Meeting on Nutritional Labelling, Day 1, Round Table 1: Implementing nutrition labelling policies

Country	General information	List of information	Description method	Remarks/other logos	Control	Challenges
India	-Labelling mandatory -since 2011	-added water -nutritional information (Protein, carbohydrates including sugar, fats, calorific value. Vitamins and minerals) -saturated fats; - additives, -, -country of origin (for foods imported into India) -presence of allergens (gluten…) -date of manufacturing or packaging and Best before/Use before dates -net quantity -name and complete address of manufacturers -batch identification number	Ascending order of ingredients -Based on 100g or 100ml of product -Red color coding for items with exceeded safety limits of - concerned nutrients. (however, this labelling is under consideration of authority)	- license number; -Green dots for vegetarian products and Brown dots for non-vegetarian products -labelling excludes primary products/raw agricultural commodities (wheat, rice…) -special labelling requirements for infant food & milk substitutes, edible oils and fats…etc. - +F logo (blue colour) for fortified foods.	-Regular inspection on nutrition labelling is performed with mandatory guidelines -penalty on poor compliance	-Need for a transition time for food industries to comply with the system (6 months) -Consumer awareness and education: how to make labels more easily accessible to consumers?
Brazil	Not mandatory -part of the national Health surveillance strategy	-fats -sodium -sugar (they are discussing free sugar) -minerals	In grams & milliliters, + per portion & proportion of the daily values	-List of mandatory information is being revised at the Mercosur level, especially regarding total sugar -System based on good regulatory practices set	-controls performed upon registry and each time the product is updated by industrials - regular inspection and penalties for non-compliance	-Brazil works in close coordination with the Codex Alimentarius & with Mercosur for labelling policies => challenges in terms of coordination at the global and regional level -readability of the label for the consumer:use one common name for

				up in collaboration with the academics & civil society		each ingredient (several names are currently used)
Canada	-Mandatory -since 2002 -institution: Food Industrial Agency	- usual information -Sodium -Potassium -Calcium -Iron	-the standardized nutrition table is compulsory for most manufactured products -values are given for a standardized serving of food (1 glass = 250 mL). Hybrid system between "for 100g" and "for 1 serving"	-Canada offers a Foodguide with dietary guidelines for health professionals -the country is working to reduce sodium intake by 30% to reach WHO goal by 2025		-accessibility to information for everyone (ex: text too little for some people -> they worked on the font size & changed the color chart) -enhance evaluation &develop best practices in close collaboration with social science researchers
Kenya	-Mandatory -institution: Kenya Bureau of Standards & Department of Health for fortified products	-Food composition table is still to be finalized -Mandatory labeling on Trans fatty acid is being implemented (its limit level is 0)	-based on 100g per food/product	-guidance on food safety is being developed -Kenya is one of the WHO pilot countries in regulating marketing for children		-sensitize the population to identification of healthy food. Teach them how to use labelling to inform their choices. Manufacturers now label correctly their products, but this is not enough if users cannot access the information properly.
Morocco	-Mandatory as part of the National strategy for nutrition -since 2015	-Energy -Fat -Trans Fatty acids -Carbohydrates -Sugar -Protein -Salt (Fibers, vitamins, minerals are not mandatory)		-Logos for fortified foods have been developed and are now compulsory	Controls are performed by the Food safety agency since 2009 (responsible for the implementation of regulations). Industrials who not comply with legislation are exposed to a $500-2000 penalty.	-Lots of Moroccan consumer are not able to read & understand information => make labels more understandable. In that spirit, in collaboration with academics, implementation of a French-like Nutriscore is under progress. -Enforce controls -More generally: obesity and overweight are major public health problems
Norway	Due to the EEA-agreement, Norwegian food	Energy (kJ and kCal) -Fat &Saturated Fatty acids -Carbohydrates	-based on 100g of product	Keyhole logo: voluntary symbol corresponding to healthy food (incentive system for industrials) Foods labelled with the	The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is responsible for regulations, legislation and control.	-strengthen cooperation with industry -ensure that labelling help reducing social disparities -National legislation is harmonized with the EU legislation => coordination.

Country						
	legislation is harmonized with the EU, and as suchNorwayis obliged to follow the EU legislation on the food and veterinary area. Norwegian Food Safety Authority responsible for regulations, legislation and control While the Norwegian Directorate of Health, are responsible for implementation of the Nordic Keyhole (FOPL)	-Sugars -Protein -Salt Other nutrients must be declared if a nutrition or health claim is made Food bearing claims that could mislead consumers are prohibited on the EU marked.		Keyhole contain less sugars and salt, more fiber and wholegrain, more vegetables and healthier or less fat than food products of the same type not carrying the symbol -Fish, sea food, bread, potato, fruits & vegetables are labelled without packaging -Labels are revised on regular basis and are accurate and evidence-based	The Norwegian Food Safety Authority has yearly inspections on different food groups controlling if they are labeled correctly. The Norwegian Directorate of Health, are responsible for implementation, the nutrition criteria of the Nordic KeyHole, long term communication and monitoring of consumer knowledge and confidence as well as product development.	
Iran	-Mandatory -since 2016 -institution: Food department	-sugar -salt -transfatty acids, -total energy		-Traffic light labelling started on a voluntary basis in 2014 and became mandatory in 2016 (90% products today) -Green Apple = voluntary	Food safety department is responsible for monitoring and quality controls of the system. They perform a routine random check (with	-Iran had to convince food producers to use traffic lights on all products and not only on the healthiest ones. The Ministry of Health organized several meetings with food industrials to that end.

				logo for healthy food	checklists composed of 25 questions). Any suspicious food item is sent to laboratory for further examination.	
Senegal				Senegal has a Committee for fortification of vVit A and Iodine. Fortification is compulsory for flour (iron), oil (vitamin A), salt (iode) + program on special fortification for children 6-36 months complying with WHO guidelines	- Application of law for maternal substitutes (milk substitutes) is still being implemented -Senegal took part in an experiment under the framework of WHO -> conclusions of the study: only a third of the products were in line with the guidelines.	- Lots of products are imported and don't have labellingor have a label which is written in a foreign language -> translation issues. --Food consumed by children is generally designed for adults -> same problems (no label/written in a foreign language) - people tend not to look at labels because it is not a habit for them, partly because the label is not readable or understandable -More generally: Senegal is facing malnutrition partly attributable to nutrients deficiency
Thailand				Technical guidelines for nutrition labelling were developed Milk, dairy products, ice cream, snacks are labelled		-educate the public about the benefits of healthy food & lifestyle: consumer awareness campaigns are implemented in offices & schools -simplify nutritional labelling: part of the consumers cannot understand it.

NB: South Africa did not attend the event