

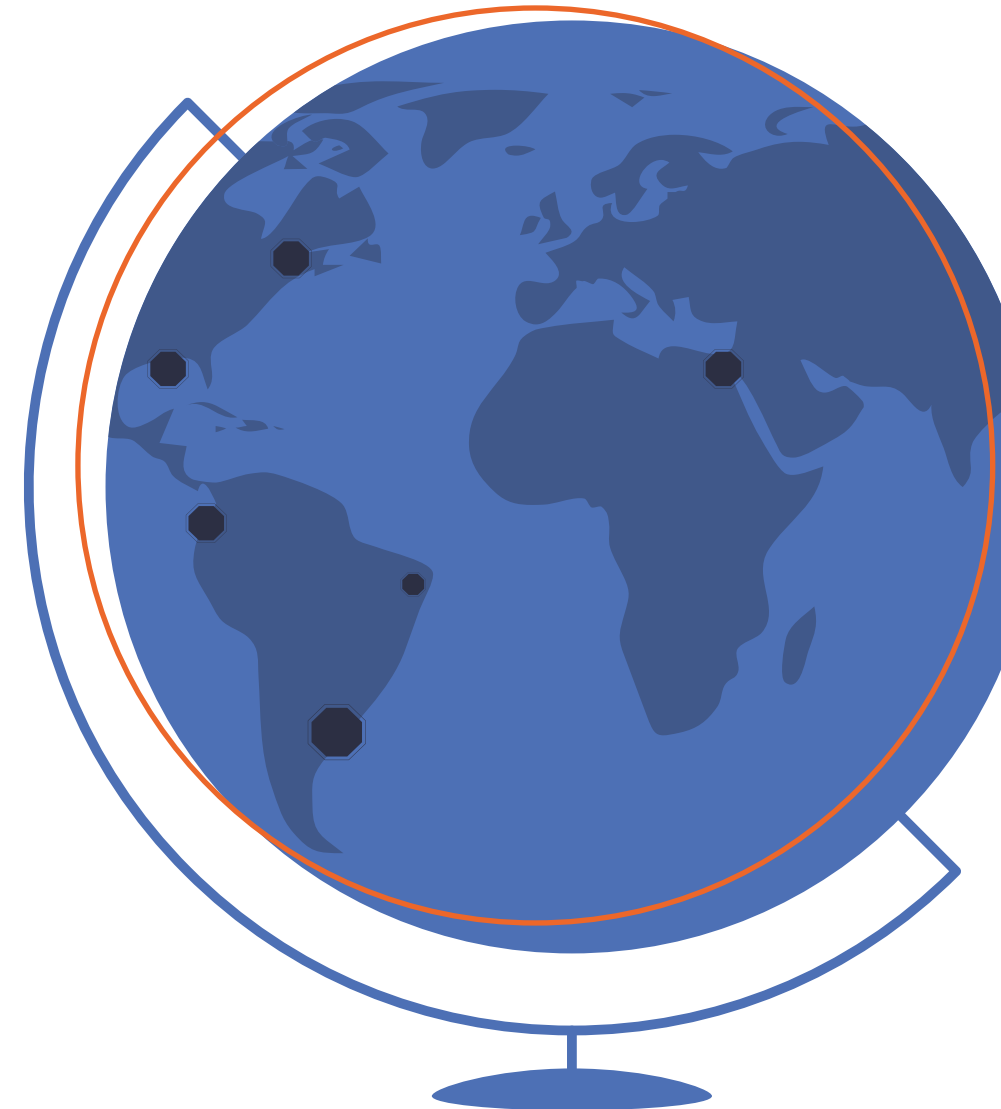
FOPWL regulations around the globe

As unhealthy diets represent one of the main modifiable risk factors for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) globally, States have recognized this priority and started to implement public policies to promote healthier food environments, and encourage and facilitate better consumer decisions. In this context, front-of-package labeling (FOPL) regulations have spread through Latin American countries and other geographies as a cost-effective intervention to provide clear and simple information to the population, quickly indicating when a packaged product is high in nutrients of concern and/or contains food additives that can be harmful to health. FOPL is applicable to packaged food and beverage products that are typically ultra-processed. It is important to note that there are many FOPL models around the world aimed at complementing the nutritional table, list of ingredients and providing information to consumers at a glance, but the warning system (front-of-package warning labeling-FOPWL) has shown to be the most useful label type to inform consumers of which products have high levels of nutrients of concern, and subsequently change purchasing decisions. Please see the [UNC Labeling Map](#) for more information on different FOPL models around the world and the [GHA! Industry Interference report on FOPL](#) for usual industry strategies against this type of intervention.

As FOPL regulations contain multiple standards regarding the nutrient profile model or nutritional thresholds, label design, implementation timeline, and other points, this document seeks to provide a quick comparison of those policy elements among the countries that have passed FOPL regulations around the globe. Then, some key recommendations will be included. Please note that: (a) the analysis may not be exhaustive, as FOPL regulations usually complement current labeling standards already in force and serve as a base for other healthy food and nutrition policies, such as marketing restrictions, regulations in school environments, fiscal policies, and others; (b) the original language of most of the regulations under analysis is not English, and all translations included are not official.

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I. Front-of-package warning labeling (FOPWL) policies around the world:

A comparative table

The following table contains different policy elements to be compared from the ten countries that have passed FOPWL policies across the globe:

- **Applicable legislation and policy goal set.**
- **FOPL model and labels' specifications.**
 - FOPL system
 - Relevant definitions
 - Label design
 - Label location and size
 - Labels on small packages or packages with multiple products
- **Policy scope**
 - Covered products
 - Excluded products
 - Nutrients and additives covered
 - Nutrient profile model/thresholds
 - Implementation timeline
- **Complementary labeling requirements or related policies**
 - Health/nutritional claims or declarations
 - Association with other complementary healthy food and nutrition policy/ies
- **Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement**
 - Enforcement & monitoring agency/ies
 - Penalties



COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Applicable legislation	Law No. 27.642/2021 on Promotion of Healthy Eating, regulated in the Decree 151/2022 (annexes I & II) .	Technical Regulation RDC No. 429/2020 on Nutritional Labelling of Packaged Foods , and the Normative Instruction 75 , whose annexes XV to XVIII regulate the technical standards of the FOPL regulation.	Food and Drugs Act (FDA) , Food and Drugs Regulations (FDR) No. R.S.C./1985, c. f-27 , and the amendment established by the Regulations Amending the FDA Regulations on Labelling Provisions and others .	Law No. 20.606/2021 , and Decree No. 13/2015 which establish mandatory FOPW labels, marketing restrictions, and school environment policies, including restrictions on the sales and marketing of products with labels.	Law No. 2120/2021 to Promote Healthy Food Environments and prevent NCDs; Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Resolution No. 810/2021 .	The Protection of Public Health -Food-Nutritional Labeling Regulations, 5778 - 2017 .	Amendment to the General Health Law from 11/29/2019 regarding overweight, obesity, and FOPL for food and non-alcoholic beverages. Accordingly, amendments were incorporated into the NOM 051 NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010 on the technical aspects of the FOPL.	Law No. 30021/2013 for the Promotion of Children and Adolescents' Healthy Eating regulated by Supreme Decree 17-2017 and Supreme Decree No. 021-2018 , which regulates the law's provisions regarding marketing.	Decree No. 272/2018 which modifies the National Bromatological Regulation referring to the modification of pre-packaged food labeling requirements.	Resolution No. 137/2021 published in the Official Gazette No. 42.271, & the Resolution No. 11/2020 published in the Official Gazette No. 41.804 regarding the labeling of manufactured food products.
Policy goal	Guarantee the right to health and to an adequate diet, through the promotion of healthy eating, giving simple and clear nutritional information to consumers, regarding pre-packaged food and non-alcoholic beverages, in order for people to take informed and assertive decisions, preserving their rights as consumers; to warn consumers about the excess of nutrients of concern in food and non-alcoholic beverages products; and to promote the prevention of malnutrition and NCDs. (Art. 1, Law No. 27.642/2021)	Establish the technical requirements for the FOPL for pre-packaged food. (Art. 1, Normative Instruction N° 75)	The objectives of the amendments to the FDR are to: I. Help reduce risks to health by providing consumers with quick and easy-to-use information on foods high in saturated fat, sugars and/ or sodium to help reduce consumption of these nutrients. (Please note that this objective is are included in the Executive Summary of the Regulatory Impact Assessment of the Regulations Amending the FDA Regulations on Labelling Provisions and others. However, it is established that what is included in that assessment is not part of the regulations).	Inform the population about the nutrition composition of foods when they contain excessive amounts of nutrients of concern or excess of calories. (Headline, Law No. 20.606/2021)	Enact effective measures to promote healthy environments, guaranteeing the fundamental right to health, especially for children and adolescents, aiming to prevent NCDs through the access to truthful, visible, timely and sufficient information regarding food, promoting healthy habits in the population. (Art. 1, Law No. 2120/2021)	The accessibility of information for consumers regarding the nutritional value of prepackaged food, clearly and including by means of symbols showing that the food contains a high quantity of sodium, sugars or saturated fatty acids, in order to allow consumers to make an informed choice of their foods to promote their health. (Art. 1, Law No. 5778-2017)	Establish commercial and sanitary information that any label for pre-packaged food must have, and also implement a FOPL system which must warn in a clear and truthful way about nutrients of concern and the presence of ingredients that may put people's health at risk when consumed in excess. (Art. 1, NOM 051)	Effective promotion and protection to the right to public health, adequate people's growth and development through actions of education, promotion of physical activity. Also, the implementation of healthy kiosks and canteens in educational centers. It also aims to regulate advertising and information directed to children, regarding food and non-alcoholic beverages containing nutrients of concern, to prevent and mitigate obesity, and other NCDs. (Art. 1, Law No. 30021)	Inform the population about the content of sodium, sugar or saturated fat in products offered to the consumers. (Art. 1, Decree 272/2018)	Protect the Venezuelan citizens' health from the harmful effect salt and sodium have. Regarding the other nutrients of concern, the legislation aims to provide guidelines that will complement the FOPW labels, aiming -in both cases- to provide to final consumers with information regarding the nutrients of concern. (Art. 1, Resolution No. 137/2021; Art. 1, Resolution No. 11/2020)

