

UK Approach to Nutrient Profiling

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Policy purpose

UK model

- Was developed as a tool to enable the regulation of advertising of food and drink to children
- Aims is to contribute to improving children's diets
- Is a tool allows individual foods and drinks to be assessed against scientific nutrition criteria

The Balance of Good Health

Fruit and vegetables

Bread, other cereals and potatoes



Meat, fish and alternatives

Foods containing fat
Foods and drinks containing sugar

Milk and dairy foods

There are five main groups of valuable foods

Background

- **Children eat too much salt, fat and sugar and not enough fruit and vegetables**
- **Unbalanced promotional environment contributes to lack of balance in children's diets**
- **Hastings review of evidence**

Public Health White Paper, 2004

“develop criteria that take account of fat, salt and sugar levels to indicate the contribution a food makes to a healthy balanced diet. By mid-2005 we aim to have introduced a system that could be used to identify which foods can be promoted to children.”

What FSA nutrient profiling model is not

- **It is not a consumer communication tool**
- **It is not the same thing as signposting or the so-called “traffic lights”**
- **It is not a means of mapping out the whole diet for all individuals**

Development of a nutrient profiling model

Development of a nutrient profiling model: Management

- FSA – *risk managers*
- Experts from the British Heart Foundation Health Promotion Group - *contractors*
- Expert working group of nutrition professionals, industry representatives, consumers, and independents – *over saw development*
- Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition –*checked scientific validity*

Consultation

- Academic workshop
- Subject to full public consultation process
(Nov 2004 - Feb 2005 and July - Sept 2005)

Systematic Approach

- **Systematic approach**
 - Literature review to inform the project
 - Development of models according to expert group parameters (nutrients, bases g / kj and per serving, type of model – threshold and scoring)
 - Refinement of models through testing, expert advice and consultation

Four-stage decision process

Choice of Nutrients

- Energy, saturated fat, salt, sugar
- fibre, protein, fruit and vegetables, nuts

Choice of Base

- Per 100g

Choice of Model Type

- scoring

Choice of Numbers

- based on expert advice

Choice nutrients

Examples – what was tested:

Energy

Sat fat, total fat, LC n3 fatty acids

**Non-milk extrinsic sugar, added
sugar, total sugar**

Calcium

Iron

Fruit and vegetables

Fibre, NSP, AOAC

Choice of nutrients

- After review and initial discussion
 - ❖ Negative components - saturated fat, NMES, energy density
 - ❖ Balancing – calcium, iron, LC n-3 fatty acids, fruit & veg
- Academic workshop - protein as replaced calcium, iron and LC n-3 fatty acids
- Early changes – total sugar replaced NMES and fibre added
- SACN recommend nuts added
- Consultation leads to inclusion of AOAC fibre score

Choice of Base

Initial Parameters Modelled;

- per 100g,
- per 100kj,
- per 100g and or per serving
- per 100kj and or per serving

Expert group agreed 100g base - serving sizes difficult to define and 100g is basis of other nutrient criteria

Choice of numbers

- Based on expert advice from COMA/ SACN
- Expert group agrees numbers should relate to agreed public health recommendations - eg FSA guidance on what constitutes 'a lot', GDAs, Balance of Good Health, population dietary goals.
- Refinement through testing and expert advice

