

CEEREAL Statement on Salt

September 2013

Eating breakfast is beneficial for both the body and the mind: people eating breakfast consume more essential nutrients and tend to be slimmer than those who skip breakfast. Breakfast also improves cognitive performance as well as physical performance¹, ², ³.

Breakfast cereals in particular are a healthy choice for breakfast and can make a positive contribution to a healthy balanced diet. Breakfast cereals are typically low in fat; many breakfast cereals contain wholegrain, are a good source of fibre as well as a major contributor to vitamins and minerals. A wide choice of breakfast cereals is available, including low-salt and no-added-salt choices.

Whilst the contribution of breakfast cereals to overall dietary salt intake is relatively low⁴, CEEREAL members have taken and continue to take European-wide efforts to reduce salt/sodium:

- The great majority of CEEREAL members have reduced the salt levels by up to almost 60% (calculated in sales weighted average) over the last 14 years and are committed to continuing with salt reduction programmes going forward.
- CEEREAL members make available a wide choice of cereals, including low and **no added salt**
- CEEREAL members have been labelling sodium, and sodium and salt equivalent, depending on local requirements, for many years⁵.

In summary, breakfast cereals are a major contributor of vitamins and minerals and other important nutrients, whereas the contribution of breakfast cereals to overall dietary salt intake is relatively low.

Benton, D., Parker, P.Y. 1998. Breakfast, blood glucose and cognition. AM J Clin Nutr 67(4): 772S-778S

² Tanaka, M. et al. 2008. Relationship between dietary habits and the prevalence of fatigue in medical students. *Nutrition*. 24: 985-989
³ Hirschler, V., et al, 2008. Overweight and lifestyle behaviours and of low socioeconomic elementary school children in Buenos Aires. *BMC Paediatrics*. V9-117

⁴ For example, in the UK just two per cent of the sodium, according to Lennox a, et al (2010) Dietary intakes. In: National Diet and Nutrition Survey. Headline Results from Year 1 of the Rolling Programme (2008/2009), (B Bates, A Lennox, G Swan eds), pp. 33-53. Food Standards Agency and Department of Health: London.

⁵ www.flabel.org