FOPL model, relevant definitions and labels' specifications

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
FOPL model/ system	“Excess” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds, and precautionary labels when these have sweeteners &/ or caffeine. (Arts. 4 & 5, Law No. 27.642)	“High in” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds. (Chapter III of RDC 429/2020, Annex XV of ANVISA Resolution Instruction No. 75)	“High in/Élevé en” warning label for most prepackaged food products containing nutrients of public health concern (saturated fat, sugars and/or sodium) at or above specified thresholds. (Table, Section B.01.350, Food and Drugs Regulations)	“High in” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds. (Art. 120 bis, Decree No. 13/2015)	“Excess in” warning labels for products that have nutrients of concern above the thresholds. It includes the NOVA classification to define which products must have the seal. (Resolution No. 2492 of 2022)	“High in” warning labels for every prepackaged food that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds (negative labelling). (Art. 4, Law No. 5778-2017)	“Excess” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds, and precautionary labels when these have sweeteners &/ or caffeine. (Arts. 4.5.3.4, NOM 051/2020)	“High in” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds, and precautionary labels that advise to reduce its consumption and avoid it in the case of saturated fat. (Art. 10, Law 30021; Art. 4, Supreme Decree No. 71/2017; and Art. 1, Manual for Advertising Restrictions in the Supreme Decree No. 21/2018)	“Excess” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds. (Art. 2 and annexes III & IV, Decree No. 272/2018)	“High in” warning labels for products that have added nutrients of concern above the thresholds. (Arts. 2, 4, 5 & 6, Resolution No. 137/2021; Art. 7, Resolution No. 11/2020)
Label design	Black octagons with white edges for each added nutrient of concern with the “excess”, followed by “SATURATED FAT”, “TOTAL FAT”, “SODIUM”, “SUGARS” or “CALORIES”, in one or more separate symbols, wording and a rectangular label for sweeteners/ caffeine, both with Ministry of Health’s endorsement, uppercase font and in white. Click here to see the label design. (Arts. 4 & 5, Law No. 27.642; Art. 4 of Annex I and Annex II, Decree No. 151/2022)	A magnifying glass next to the phrase “high in” in a white rectangle followed by each nutrient of concern the product contains, “ADDED SUGAR”, “SATURATED FAT”, “SODIUM”. Each nutrient will be highlighted in a separate black rectangle with the name of the nutrient in uppercase and white font. Click here to see the label design. (Art. 21 of RDC No. 429/2020, Annex XVIII of ANVISA Resolution Instruction No. 75)	A magnifying glass next to the phrase “HIGH IN” in a white rectangle followed by each nutrient of concern the product contains, “ADDED SUGAR”, “SATURATED FAT”, “SODIUM”. Each nutrient will be highlighted in a separate black rectangle with the name of the nutrient in uppercase and white font. Below, the endorsement of “Health Canada/ Santé Canada” will be included. Click here to see the label design. (Section B.01.351, Food and Drugs Regulations)	Black octagons with white edges with the “HIGH IN” inside, followed by “SATURATED FAT”, “SODIUM”, “SUGARS” or “CALORIES”, in one or more separate symbols, as appropriate. Uppercase and white font, with the Ministry of Health’s endorsement at the bottom of the label. Click here to see the label design. (Art. 120 bis, 4 ^o paragraph e Decree 977, as amended by decree 13/2015)	Black octagons with white edges with the “EXCESS IN” inside, followed by “SODIUM”, “SUGAR”, “SATURATED FAT”, “TRANS FAT” & “CONTAINS SWEETENERS”, with the “MINSALUD” (Ministry of Health) endorsement in it. Click here to see the label design. (Art. 5, Law No. 2120/2021; Arts. 32.3, Decree No. 2492/2022)	A red circle with white background that states “High In” and the correspondent nutrient of concern both in writing and through an icon representing “SUGAR”, “SODIUM”, and/or “SATURATED FAT”. Click here to see the label design. (Art. 4, Law No. 5778-2017)	Black octagon with white edges for each nutrient of concern, with the “EXCESS IN” inside, followed by “CALORIES”, “SODIUM”, “SUGAR” “SATURATED FAT”, “TRANS FAT” and black rectangular labels for the sweeteners/ caffeine legends, uppercase and white font. In both cases, with the Secretariat of Health’s endorsement. Click here to see the label design. (Arts. 4.5.3.4, NOM 051/2020)	Black octagon with white edges for each nutrient of concern, with the “EXCESS IN” inside, followed by “SODIUM”, “SUGAR” “SATURATED FAT”, “TRANS FAT” in uppercase white font, & a rectangular label for the warnings on avoiding consumption, located below the octagons. Click here to see the label design. (Art. 10 of Law No. 30021; Art. 11, Manual for Advertising Restrictions in the Supreme Decree No 21/2018)	Black octagon with white edges for each nutrient of concern, with the “EXCESS IN” inside, followed by “SODIUM”, “SUGAR” “SATURATED FAT”, in uppercase white font with the Ministry of Health’s endorsement represented by the acronym “MSP”. Click here to see the label design. (Annex IV, Decree No. 272/2018)	Black octagons with white edges with the “HIGH IN” inside, followed by “SATURATED FAT”, “ADDED SUGAR”, “SODIUM” or “TRANS FAT”, in one or more separate symbols, as appropriate. Uppercase and white font, with the Ministry of the Popular Power for Health’s endorsement at the bottom of the label. Click here to see the label design. (Arts. 6 & 7, Resolution No. 137/2021, & Art. 8, Resolution No. 11/2020)