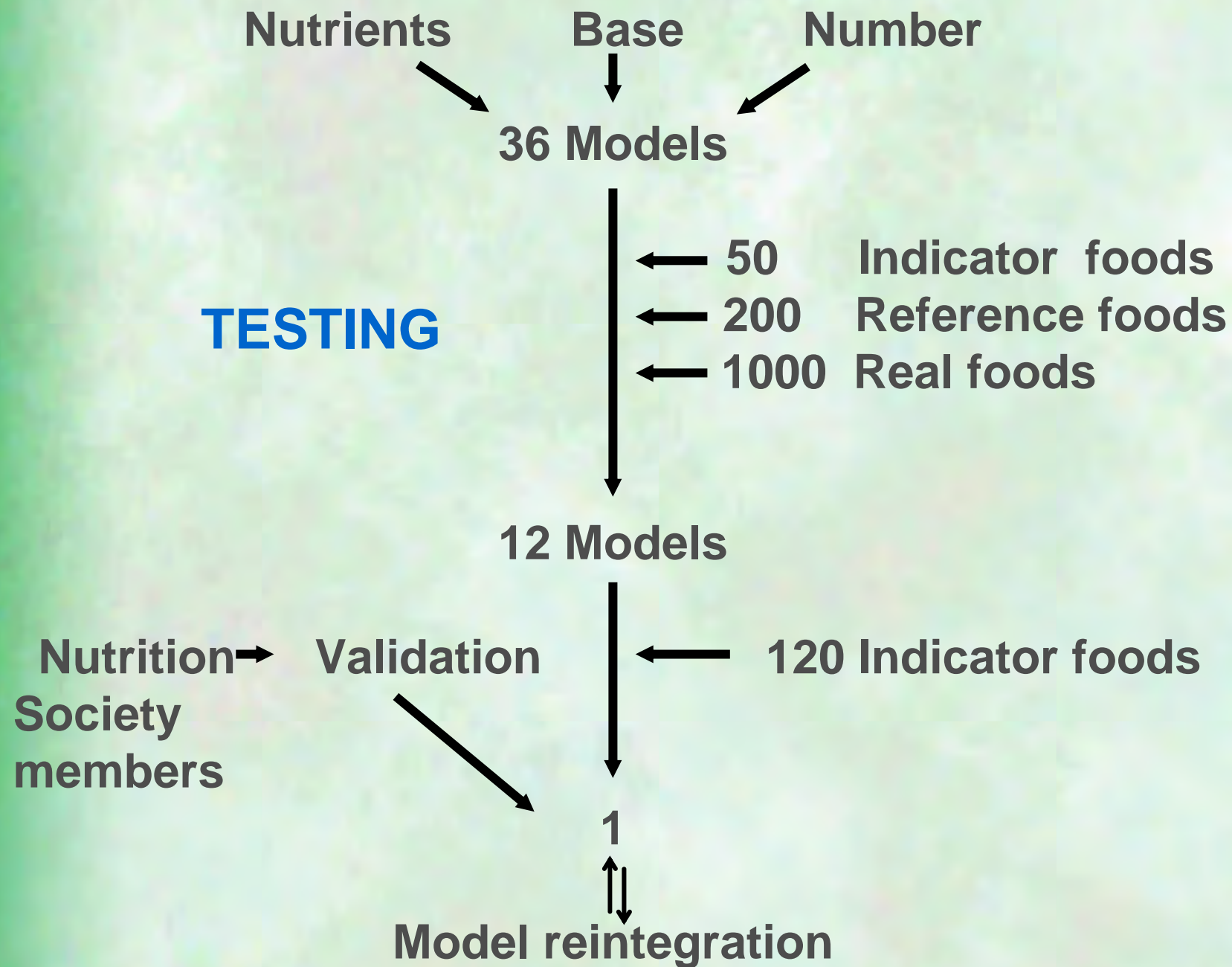
Numbers

| Points ⇒ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Energy (kJ) | <335 | ≥335 | ≥670 | ≥1005 | ≥1340 | ≥1675 | ≥2010 | ≥2345 | ≥2680 | ≥3015 | ≥3350 |
| Sat Fat (g) | <1 | ≥1 | ≥2 | ≥3 | ≥4 | ≥5 | ≥6 | ≥7 | ≥8 | ≥9 | ≥10 |
| Total Sugar (g) | <4.5 | ≥4.5 | ≥9 | ≥13.5 | ≥18 | ≥22.5 | ≥27 | ≥31 | ≥36 | ≥40 | ≥45 |
| Sodium (mg) | <90 | ≥90 | ≥180 | ≥270 | ≥360 | ≥450 | ≥540 | ≥630 | ≥720 | ≥810 | ≥900 |

| Points ⇒ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Protein (mg) | <1.6 | ≥1.6 | ≥3.2 | ≥4.8 | ≥6.4 | >8.0 |
| Fibre (mg) | <0.7 | ≥0.7 | ≥1.4 | ≥2.1 | ≥2.8 | >3.5 |
| Fruit & Veg (%) | <30 | ≥40 | ≥50 | - | ≥70 | 80 |

