [...], bloating and flatulence	Reduction of gastro-intestinal discomfort is
For relief of mild symptoms of mental stress	Resistance to mental stress might be
Used to aid sleep	Reduction of sleep onset latency and improvement of sleep quality might be
For relief of [...] heaviness of legs related to minor venous circulatory disturbances	Maintenance of elasticity and strength of the venous walls is
For the prophylaxis of migraine headaches after serious conditions have been excluded [...]	Relief from stress-induced headache is
For the relief of minor symptoms in the days before menstruation (premenstrual syndrome)	Reduction of menstrual discomfort is
For the relief of menopausal complaints such as hot flushes and profuse sweating	Reduction of menopausal discomfort is
For the treatment of habitual constipation or in conditions in which easy defaecation with soft stool is desirable	Changes in bowel function such as reduced transit time, more frequent bowel movements, increased faecal bulk, or softer stools may be

# Medicinal Law



- Definition by virtue of Presentation
  - « any substance or combination of substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in human beings »
- Definition by virtue of Function
  - « any substance or combination of substances which may be used in or administered to human beings either with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action [...] »
- Medicinal product legislation (Dir 2001/83): Article 2.b.
  - « In cases of doubt, where, taking into account all its characteristics, a product may fall within the definition of a “medicinal product” and within the definition of a product covered by other Community legislation the provisions of this Directive shall apply »



# ECJ Case Law



- Presentation criterion: Broad interpretation
  - Must cover all products, also those with no demonstrated efficacy
- Function criterion: Narrow interpretation
  - “Physiological effect” is not specific to medicinal products but is also among the criteria used for the definition of food
  - In order to preserve the effectiveness of that criterion, it is not sufficient that product has properties beneficial to health in general, but it must strictly speaking have the function of treating or preventing disease
  - Medical purpose or therapeutic effect must be present
    - Cfr. article 26: medicinal licence to be refused if therapeutic efficacy is lacking or is insufficiently substantiated

Botanicals in the EU

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# The Future of Botanicals

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# Future of botanicals



- 27 September 2010
  - Botanicals removed from the claims process - reflection on the future
- August 2012: EC Option Paper for the Member States
  - **Option 1: ask EFSA to continue its assessments according to the same approach as all other claims**
    - All claims assessed in the same way: No unfair competition
    - Specificity of botanicals not recognised: All claims rejected
    - Medicinal claims could continue: Without proof of efficacy
  - **Option 2: Address the specificities of botanicals via a change of the applicable legislation**
    - This would enable tradition of use as a factor for health claims
    - This would enable to include considerations of quality and safety

# Future of botanicals



- THE DECISION MUST STILL BE TAKEN
- If it is for option 1: Considerable economic impact
  - **Loss of profitability and competitiveness**
    - Loss of sales of **25%**
    - Increased costs for clinical trials (4-500,000 € / product)
  - **Loss of employment**
    - **30-50%** of employment threatened
  - **For consumers:**
    - Less product choice
    - Increase in prices
    - Increase of sales via Internet (imports)
- If it is for option 2: Opportunity to strengthen quality

Source: Brookes 2010

# Thank you for your attention

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