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
<p>Relevant definitions</p> <p>See the “covered products” row below for more relevant information and other definitions.</p>	<p>The Argentinian regulation contains definitions of healthy eating, right to adequate food, nutrients, nutrients of concern, total sugars, added sugars, nutrition labeling, advertising, promotion, sponsorship, warning label, main side of the package, packaged food and complementary nutritional information. (Art. 2, Law No. 27.642 & Art. 2, Decree No. 151/2022)</p> <p>Nutritional labelling: It is any description intended to inform the consumer about the nutritional properties of food or alcohol-free beverages attached to the packaging. It includes the declaration of the energy value and nutrients, and the declaration of nutritional properties. (Art. 2 (e), Law No. 27.642)</p>	<p>The regulations in Brazil contain numerous technical/nutrition definitions. For the purpose of this table, relevant definitions are the following:</p> <p>Nutritional labeling: It is any statement intended to inform the consumer about the nutritional properties of the food, including the nutritional information table, front nutritional labeling and nutritional claims. (Art. 3 (XXXI), Technical Regulation RDC No. 429/2020)</p> <p>Front nutritional labeling: simplified standardized declaration of the high content of specific nutrients in the main panel of the food label. (Art. 3 (XXXII), Technical Regulation RDC No. 429/2020)</p> <p>Main panel: It is the part of the label where the sales name and brand or logo, if any, are presented in a more relevant manner.</p>	<p>Daily value: It means, in respect of a nutrient, the quantity applicable to the nutrient according to the regulation. (B.01.001(1), Food and Drug Regulations)</p> <p>Nutrition symbol: It is a symbol carried on the principal display panel (PDP) of a prepackaged product. Principal Display Panel (PDP) & Principal Display Surface (PDS) are disaggregated by each kind of container/package, in the regulation. (B.01.001(1), Food and Drug Regulations)</p> <p>Nutrition symbol requirement: The label of a prepackaged product that meets or exceeds prescribed thresholds for saturated fat, sugars and/or sodium is required to carry a nutrition symbol on the PDP to indicate that the food is high in one or more nutrients. The size of the symbol is proportional to the size of the principal display surface (PDS) similar to the current requirement for</p>	<p>See the “covered products” row below for relevant definitions.</p>	<p>Law No. 2120 contains definitions of NCDs, healthy environment, healthy lifestyle conditions, healthy habits, healthy eating, food, food safety, edible or drinkable products classified according to their level of processing. In addition, Resolution No. 2492 contains an extensive list of technical/ nutritional definitions. (Art. 3, Law No. 2120/2021 & Art. 2, Resolution No. 2492/2022)</p> <p>Labeling or nutritional labeling: It is any description contained in the label or label of a food intended to inform the consumer about the nutrient content, nutritional properties and health properties of a food. (Art. 2 (3.50, Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Art. 3 of Resolution No. 810/2021)</p> <p>Frontal warning labeling: It is the information system located on the main face of display, which shows truthfully, clearly, quickly and easily, when a</p>	<p>Front of the package: one of the sides of the package that is meant to be visible to the consumer when the food is displayed for sale.</p> <p>Nutritional labeling: It encompasses the labeling of nutritional values, the labeling of the number of spoons of sugar and the labeling of the red food symbol.</p> <p>Prepackaged Food: food that has been packed by a manufacturer prior to being marketed, whether or not intended for retail.</p> <p>Red Food Symbol: each one of the symbols set out as FOPL. (Art. 2, Law No. 5778-2017)</p>	<p>The NOM-051, as a technical standard, contains numerous technical/nutritional definitions. (Art. 3, NOM 051/2020)</p> <p>Label: Any label, inscription, image or other descriptive or graphic material, written, printed, stenciled, marked, engraved in high or low relief, adhered, superimposed or fixed to the container of the prepackaged product or, when this is not possible due to the characteristics of the product packaging. (Art. 3 (3.19), NOM 051/2020)</p> <p>Front labeling system: It is the information system located on the main exhibition surface, which shows when a prepackaged product has a content in excess of energy, critical nutrients and ingredients that pose a health risk in excessive consumption truthfully, directly, clearly, simply and visibly, and that includes the stamps and legends described in numerals 7.1.3 and 7.1.4.</p>	<p>Law No. 30021 contains a glossary which contains definitions related to marketing. Moreover, the Supreme Decree 17-2017 contains the definitions of healthy eating, food and non-alcoholic beverages in their natural state, minimally processed or with primary processing, processed food and non-alcoholic beverages (see the “covered products” row below), healthy school kiosk, healthy school canteen, healthy school cafeteria among other concepts related with technical nutritional definitions of each nutrient of concern. (Art. 3, Law 30021; Art. 3, Supreme Decree No. 71/2017)</p>	<p>Decree No. 272/2018 contains definitions of what entails added sodium, sugars and fats. (Annex I, Decree No. 272/2018)</p>	<p>Resolution No. 137/2021 contains technical definitions on nutritional aspects of the regulation including manufactured foods (see the “covered products” row below), energy, fats, sugars, and many others. Moreover, Resolution No. 11/2020 contains relevant definitions for sodium. (Art. 3, Resolution No. 137/2021; Art. 2, Resolution No. 11/2020)</p> <p>Main display face or front face: It is the part of the container most feasible to be displayed or reviewed at the time of retail sale. According to the shape of the container, the main face will be:</p> <p>- Container with rectangular surfaces: one of the sides that presents the greatest exhibition area. The bags with sides to the bellows are included in this denomination.</p> <p>- Cylindrical or nearly cylindrical containers: a minimum of 33% (1/3) of the total area printed on the</p>

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<p>Relevant definitions</p> <p>See the “covered products” row below for more relevant information and other definitions.</p>	<p>Warning label: It is a seal that graphically appears on the front or main side of the packaging of a product that consists in one or more warning labels, indicating that the product contains excessive levels of nutrients of concern and/or energy value in relation to certain indicators. It is also extended to legends related to the sweetener or caffeine content. (Art. 2 (i), Law No. 27.642)</p>	(Art. 3 (XXV), Technical Regulation RDC No. 429/2020)	the net quantity declaration. (B.01.350, Food and Drugs Resolutions, SOR/22-268)		<p>packaged product has excessive content of a nutrient of interest to public health (sugars, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium) and the presence of sweeteners. (Art. 2 (3.51), Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Art. 3 of Resolution No. 810/2021)</p>		<p>(Art. 3 (3.47), NOM 051/2020)</p> <p>Critical nutrient: Those nutrients that when ingested above the reference nutritional values are considered as risk factors associated NCDs; these are: free sugars, saturated fats, trans fats and sodium. (Art. 3 (3.38), NOM 051/2020)</p> <p>Stamp/seal: It is the graphic element in the form of a black octagon with white edges and with the specifications described in Appendix A, used in the front-of-pack labeling system. (Art. 3 (3.45), NOM 051/2020)</p> <p>Information surface: It is any area of the container or packaging other than the main display surface. (Art. 3 (3.48), NOM 051/2020)</p> <p>Main display surface: It is the area of the packaging’s labeling, excluding the sealing and splicing areas, where the name and trademark of the product are,</p>			<p>container label.</p> <p>- Containers of different shapes: for those containers in shapes different from those already mentioned and that do not have an obvious exhibition face, it will be 33% of the total area printed on the label. (Art. 3 (i), Resolution No. 137/2021)</p> <p>Label: It is any label, mark, image or other descriptive material or graphic that has been adhered, written, printed, stenciled, marked, engraved on embossing or gravure on a food package, and that has been approved by the competent health authority. (Art. 3 (q), Resolution No. 137/2021; Art. 2 (h), Resolution No. 11/2020)</p> <p>Labeling: It is the label itself and any written, printed or graphic material accompanies the food or displayed near it. Even the one that aims to encourage its sale or placement. (Art. 3 (r), Resolution No.</p>
	<p>Main side: It is the part of the labeling where the sales denomination and the trademark or logo, if any, are printed in their most relevant forms. (Art. 2 (h), Law No. 27.642)</p>				<p>Nutrient: any chemical substance commonly consumed as component of food that is necessary for growth, development and/or maintenance of health, or the lack of which will cause characteristic chemical or physiological changes to occur. (Art. 2 (3.39), Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Art. 3 of Resolution No. 810/2021)</p>					
	<p>Nutrients: any chemical substance generally consumed as a food component that: 1) provides energy; and/or 2) It is necessary, or contributes to the growth, development, and maintenance of health and life; and/or 3) the deficiency of which will cause characteristic</p>				<p>Essential nutrient: nutrient that is not synthesized by the body or is synthesized in insufficient quantities and must be consumed to guarantee the growth, development, and/or maintenance of health.</p>					

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<p>Relevant definitions</p> <p>See the “covered products” row below for more relevant information and other definitions.</p>	<p>chemical or physiological changes to occur. (Art. 2 (c), Law No. 27.642)</p> <p>Critical nutrient: sugars, sodium, saturated fats and total fats. (Art. 2 (d), Law No. 27.642)</p>				<p>(Art. 2 (3.40), Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Art. 3 of Resolution No. 810/2021)</p> <p>Sweetener: any substance other than added or free sugars that provide a sweet taste. (Art. 2 (3.19), Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Art. 3 of Resolution No. 810/2021)</p> <p>Positive label: logo of approval that indicates that the food contains low levels of nutrients of interest to public health (added sugars, saturated fat and sodium) and that they do not use sweeteners in their formulation. (Art. 2 (3.52), Resolution No. 2492/2022 which amends Art. 3 of Resolution No. 810/2021)</p>		<p>among others, and its dimensions are calculated according to the NOM-030-SCFI-2006. (Art. 3 (3.49), NOM 051/2020)</p>			<p>137/2021; Art. 2 (i), Resolution No. 11/2020)</p> <p>Front warning labeling: It is an information system located on the main display face which indicates that a manufactured food, offered to the final consumer has high content of nutrients of interest for public health, and does it truthfully, directly, clearly and simply. (Art. 3 (s), Resolution No. 137/2021)</p> <p>Critical nutrient: These are all those substances whose consumption above the recommended limits is considered a risk factor associated with NCDs. Among these nutrients are: fats saturated fats, trans fats, sodium and sugars. (Art. 3 (y), Resolution No. 137/2021).</p>