Choice of Model Type

- **Threshold**
- **Simple scoring**
- **Complicated scoring**



The preferred model

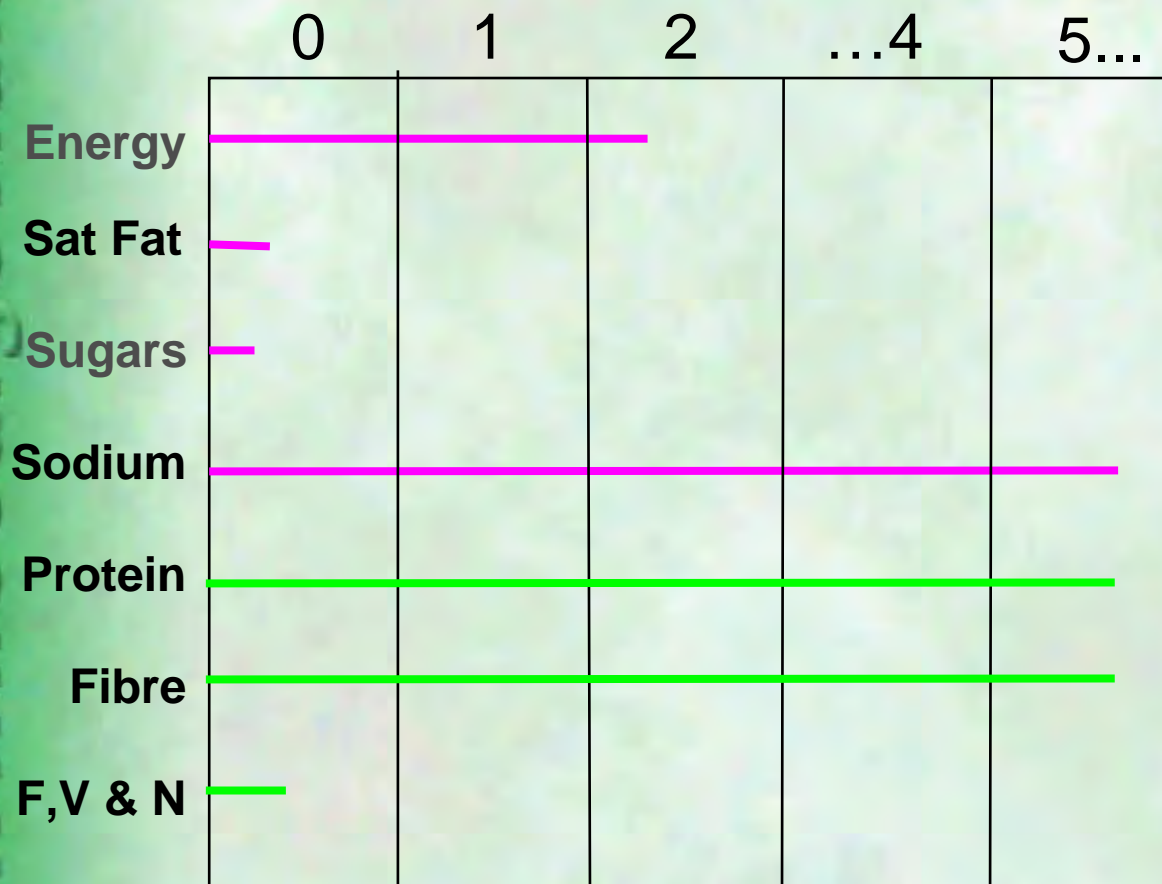
| Add points | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 10 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| Energy (kj) | =335 | >335 | >670 | | >3350 |
| Sat fat (g) | =1 | > 1 | >2 | | >10 |
| Total sugar (g) | =4.5 | >4.5 | >9 | | >45 |
| Sodium (mg) | =90 | >90 | >180 | | >900 |

| Subtract Points | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 5 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Protein (g) | =1.6 | >1.6 | >3.2 | | >8.0 |
| Fibre (g) | =0.7 | >0.7 | >1.4 | | >3.5 |
| Fruit, veg & nuts (%) | =40 | >40 | >60 | | >80 |

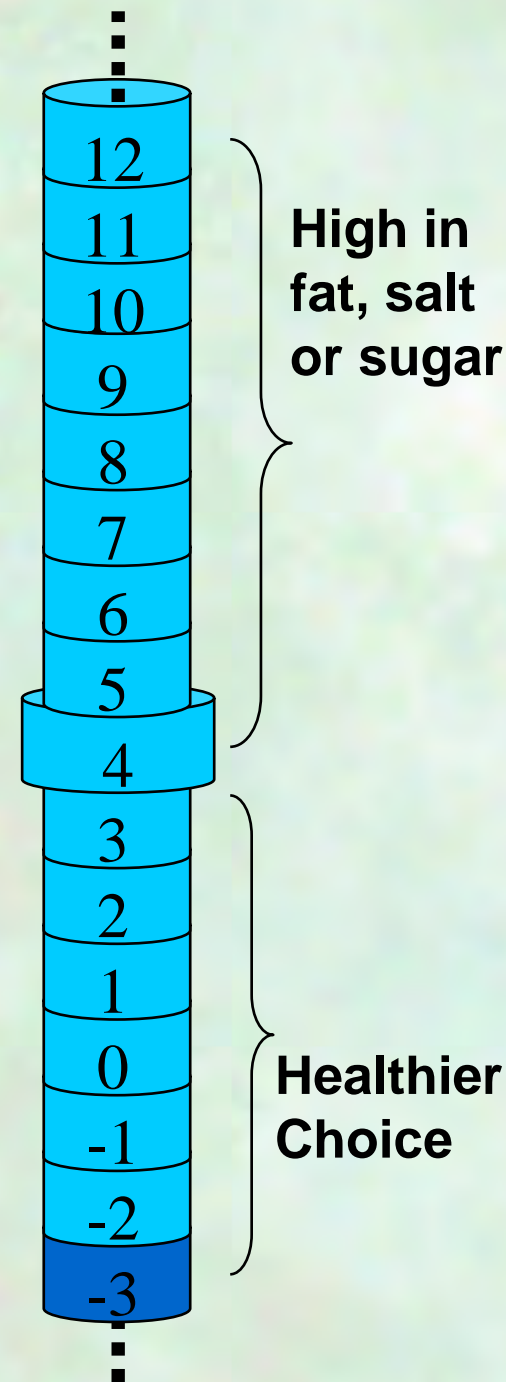
HFSS food = **4 or more**

HFSS drink = **1 or more**

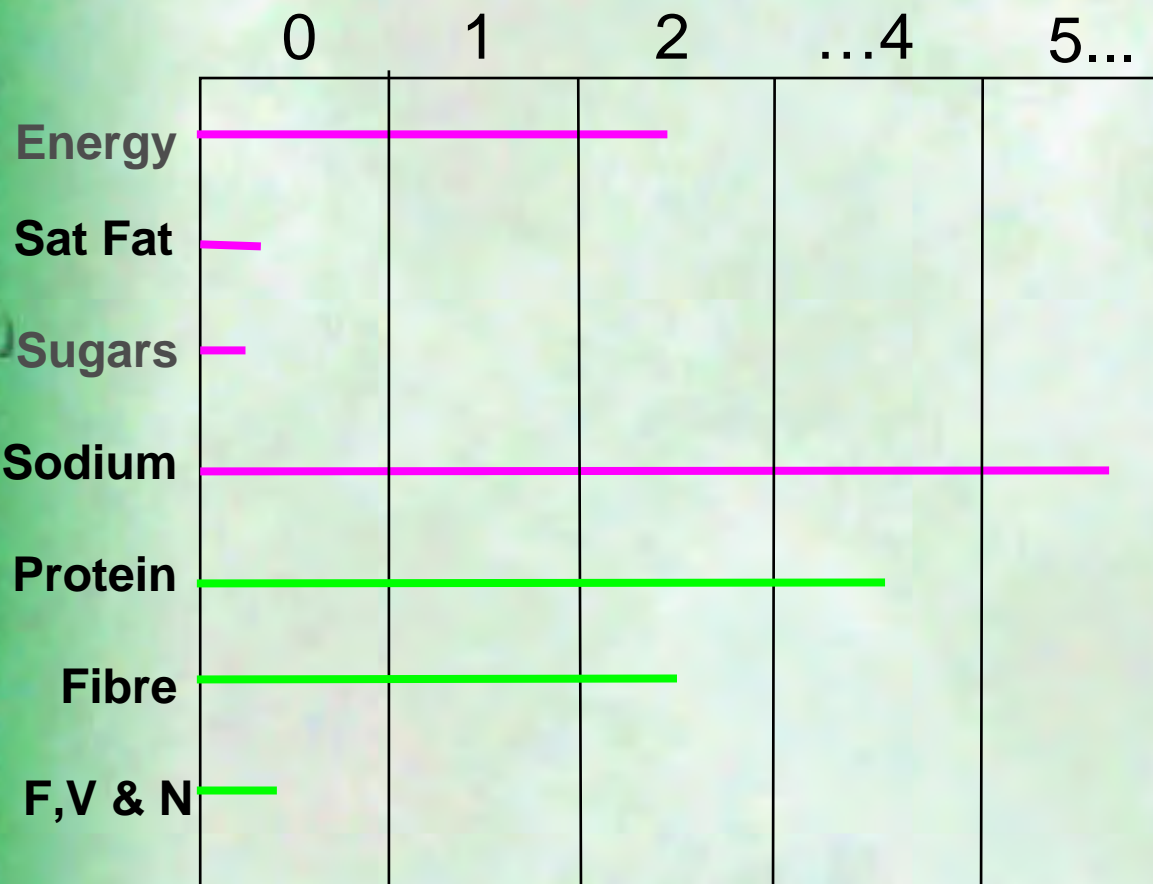