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Label location and size in package	On the product's main side top right edge. If the shape of the product package is round or conic, in the top edge. It must be at least 5% of the front side of the product. If it has more than one label, it must be placed horizontally, one next to the other; if it is not possible, below, in the front of the product's package. Any other object/element shall not partially or totally cover it. (Arts. 2 h), 4 & 5, Law No. 27.642; Art. 4 of Annex I and Annex II Decree No. 151/2022)	In the upper part of the main panel of the package, in a single continuous surface. The size will be determined in accordance with the area of the main face of the package, increasing its size when the front of the package is bigger. The authority has provided different alternatives if it has more than one label. (Arts.3 XXV, 21, RDC No. 429/2020, Annex XVIII of ANVISA Instruction 75)	FDR prescribes where and how the FOP nutrition symbol must be displayed on the label of a prepackaged product that meets or exceeds established thresholds for saturated fat, sugars and/ or sodium. The symbol must be displayed on the principal display panel (PDP) as follows: When the height of the PDP is greater than the width of the PDP, the symbol must be displayed within the upper half (50%) of the PDP. When the height of the PDP is less than the width of the PDP, the symbol must be displayed within the right half (50%) of the PDP. Furthermore, on cylinder-shaped packages, the symbol cannot appear within the left-most and right-most 10% of the principal display surface (PDS). This requirement also applies to cylinder-shaped packages on which the symbol must be displayed in the right half (50%) of	On the main panel of the product package. The size will be determined in accordance with the area of the main face of the package. The FOPL will increase according to the size of the main panel of the product's package. If it has more than one octagon, it must be placed one next to the other. The symbols must be labeled visibly, indelibly, and easily read under normal circumstances of purchase and use. The labels never have to be fully or partially covered. (Art. 120 bis 4 ^a paragraph e), Decree 977, as amended by Decree No. 13/2015)	On the product's upper right third of the front side or main display side (the total area of display for printing or labeling is defined as the whole label area minus the warning labels) For cylindrical and conical containers, seal should be placed on the third central upper. Size: 5% of principal area for packages of 300 cm ² . For smaller packages, sizes are proportionally reduced. If more than one label is present, they shall be placed one next to the other. (Art. 5 Law No. 2120/2021; Arts. 3.5, 32.2, Decree No. 2492/2022)	The negative symbol (for nutrients of concern) shall be at the front of the package, excluding in a unit of food where the FOP is no larger than 25 cm ² . Specifications: 1. The Symbols shall be identical in their form, including the circle, the illustrations, their letters and their bold letters, and in the size ratios between their components; 2. The diameter of the Symbols shall be calculated as follows: a. In a square package – all the area of the front of the package without the area of the joins; b. In a cylindrical or quasi-cylindrical package – 40% of the product of the height of the cylinder multiplied by the size of the cylinder; c. In a package that is not as mentioned in Sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) – 40% of the entire area of the package without the areas of the lid, the bottom, the neck and the curves in the top and bottom parts of the	On the main product's area of display, in the product's top right edge. If it is an area of display smaller than 60 cm ² , the labels can be located in any part of that area. (Arts. 3.49, 4.5.3.4.6, NOM 051/2020)	On the product's front side at the top right edge, regardless of the product's package size. It does not have to be covered by anything else. (Arts. 3 & 4, Manual for Advertising restrictions in the Supreme Decree No 21/2018)	On the product's front side, preferably on the top edge, using the dimensions established in Annex IV, Decree No. 272/2018.	On the product's front side. For cylindrical, almost cylindrical or products with other shapes, of the total of the product's label. It shall be visible, easy to read, indelible and must not be covered by anything else. (Arts. 2 (l) & 7, Resolution No. 137/2021; Arts. 4, 5, 6 & 7, Resolution No. 11/2020).

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Label location and size in package			the PDP. In the latter case, if it is not possible to display the symbol entirely in the right half of the PDP due to the requirement to be at a minimum distance from the edge of the PDS, the symbol can appear in the left half but only to the extent necessary. (Subsection B.01.355(1) to (4), Food and Drugs Regulations).			<p>package; if the shape of the package clearly indicates the side that is in front of the package – the entire area of such side.</p> <p>3. The Symbols shall be in a horizontal or vertical continuum, and a combination of three Symbols may also be in a corner.</p> <p>4. The Symbols shall be linked to each other so that there shall be an overlap between the white external outlines. (Art. 9, Law No. 5778-2017)</p>				
Labels in small packages or packages with multiple products	For products in which the front side of the product is 10 cm ² or less, it will contain a single octagon that will show inside of it how many nutrients of concern above the thresholds the product has, that must be 15 % of the front of the package. For packages with multiple products, each individual package inside, must also include the FOPL. (Annex II, Decree No. 151/2022)	The inclusion of the FOPL becomes optional when the main panel area of a food package has less than 35 cm ² . (Art. 18 (§ 3°), RDC No. 429/2020)	The size of the symbol is proportional to the PDS of the package. In other words, the height and width of the symbol decreases as the PDS decreases. The hierarchy of symbol specifications is based on the following PDS ranges: <p>1. > 600 cm² (applies only to horizontal formats)</p> <p>2. > 450 cm² to ≤ 600 cm² (applies only to horizontal formats)</p>	For products whose area of the main face of the package is between 30 cm ² and less than 60 cm ² , the labels must be included in another visible face of the package. In packages with a main face smaller than 30 cm ² and sold in a bigger package (e.g., candy), the FOPL shall be placed in the container. (Art. 120 bis 4 ^o paragraph e) after chart 1, Decree 977, as amended by decree 13/2015)	For packages of 30 cm ² or less, the label should be put on secondary packaging and if it does not have one, a QR code or a website where it can be consulted must be included. (Art. 32.4, Resolution No. 2492/2022)	The ratio of the diameter of the Symbol to the area of the front of the package shall be: <p>a. If the area of the front of the package does not exceed 40 cm², the diameter of the Symbol shall be at least 15 mm;</p> <p>b. If the area of the front of the package exceeds 40 cm² and does not exceed 60 cm², the diameter of the Symbol shall be at least 18 mm;</p> <p>c. If the area of the front of the package exceeds 60 cm² and does not exceed 100</p>	For products in which the front side of the product is 5 cm ² or less, there will only be one octagon with the total number of FOPL labels the product has. Click here to see the label design. (Art. 4.5.3.4.2, NOM 051/2020)	The size of the FOPW label will be determined proportionally to the size of the front of the package, and the products whose front side is smaller than 50 cm ² are exempted from putting the FOPW labels, which must be placed on the bigger package that contains them. (Arts. 5.1 & 5.2, Manual for Advertising restrictions in the Supreme Decree No 21/2018)	For products in which the front side of the product package has less than 30 cm ² , the octagon must be included in the largest product's side. (Annex IV, Decree No. 272/2018)	For packages in which the front side of the product is smaller than 30 cm ² , the FOPW label shall be placed in the front side of the secondary package (defined as the package that contains products with their primary package, which gives protection for commercial distribution). (Arts. 3 (n) & 7, chart No. 2, Resolution No. 137/2021).

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Labels in small packages or packages with multiple products			<p>3. > 250 cm² to ≤ 450 cm²</p> <p>4. > 100 cm² to ≤ 250 cm²</p> <p>5. > 30 cm² to ≤ 100 cm²</p> <p>6. ≤ 30 cm²</p> <p>There is an exception for products with a PDS > 250 cm² that are sold only in the retail establishment where they are packaged and have labels printed using retail scales. These products can carry a smaller symbol than would otherwise be required. They can carry a horizontal symbol with the specifications set out for a PDS in the range of > 100 cm² to ≤ 250 cm². Furthermore, the FOP symbol can be applied as a sticker on the retail scale label or printed directly on the label. Products with an available display surface < (less than) 15 cm² are excepted from having FOP labels. (<i>Directory of Nutrition Symbol Specifications and section B.01.352, Food and Drugs Resolutions</i>)</p>			<p>cm², the diameter of the Symbol shall be at least 20 mm;</p> <p>d. If the area of the front of the package exceeds 100 cm² and does not exceed 200 cm², the diameter of the Symbol shall be at least 25 mm;</p> <p>e. If the area of the front of the package exceeds 200 cm² and does not exceed 300 cm², the diameter of the Symbol shall be at least 30 mm;</p> <p>f. If the area of the front of the package exceeds 300 cm² the diameter of the Symbol shall be at least 35 mm.</p> <p>(Art. 9, Law No. 5778-2017)</p>				