Wholemeal bread



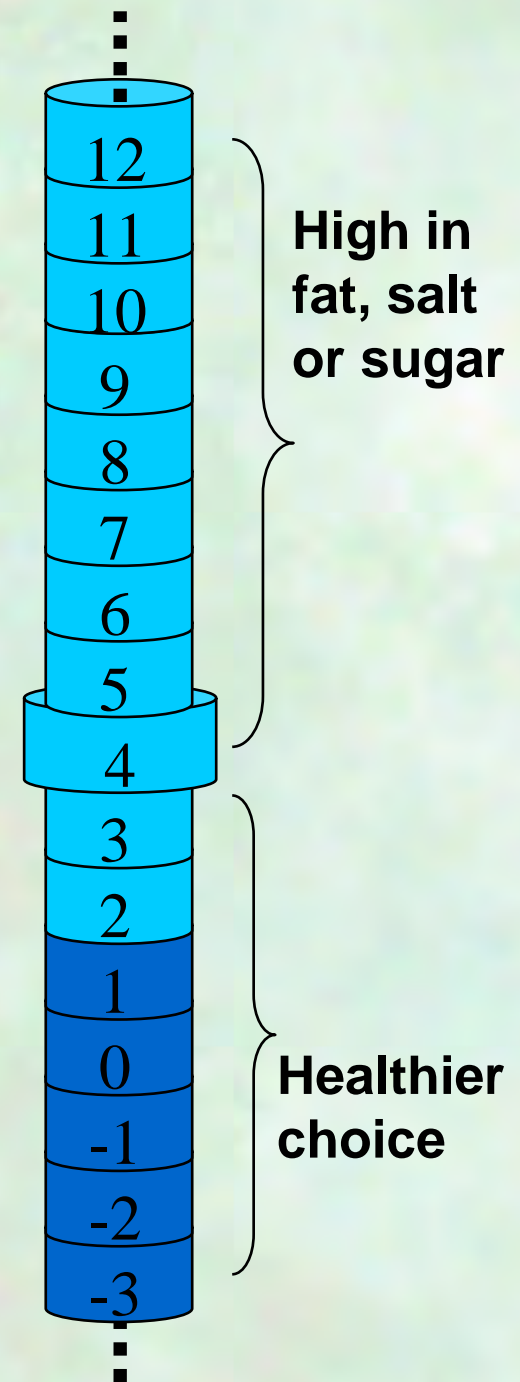
Total = 2 + 0 + 0 + 5 - 5 - 5 - 0 = -3



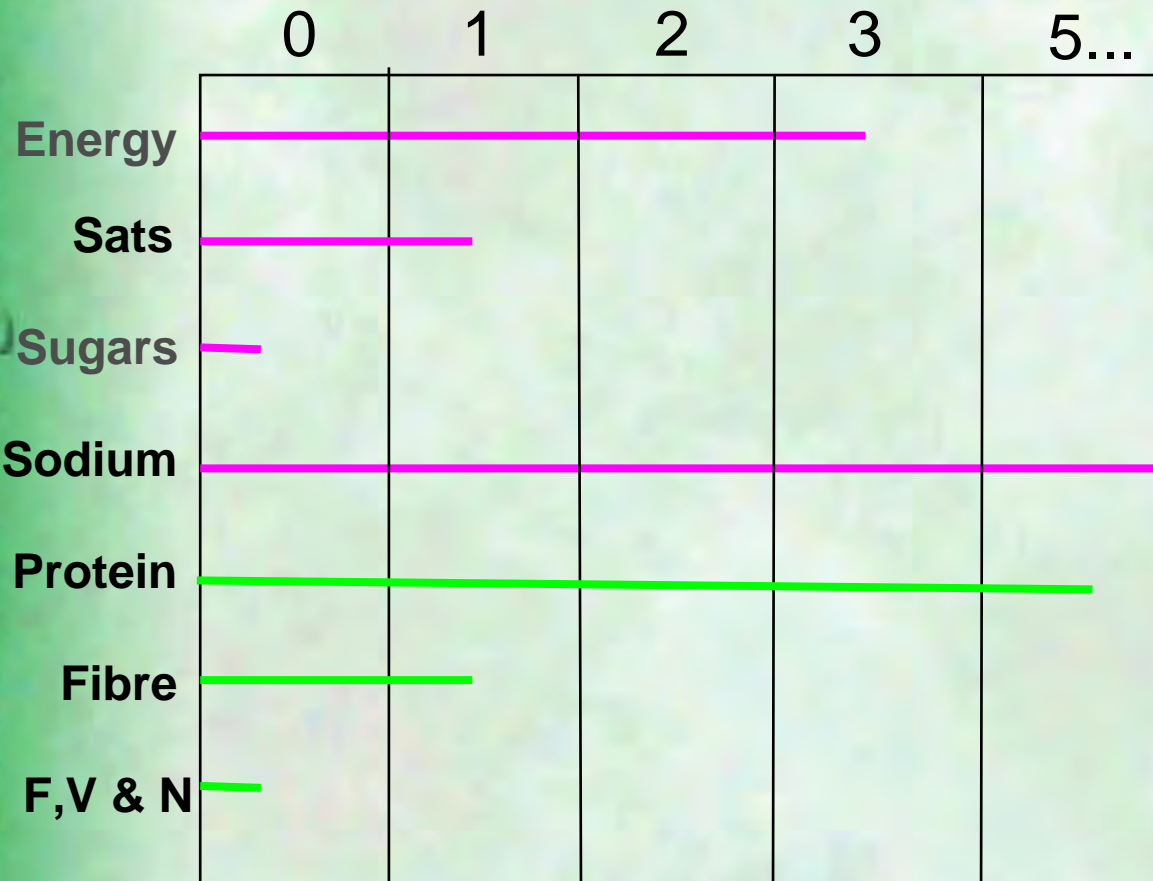
Sliced white bread



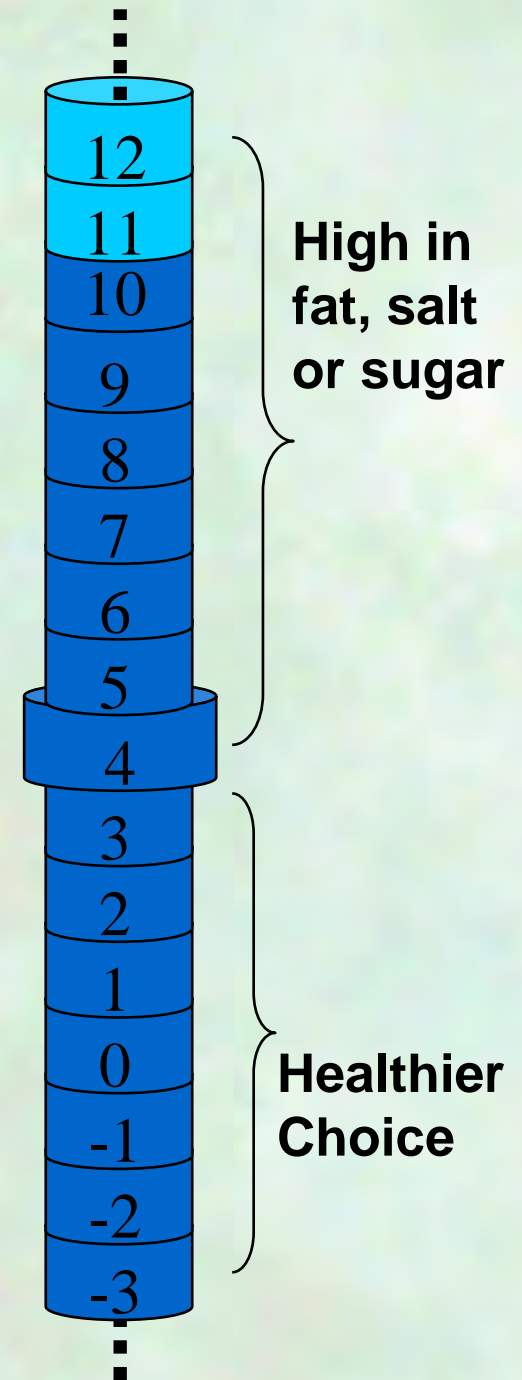
$$\text{Total} = 2 + 0 + 0 + 5 - 4 - 2 - 0 = 1$$