Policy Scope										
COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Covered products	Any prepackaged food. The law defines “ packaged product ” as any food contained in a packaging, regardless of its origin, packaged in the absence of the customer, ready to be offered to the consumer. <i>According to the PAHO cut-off points set to the nutrients of concern for food and non-alcoholic beverages, the FOPL shall be applied for products packed in the absence of the consumer, with added sugar, fat, sodium, sweeteners and/or caffeine. (Art 2 (j), Law 27.642; Arts. 2 (j), 4, 6, 8, Annex I, Decree No. 151/2022)</i>	Foods packaged in the absence of consumers, including beverages, food additives, and technology adjuvants, including those intended exclusively for industrial processing or food services. <i>(Art. 2, RDC No. 429)</i>	Every prepackaged food product. <i>(Section B.01.001, Food and Drugs Resolutions)</i>	Any prepackaged food, whether it was manufactured in the country or imported. Decree No. 977/1996 defines “ food or food product ” as any substance or mixture of substances for human consumption, including beverages and all the ingredients and additives of those substances, and “ package ” is defined separately as follows: materials and structures that protect foods -in a container or not- during its storage and transportation; Containers: any recipient that holds food, covering these totally or partially; wrap: materials that protect food when sold to the public. <i>(Arts. 2 & 122, Decree No. 977/1996)</i>	Any prepackaged food, processed or ultra-processed food, canned or packed, whether it was manufactured in the country or imported. It includes definition from the NOVA classification. Processed food definition: those elaborated in a technological transformation process, where two or more ingredients are added, such as salt, sugar, fat, or others. These have two or more ingredients or additives, and more than 50% of the ingredients are unprocessed or barely processed food. <i>(Art. 3.44, Decree No. 2492/2022).</i> Ultra-processed food definition: those elaborated in a technological transformation process, where salt, sugar, fat or other ingredients are added. These have more than 5 ingredients &/ or additives and less than 50% of the ingredients are unprocessed or barely processed food. <i>(Art. 3.45 Decree No. 2492/2022)</i>	Every prepackaged food (food that has been packed by a manufacturer prior to it being marketed, whether or not intended for retail) that contains a high quantity of sodium, sugars or saturated fatty acids. <i>(Art. 2, Law No. 5778-2017)</i>	Any prepackaged food, whether it was manufactured in the country or imported. Prepackaged product definition: non-alcoholic food and beverages packaged in the absence of the consumer, being the amount of product contained in it unmodifiable, without opening the package. <i>(Arts. 1 & 3.42, NOM 051/2020)</i>	Any prepackaged food, whether it was manufactured in the country or imported. Processed foods and nonalcoholic beverages are defined as industrially produced foods, which are transformed from raw materials and their combination, using to that end chemical, physical or biological -or its combination- to obtain food for human consumption. <i>(Art. 10 Law No. 30021; Art.1 “Technical parameters” of the Manual for Advertising restrictions in the Supreme Decree No. 21/2018, and art. 3.3., Supreme Decree 017-2017)</i>	Any food packaged in the absence of the consumer, manufactured in the country or imported. As a definition, the law refers to products already packed and ready to be consumed. <i>(Art. 2, Decree No. 272/2018)</i>	Any manufactured food product , whether it was produced in the country or imported. Manufactured products are defined as any food product which has been put under a technological or crafted process in order to transform, modify, preserve and prepare those, which are sold and distributed to people in packages approved by the Authorities), with high content of sugar, trans fat or saturated fat. The resolution aims to enhance the information of those products by creating guidelines for the FOPW labeling indicating the presence of nutrients of concern. <i>(Arts. 1, 2, 3. d), Resolution No. 137/2021)</i>

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Excluded products	Regular sugar, vegetable oil, nuts and regular salt. Also, natural products without any added nutrients of concern. The cut off points are not applicable for food with specific medical purposes, vitamin supplements and baby formula up to 36 months. (Art. 7 law No.27.642; Arts. 6 chart 1, 8 Annex I Decree No. 151/2022)	Natural mineral water, natural water and water added to salts; desalinated, and potable and bottled seawater. The FOPL is optional for: foods with the front of the packages smaller than 35 cm2; packaged food at points of sale at consumer request; and packaged food made or fractionated in the establishment where it is sold. (Arts. 2 & 18 (§ 3º, RDC No. 429/2020)	A) Products intended solely for infants six months of age or older but less than one year of age. B) Human milk fortifiers. C) Human milk substitutes (infant formula). D) Foods represented as containing a human milk substitute. E) Formulated liquid diets (as defined in section B.24.001 of the Food and Drug Regulations). F) Meal replacements. G) Nutritional supplements. H) Foods represented for protein-restricted diets. I) Foods represented for low (naming the amino acid) diets. J) Foods represented for use in a very low energy diet as defined in section B.24.001 of the FDR. (Subsection B.01.350(15), Food and Drugs Resolutions)	Food or food mixes, which have no added sugars, honey, syrups, sodium or saturated fats; infant formulas or baby food with no added nutrients of concern; food for medical or medicinal use, food for weight loss; food for athletes (if they meet certain requirements). (Art. 110 bis 3, Decree No. 977, as amended by decree 13/2015)	A) Infant formula for children between 0 and 6 months. B) Infant formula for children between 6 and 12 months. C) Special infant formula. D) Food for Special Medical Purposes (APMES). E) Single-ingredient products that do not contain additional additives. F) Iodized and fluorized salt, and salt substitutes. G) Foods with the packaging of natural origin materials. H) Herbal and fruit infusions; tea, decaffeinated tea, instant or soluble tea, or tea extract, decaffeinated tea extract: decaffeinated coffee, ground coffee, instant or soluble coffee, or coffee extract, or decaffeinated coffee extract, which do not contain added ingredients. I) Food in bulk. J) Foods used as raw material for the industry and secondary ingredients that are not sold directly to the consumer.	Fruits, vegetables, mushrooms and fresh seaweed, meat that has not undergone processing, fresh eggs in their shells, food that has been prepared in an eatery, food that has been prepared at the consumer's request at its time of sale, food that has been prepared in a catering business for the purpose of supplying it for consumption outside the place where it has been prepared, and excluding prepackaged food for retail sale; nutritious supplements; infant formulas; food that has only one ingredient -except when vitamins or minerals are added under laws requirements or has a flavor/ scent added, without changing its intrinsic nutritional value; food packages for major sale -not retailing-; some species; alcoholic beverages; salt, vegetal oils without additives; products whose packages are too small; diet soda.	Products with only one ingredient; herbs; coffee or tea -or its extracts- without any additives; fermented vinegar; water for human consumption, mineral water, and any other product excluded by the enforcement authority. (Art. 1, NOM 051/2020)	Natural food and non-alcoholic beverages; food with basic processing; food products for culinary preparation; and breastmilk substitutes. (First art. of the final provision of the Supreme Decree 017-2017)	Food with medicinal purposes in weight control diets using partial meal substitution; dietary supplements for athletes; formula for up to 36 months kids; table-top sweeteners and certain products regarding its specific compositions. (Art. 3, Decree No. 272/2018)	Food or food mixes, which do not have nutrients of concern added; un processed food or barely processed food, with packaging of natural origin materials; herbal and fruit infusions; tea, decaffeinated tea, instant or soluble tea, or tea extract, coffee, ground coffee, instant or soluble coffee, or coffee extract, or decaffeinated coffee extract, which do not contain added ingredients; food in bulk; foods used as raw material for the industry and secondary ingredients that are not sold directly to the consumer; mineral water; food for Special Medical Purposes, dietary supplements, baby formula, coffee/ taurine/inositol/ glucoronolactone based products, &/or plant based beverages and alcoholic beverages. (Art. 2, Resolution No. 137/2021)

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Excluded products					K) Packaged foods with no added salt/sodium and/or fats or sugars. L) Hydrating-energy drinks for sportsmen and women. M) Unprocessed foods. N) Minimally processed foods. O) Typical or artisanal foods and beverages. (Art. 2.2., Decree No. 2492/2022)	(Arts. 2 & 6, Law No. 5778-2017)				
Nutrients and additives covered	Sugar, fat, saturated fat, sodium, caffeine and sweeteners. Calories will be included if the product also has an octagon for sugar, fat, or saturated fat. (Arts. 4, 6 & 8, Law No.27.642; Arts. 2 d), 4 & 6, Annex I Decree No. 151/2022)	Added sugar, saturated fat, and sodium. (Art. 18 RDC 429/2020 & Annex XV ANVISA Resolution Instruction 75)	Saturated fat, sugar sodium. (Section B.01.401 of the Foods and Drugs Regulations).	Total sugar (not only added), fat, saturated fat, sodium, calories, and others determined by the Ministry of Health. (Art. 120 bis, Decree 977, as amended by decree 13/2015)	Sodium, sugar, saturated fat, trans fat, and sweeteners. (Art. 32, Decree No. 2492/2022)	Sugar, saturated fatty acids, and sodium. (Art. 2 Law, No. 5778-2017)	Sugar, fat, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium, caffeine, sweeteners and calories. (Arts.4.5.3, 7.1.3 & 7.1.4 NOM 051/2020)	Total sugar (not only added), fat, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium. (Art. 10 of law No. 30021; Arts. 4 & 13, Supreme Decree 017-2017; Art. 11, Manual for Advertising restrictions in the Supreme Decree No. 12-2018)	Sugar, fat, saturated fat and sodium. (Art. 2, Decree No. 272/2018)	Added sugar, trans fat, saturated fat and sodium. (Arts. 1 & 7, Resolution No. 137/2021; Arts. 3 & 7, Resolution No. 11/2020)
Nutrient profile model/ thresholds	Following the PAHO nutrient profile model, the FOPW label must be added accordingly when the threshold is reached for one of all the nutrients of concern. It also divides requirements into two stages of implementation, increasing the scope of the legislation in the second one. (Arts. 6 & 8, Decree No. 151/2022)	When the threshold is reached for one or all nutrients of concern, the FOP label must be included accordingly. (Annex XV, ANVISA Instruction 75).	When the threshold is reached for one of all nutrients of concern, the FOPW label must be added according to the Table of Daily Values.	When the threshold is reached for one of all nutrients of concern, the FOPW label must be added accordingly. It also divides requirements into three stages of implementation, increasing the scope of the legislation consecutively. (Art. 120 bis 4º paragraph, Decree 977, as amended by decree 13/2015)	Following the PAHO nutrient profile model, the FOPW label must be added accordingly when the threshold is reached for one of all nutrients of concern. (Art. 32, chart No. 810/2021)	When the threshold is reached for one of all nutrients of concern, the FOPW label must be added.	Following the PAHO nutrient profile model, when the threshold is reached for each nutrient of concern, the FOPW label must be added accordingly. (Art. 3.47, NOM 051/2020)	The threshold is determined by a maximum level of nutrients of concern contained in 100 gr/ml (or equivalent). Products that exceed the established threshold must contain the required POPW label. (Art. 4, Supreme Decree 017-2017)	Following the PAHO nutrient profile model, the FOPW label must be added when the threshold is reached for one of all the nutrients of concern set in the norm. (Art. 5, annexes III & IV, Decree No. 272/2018)	When the threshold is reached for one of all nutrients of concern set in the norm, the FOPW label must be added accordingly. (Art. 4, Resolution No. 137/2021; Art. 3, Resolution No. 11/2020)

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Nutrient profile model/ thresholds	<p>NPM: First Stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added sugar: ≥ 20% from the total energy coming from added sugar. • Total fat: ≥35% from the total energy coming from total fat. • Saturated fat: ≥12% from the total energy coming from saturated fat. • Sodium: ≥ 5 mg of sodium/ 1 kcal or ≥ 600 mg/ 100 g. Non- alcoholic beverages without energy intake: ≥ 40 mg of sodium/ 100 ml. • Calories: food, ≥ 300 kcal/ 100 g; non- alcoholic beverages: ≥ 50 kcal/100 ml. <p>Second stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added sugar: ≥ 10% from the total energy coming from added sugar. • Total fat: ≥ 30% from the total energy coming from total fat. • Saturated fat: ≥ 10% from the total energy coming from saturated fat. • Sodium: ≥ 1 mg of sodium/ 1 kcal or ≥ 300 mg/ 100 g. Non- alcoholic beverages without energy intake: ≥ 40 mg of sodium/ 100 ml. • Calories: food, ≥ 275 kcal/ 100 g; non- alcoholic 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added sugar: food, ≥ 15 gr/100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 7,5 gr/ 100 ml. • Saturated fat: food, ≥ 6 gr/100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 3 gr/ 100 ml. • Sodium: food, 600 mg/ 100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 300 mg/ 100 ml. 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepackaged foods with a reference amount > 30 g or 30 ml that are not main dishes, ≥ 15% DV (Based on the Daily Values (DVs) set out in column 2 of Part 1 of the Table of Daily Values when the product is intended solely for children one to four years and in column 3 when the product is intended for children and/or adults). • Prepackaged foods with a reference amount ≤ 30 g or 30 mL, ≥ 10% DV. • Prepackaged main dishes with a reference amount ≥ 200 g or 170 g, ≥ 30% DV (200 g for main dishes intended solely for children and/ or adults and 170 g for main dishes intended solely for children one to four years). (<i>Table of section B.01.401 of the Foods and Drugs Regulations</i>). 	<p>NPM: (according to the phase 3, which is the current one)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calories: food, ≥ 275 gr/ 100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 70 gr/ 100 ml. • Sodium: food, 400/ 100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 100/ 100 ml. • Total sugar: 10 gr/ 100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 5 gr/ 100 ml. • Saturated fat: food, 4 gr/ 100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, ≥ 3 gr/ 100 ml. 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar: solid & semi-solid, >= 10% of the total energy from free sugars; liquids, >= 10% of the total energy from free sugars. • Saturated fat: solid & semi-solid, >= 10% of the total energy from saturated fats; liquid, >= 10% of the total energy from saturated fats. • Sodium: food, 300 mg/ 100 gr; liquid, >= 1mg/kcal y/o Non-alcoholic beverages without energy intake: ≥ 40 mg sodium per 100 ml. • Trans Fat: solid & semi-solid:>= 1% of the total energy from trans fats; liquid: >= 1% of the total energy from trans fats. • Sweeteners for both, any amount. 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total sugar: ≥10 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 5 gr/ 100 ml. • Saturated fat: food, ≥ 4 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 3 gr/ 100 ml. • Sodium: food, ≥ 400 mgr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 300 mlgr/ 100 ml. (<i>Art. 4, Law No. 5778-2017</i>) 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calories: food, ≥ 275 kcal/ 100 g; non-alcoholic beverages: ≥ 8 kcal/100 ml of free sugars. • Free sugar: ≥ 10 %from the total energy coming from added sugar per 100 gr/ml. • Saturated fat: ≥ 10 % from the total energy coming from saturated fat per 100 gr/ml. • Trans fat: ≥ 1% from the total energy coming from trans fat per 100 gr/ml. • Sodium: ≥ 1 mg of sodium / 1 kcal or ≥ 300 mg/ 100 g. Non- alcoholic beverages without energy intake: ≥ 45 mg of sodium/ 100 ml. 	<p>NPM: First stage (6 months since the approval of the manual):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total sugar: food, ≥ 22,5 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 6 gr/ 100 ml. • Trans fat: According to previous legislation enacted to reduce until eliminate trans fat from food and beverages, art. 6.1 of the Supreme Decree No. 033-2016 established limits to these: for fats, vegetable oils & margarines, 2 gr/ 100 gr or ml of fat material; and for the rest of the food and non- alcoholic beverages, 5 gr/ 100 gr or ml of fat material. • Saturated fat: food, ≥ 6 gr/100 gr; non-alcoholic beverages, 3 gr/ 100 ml. • Sodium: food, ≥ 800 mg/ 100 gr. Non- alcoholic beverages: ≥ 100 mg of sodium/ 100 ml. <p>Second stage (36 months since the approval of the manual):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total sugar: food, ≥ 10 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 5 gr/ 100 ml. • Trans fat: Same as the above. 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sodium: 1 mg of sodium/1 kcal or 360 mg/ 100 gr. • Sugar: 10% of the total caloric value. • Fat: 30% of the total caloric value. • Trans Fat: 10% of the total caloric value. 	<p>NPM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added sugar: food, ≥ 11 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 5,5 gr/ 100 ml. • Saturate fat: food, ≥ 5 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 3 gr/ 100 ml. • Trans fat: food, ≥ 0 gr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 0 gr/ 100 ml. • Sodium: food, ≥ 600 mgr/ 100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 300 mlgr/ 100 ml.

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Nutrient profile model/ thresholds	beverages: ≥ 25 kcal/100 ml. Products containing caffeine or sweeteners shall be indicated during both stages, according to art. 4, Decree No. 151/2022.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saturated fat: food, ≥ 4 gr/100 gr; non- alcoholic beverages, 3 gr/100 ml. • Sodium: food, ≥ 400 mg/ 100 gr. Non- alcoholic beverages: ≥ 100 mg of sodium/ 100 ml. 		
Implementa- tion timeline	<p>The law came into force on 12/11/2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1st stage has entered into force up until August 2022 (9 months) & February 2023 for small and medium enterprises (SME, and PyMES, according to its acronym in Spanish)¹ (15 months). • 2nd phase must be implemented -maximum- May 12, 2023 (18 months) & November 12, 2023 for SMEs (24 months). During stage 1 and for 180 days, a deferral might be granted for justifiable reasons. (Art. 6, Decree No. 151/2022) 	<p>24 months after its publication, the new regulation will go into effect (products manufactured before the regulation may be marketed until its expiration date).</p> <p>12 months after the regulation goes into effect, smaller companies will have the additional time to comply with the new regulation. Smaller companies include small family farmers, rural entrepreneurs, micro-entrepreneurs, individuals, small-sized agro-industries, artisanal industries, or artisanal productions.</p> <p>Up to 36 months after the regulation goes into effect for compliance of non-alcoholic beverages in reusable packaging.</p>	Regulations came into force on the date they were published in the <i>Canada Gazette</i> , Part II on July 20, 2022. The amendments related to FOP labeling, nutrient content claims, vitamin D fortification and high-intensity sweetener labeling are subject to a transition period that ends December 31, 2025. However, products imported, manufactured in Canada or packaged at retail before January 1, 2026 can remain in the warehouse and continue to be sold on store shelves. (Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations. Nutrition Labeling , Other Labeling Provisions and Food Colors .)	The implementation timeline is set into three stages: 12, 24 and 36 months after official publication, in which the regulations become stricter regarding the thresholds of nutrients of concern per product. The deadline for its full implementation was June 26, 2018. (Transitional arts. 1 & 2, Decree 13/2015)	<p>- 6 months from the publication of Regulation 2492/2022 -December 13, 2022-, June 13, 2023.</p> <p>- Transition scheme: manufacturers of UPP that have already implemented the previous labeling (the black circles) can request the INVIMA to finalize their stock. Deadline to make the request: February 28, 2023. Deadline for exhaustion shall be defined by INVIMA.</p> <p>- Manufacturers can adjust their labeling before that period on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>- By June 15, 2024, products with no labeling can be recalled.</p> <p>For reusable packaging, the regulation gives the producers a 5-year period to adjust their products.</p>	Implementation timeline was set into two stages. The first one, from January to December 2020. The second and final one, from January 1, 2021. (Art. 18, Law No. 5778-2017)	3 stages of implementation. In the first 2, only the added nutrients of concern will be considered for the FOPL. From October 1st, 2025, added and intrinsic nutrients will be mandatorily taken into account. (Arts. 1 to 6, transitional normative of NOM 051/2020)	Adequation to the law's system from manufacturers/ importers after 120 days counted from the day after of the Supreme Decree 017/2017 was enacted -June 17, 2017-, which means that by October 18, 2017 producers shall comply with the Decree.	The regulation was enacted when published, but gave companies an 18 month period (since 08/29/2018) to adapt their products. However, Decree 246/020 modified the regulation's enactment up to February 1st, 2021. (Art. 11, Decree No. 272/2018)	The implementation timeline is set in 36 months from its publication, December 7th, 2021, which means that by December 7th, 2024 producers shall comply with the resolution. It also gives a 5 year term for reusable packaging to show the FOPW labels. Besides, products manufactured before this Resolution sanction that expires after its enactment shall be sold until the expiration date. For sodium, the Resolution gave a 24 months period from its enactment. Since January, 21, 2022, products with excess of sodium must have the FOPW label. (Arts. 8, 9 & 10, Resolution No. 137/2021; Art. 10, Resolution No 11/2020)