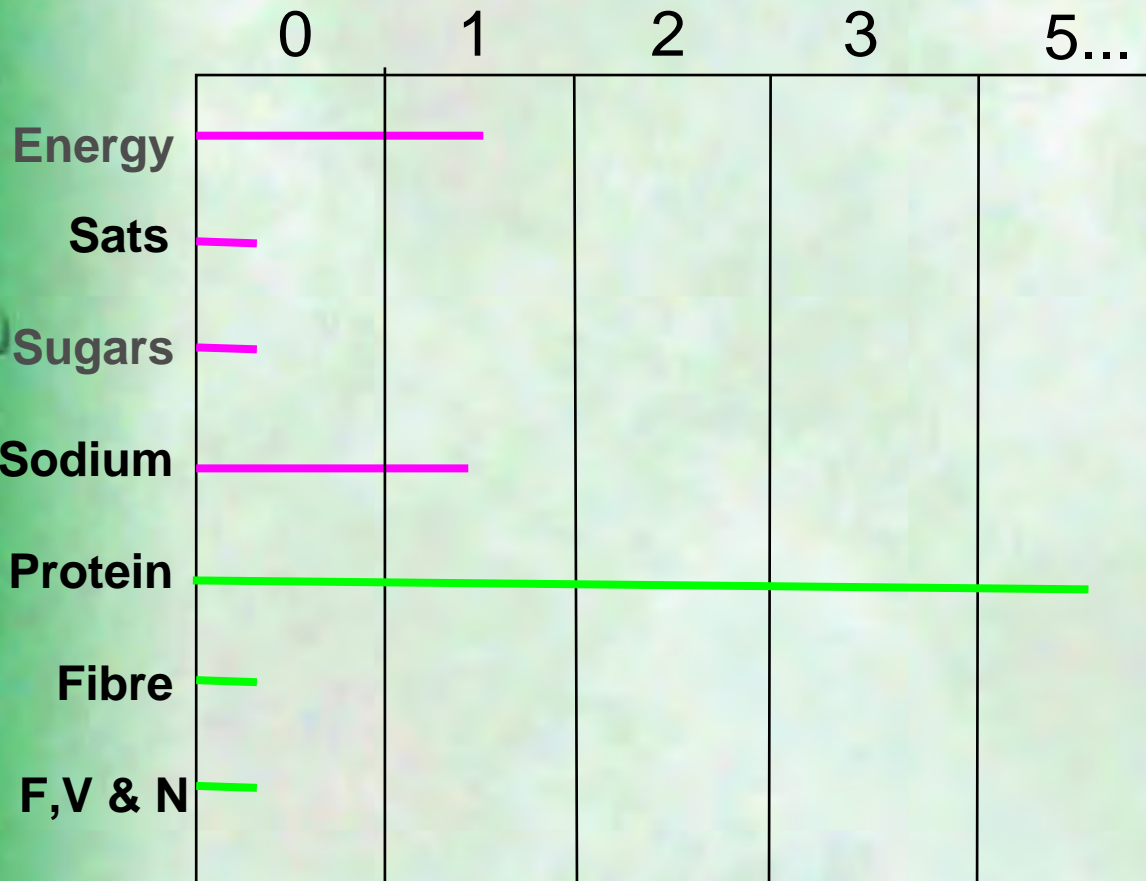
Chicken Nuggets



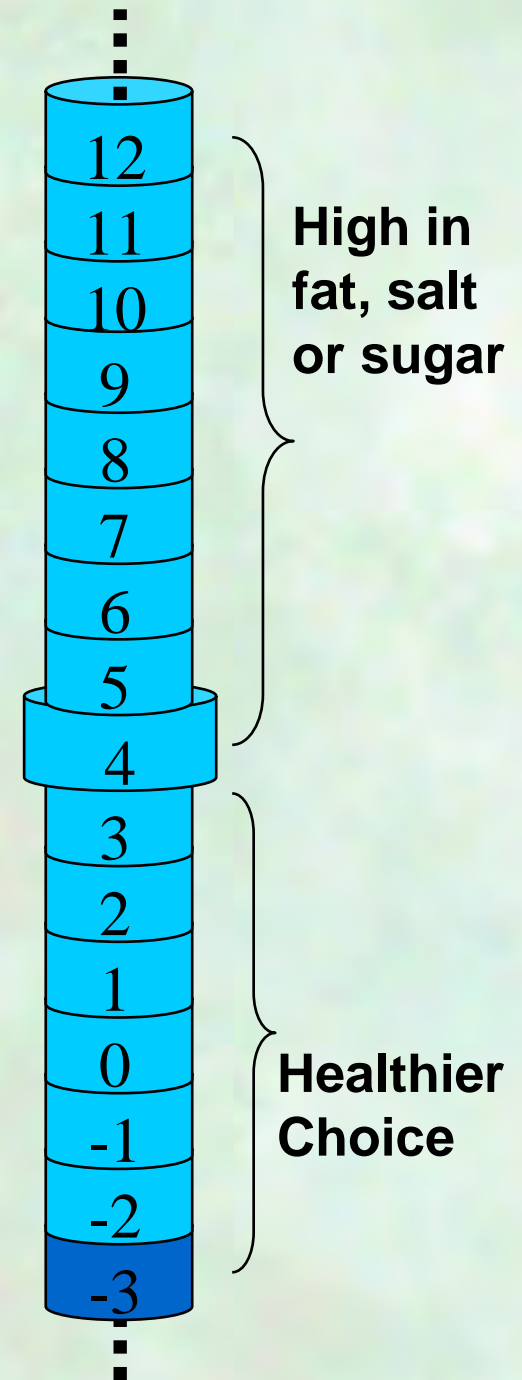
$$\text{Total} = 3 + 1 + 0 + 7 - 1 = 10$$



Chicken Breast



$$\text{Total} = 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 - 5 - 0 - 0 = -3$$



FSA model

- Is practical to apply
- Is recipe dependent and therefore encourages innovation
- Classifies foods in a way that is consistent with:
 - opinion of nutrition professionals and experts
 - existing healthy eating advice
 - existing DH/FSA consumer messages (e.g. 5 a day, salt campaign, advice on oily fish)

For further information visit www.food.gov.uk