¹ PyMES is the acronym for: pequeña y mediana empresa/ small and medium business enterprises companies in Argentina that have a differentiated legal treatment, due to its size and participation into the economical and productive Argentinian economy.

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Implementa- tion timeline		On October 8th, 2022, the new law was enforced. (Arts. 50 & 51 RDC 429/2020 & Art. 25, ANVISA Instruction 75)	SOR/2016-305, Canada Gazette Part II)		However, by June 16, 2023, the label must be placed on the lid for returnable containers that cannot be labeled on the front of the package, or with a sticker or on the secondary container. (Art. 40.1 to 4, Decree No. 2492/2022)					
Complementary labeling requirements or related policies										
Health/ nutritional claims or declarations	The law establishes that products with at least one warning label are banned from having complementary nutritional information and/ or logos or phrases sponsored or endorsed by scientific societies or civil associations dedicated to medicine, nutrition and/or sports. Moreover, these products are prohibited from highlighting complementary nutritional statements that highlight any positive and/or nutritional qualities of the products, in order not to promote confusion regarding nutritional contributions. (Arts. 9, 10, Law No. 27.642; Art. 9 (b-c), Decree No. 151/2022)	Products that have a FOPW label cannot have nutritional claims related to the nutrient of concern. It is not allowed to place claims on the top part of the main panel if the product has FOPL. (Art. 18, RDC No. 429/2020)	The regulation does not specify.	The regulation does not specify.	Health claims are prohibited for products with labeling. Also, for no labeled products, health claims are restricted: cannot suggest that the food alone is sufficient for daily nutrition; cannot promote excessive consumption of any food, should not raise doubts about safety or quality of similar products; should not imply curative properties; among others. See Art. 25, Decree No. 2492/2022.	The regulation does not specify.	Prohibited to include a “healthy statement” (refers to the protein, carbs, fats -or its derivatives-, fiber, vitamins and minerals for which the reference nutrient values have been established) on a product when it has at least one warning label. Nutritional claims are allowed except if it refers to the FOPL e.g., a product that has an octagon label for “Excess of sugar” cannot have a “reduced sugar” legend). The claim cannot be bigger than the minimum size of the net weight. (Art. 6.3, NOM 051/2020)	The regulation does not specify.	The regulation does not specify.	The regulation does not specify regarding Resolution No. 137.2021. Regarding sodium, products that contain the same amount or more than the established threshold, it shall also contain a label explaining the negative effects sodium has in people’s health. (Art.13, Resolution No. 11/2020)

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Association with other healthy food policies	The law establishes complementary policies connected to the FOPWL standard. A) Marketing restrictions on products with at least one warning label: -Products under the scope of the FOPWL are not allowed to be given for free or to contain children's characters, cartoons, celebrities (musicians, social media influencers, etc.), athletes or pets, gifts, contests or any other element that encourages their consumption or purchase. -Moreover, the legislation bans all children-directed advertising, promoting, and sponsoring of products with at least one warning label. ANMAT Resolution No. 6924/2002 and its annex determine when and how-if so- advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of products with labels are allowed. <i>(Arts. 9, 10, Law No. 27.642; Art. 9 (b-c), Decree No. 151/2022)</i>	Legislation does not specify, but it states in this document the need to evaluate the regulation effectiveness and promote adjustments, complying with the Decree's recommendations No. 1741/2018 and Decree No. 10411/2020.	The regulation does not specify.	Marketing restrictions, regarding “High in” products: these may not use child-directed marketing strategies or appeals in any media/marketing (including use of brand characters on packaging); may not advertise during children's programming (TV, cinema, online) or when child audience share >20%; may not advertise on TV from 6 a.m. – 10 p.m.; and must carry warning messages if advertised outside of restricted hours/programming. Regarding School sales & marketing: “High in” products cannot be marketed, sold, or offered for free at kiosks, cafeterias, and feeding programs at schools and nurseries. Also, schools should promote healthy diet habits. Also, a healthy lifestyle should be advertised. <i>(Art. 110 bis, Decree 977, as amended by decree 13/2015)</i>	Promotion of a healthy lifestyle, healthy schools, physical activity, and healthy work environments. Advertising will bear into account the promotion of a healthy lifestyle to prevent NCDs, based on scientific evidence and the children's rights, as fundamental rights will prevail. <i>(Arts. 6, 7, 8 & 9, Law No. 2120/2021)</i>	The regulation does not specify.	Advertising restrictions were upheld since 04/01/2021. Persuasive elements (e.g. cartoons) cannot be placed in products that have one or more warning labels. Endorsements from medical associations may appear if there is no warning label, and if it is based on scientific research. <i>(Art. 4.1.4., NOM 051/2020)</i>	The law and the two regulations implement a holistic system to fight NCDs and promote health rights for children from an informational, educational, and communicational perspective. It promotes healthy eating policies and healthy school environments, it also establishes restrictions and specifications for advertising through media, needing to broadcast the FOPL through the mainstream, radio, etc. It also creates an Observatory for nutrition and the Study of overweight and Obesity. <i>(Arts. 5,8, & 9, Law No. 30021; Arts. 6.2, 6.3 & 7, Supreme Decree No. 12-2018)</i>	As a part of an integral fight against NCDs, specifically in children and adolescents, law No. 19140/2022 about protecting the under-age population through the promotion of healthy food habits establishes the prohibition to advertising in educational facilities food and beverages that are not included in the art. 3 of the law N° 19140, which are those considered “nutritionally adequate”. This list will be elaborated by the Ministry of Health. <i>(Art. 3, Law No. 19140)</i>	The regulation does not specify sugars and fats. Regarding sodium, the Resolution prohibits to put salt shakers in places where food is sold to the public. Also, these places shall put visible informative signs of 80 cm X 50 cm with the following text: “The Ministry of the Popular Power for Health informs: Reducing the consumption of salt and sodium improves the functioning of your heart, brain, kidneys and keeps your bones healthy”, Moreover, the sign should contain a salt shaker on a table symbol framed within a circle crossed diagonally with a red line that touches the edges of the circle, in black and with white background. <i>(Arts. 12 & 13, Resolution No. 11/2020)</i>

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
<p>Association with other healthy food policies</p> <p>B) School environments regulations -The law establishes that the Federal Council of Education (CFE) must promote the inclusion of didactic activities and policies that specify the minimum contents of nutritional food education in educational establishments at the initial, primary, and secondary levels to promote healthy eating habits, and warn about the harmful effects of inadequate nutrition. -In addition, products with at least one label or warning legend are outlawed from being offered, marketed, advertised, promoted, or sponsored in educational establishments of the initial, primary, and secondary levels of the National Educational System. Educational System.</p>										

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Association with other healthy food policies	<p>The CFE issued a resolution to regulate healthy food environments in schools. (Arts. 11, 12, Law No. 27.642; Arts. 11, 12, Decree No. 151/2022)</p> <p>C) Procurement policies Through a complementary provision, the law establishes that the national State will prioritize the purchase of foods and non-alcoholic beverages without warning labels. (Art. 17, Law No. 27.642)</p>									

Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Enforcement & monitoring agencies	ANMAT and Health Ministers of every jurisdiction for the CFE regulation. (Art. 13, Law No. 27642 and Decree No. 151/2022; Arts. 2 & 3, Resolution No. CFE 429/2022	National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA).	Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) that is responsible for the enforcement of the regulations. (Part II of the Food and Drugs Act)	Ministry of Health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INVIMA (Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos/National Institute of Food and Medicine Surveillance and CISAN (Comisión Intersectorial de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional/ trans-sectorial commission on food and nutritional security) (Arts. 4 & 5, Law No.2120.2021) 	Ministry of Health. (Art. 4, Law No. 5778-2017)	Federal Consumer's Office (Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor), and the Federal Commission on the Protection of Sanitary Risks (Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios).	INDECOPI (Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual/ National Institute for Antitrust and Intellectual Property Defense). Health and Education Ministries are competent regarding educational institutions and the Health Ministry ² has a digital channel to make claims: http://www.digesa.sld.pe/Contactenos/QuejasDenuncias.aspx (Art. 16 & 8th complimentary final provisions, Supreme Decree No. 017-2017)	Ministry of Public Health. (Art. 6 Decree No. 272/2018)	The Independent Service of Health Surveillance of the Ministry of the Popular Power for Health (Art. 12, Resolution No. 137/2021 & Art. 16, Resolution No. 11/2020)
Penalties	These are: fine; confiscation of goods; temporary - and partial or total- closure of the establishment; suspension or cancellation of the authorization to manufacture, sell and retailing to the public the products under infraction; and publish the resolution that	Failure to comply with the provisions of this Resolution constitutes a sanitary infraction, under the terms of Law No. 6437/1977, without prejudice to applicable civil, administrative and criminal liabilities. Penalties are: Warning; Fine; product seizure; product	Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act or the regulations, as it relates to food, is guilty of an offense and liable: A. on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to	The ones established in the 10th title of the Sanitary Code , which are: fine, closure, cancellation of permits to sell or elaborate food, interruption of the factory's work, discontinuation, confiscation, destruction or denaturing on the	These are not specified only states that the INVIMA will impose the sanctions, and the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce will impose sanctions to violations regarding advertising or violations of the consumers' rights	Penalties are established in the General Food Law .	The Secretariat of Health is in charge of imposing the sanctions, which are: warning, fine, temporary or definitive closure, and arrest for up to 36 hours. (Arts. 194 & 417, General Health Law , last modified in 2021)	For minor infractions, a warning; then, the fine is graduated according to the severity of the infraction. (Art. 52 & 53, Legislative Decree n° 1044)	Fine and closure, established by the Uruguayan Sanitary Health Regulation (Arts. 8 & 9)	It states that violations to the Resolution will be sanctioned accordingly to the extent of the infringement, but it does not specify which penalties shall be applied. (Art. 11, Resolution No. 137/2021; art. 15, Resolution No. 11/2020)







² Institutional Website from General Direction of Environmental Health and Food Safety (Dirección General de Salud Ambiental e Inocuidad Alimentaria. Acronym: DIGESA) in the Ministry of Health. <http://www.digesa.sld.pe/Contactenos/QuejasDenuncias.aspx>, there complaints will be received from the people.

COUNTRY POLICY ELEMENT	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	CANADA	CHILE	COLOMBIA	ISRAEL	MEXICO	PERU	URUGUAY	VENEZUELA
Penalties	<p>solves the sanction procedure. (Art. 7, ANMAT resolution No. 6924/2022)</p>	<p>destruction; product ban; suspension of sales and/or product manufacturing; product registration cancellation; partial or total prohibition of the establishment; prohibition of advertising; cancellation of authorization to operate the company; cancellation of the establishment licensing permit; intervention in the establishment that receives public resources from any source. (Art. 48 RDC No. 429/2020; Art. 2 Law No. 6437/1977)</p>	<p>both; or B. on conviction by indictment, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both. (Art. 31 subsection 1 of the Food and Drugs Act)</p>	<p>goods that do not comply with the normative. (Art. 178, Sanitary Code, last 2021 amendment)</p>	<p>when there is no special regulation applicable. (Art. 5 paragraph 1, Law No. 2120/2021)</p>					

II. Label Design

Please note that each legislation considers different valid ways of including the warning labels on the packages, and the ones included below only represent a sample of those.

ARGENTINA	<div> <div> <div>EXCESO EN AZÚCARES Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>EXCESO EN GRASAS TOTALES Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>EXCESO EN GRASAS SATURADAS Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>EXCESO EN SODIO Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>EXCESO EN CALORÍAS Ministerio de Salud</div> </div> <div> <div>CONTIENE EDULCORANTES, NO RECOMENDABLE EN NIÑOS/AS. Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>CONTIENE CAFEÍNA. EVITAR EN NIÑOS/AS. Ministerio de Salud</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div>Regular labels</div> <div>Labels for small packages</div>
BRAZIL	<div> <div>ALTO EM AÇÚCAR ADICIONADO GORDURA SATURADA SÓDIO</div> <div>ALTO EM GORDURA SATURADA SÓDIO</div> <div>ALTO EM AÇÚCAR ADICIONADO GORDURA SATURADA SÓDIO</div> <div>ALTO EM AÇÚCAR ADICIONADO GORDURA SATURADA SÓDIO</div> </div> <div> <div>ALTO EM AÇÚCAR ADICIONADO GORDURA SATURADA SÓDIO</div> <div>ALTO EM AÇÚCAR ADICIONADO GORDURA SATURADA SÓDIO</div> </div>
CANADA	<div> <div>a. <div> <div>High in / Élevé en Sat fat / Gras sat. Sugars / Sucres Sodium Health Canada / Santé Canada</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>b. <div> <div>High in Sat fat Sugars Health Canada</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>c. <div> <div>High in / Élevé en Sat fat / Gras sat. Health Canada / Santé Canada</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>d. <div> <div>High in Sodium Health Canada</div> </div> </div> </div> </div></div></div>
CHILE	<div> <div>ALTO EN AZÚCARES Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>ALTO EN GRASAS SATURADAS Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>ALTO EN SODIO Ministerio de Salud</div> <div>ALTO EN CALORÍAS Ministerio de Salud</div> </div>
COLOMBIA	<div> <div>EXCESO EN SODIO MINSALUD</div> <div>EXCESO EN AZÚCARES MINSALUD</div> <div>EXCESO EN GRASAS SATURADAS MINSALUD</div> <div>EXCESO EN GRASAS TRANS MINSALUD</div> <div>CONTIENE EDULCORANTES MINSALUD</div> </div>

ISRAEL	
MEXICO	<div>  <p>Regular labels</p> </div> <div>  <p>Labels for small packages</p> </div>
PERU	
URUGUAY	
VENEZUELA	

III. Best practices to consider for FOPL policies

- FOPL should be a mandatory policy as part of a broader policy package for healthier food environments and NCDs prevention, including back-of-pack labeling (list of ingredients, nutritional table, etc. for packaged foods and beverages), marketing restrictions, school environments regulations, fiscal policies, incentives to make fresh and healthy food available for all, among other measures.
- The process should be protected from vested interests during policy design and implementation since the scope of the policy may fall on products that belong to powerful corporations that will use multiple direct and indirect strategies and narratives to delay and even impede the advancement of a FOPL intervention.
- Clearly outline the public health objective of the measure and comply with due process and notification requirements (E.g. internal consultation processes, notifications to the World Trade Organization, etc.).
- Be prepared to counter industry arguments to hamper and weaken the FOPL development process. See more information in the [GHA! Industry Interference report on FOPL](#).

Regarding the FOPL model and labels' specifications.

- **FOPL system:** FOPL model to be used should be determined according to the policy objective. So far, the front-of-package warning labeling (FOPWL) system is the best one to change purchasing decisions and perceptions about unhealthy products and reduce their demand.
- **Label design:** warnings including authority endorsement to increase credibility in the system. It is worth mentioning that countries should test label designs in their contexts to ensure policy effectiveness.
- **Labels location and size:** labels should be located in the *main panel of exhibition of the product*, which may be different from the front-of-the-pack and intends to avoid the industry's manipulation at the point of sale, ensuring products are displayed with the warnings. To capture consumers' attention, labels should occupy a prominent size of the panel and be located at the central part of the upper margin.
- **Labels in small packages or packages with multiple products:** labels should be in all packages.



Policy Scope

- **Covered products:** all packaged processed and ultra-processed food and beverage products imported or locally produced, with added nutrients of concern, considering the NOVA classification of foods.
- **Excluded products:** according to the PAHO NPM, culinary ingredients, unprocessed or minimally processed foods, freshly prepared dishes, and products with special uses such as supplements or breast milk substitutes.
- **Nutrients and additives covered:** sodium, free sugars, total fat, saturated fat, trans-fats, and calories when there is also an excess of another nutrient of concern; additives: caffeine, non-sugar sweeteners.
- **Nutrient profile model/thresholds:** WHO NPMs or corresponding thresholds established by public health organizations based on the best scientific standards. These recommend that models should limit nutrients of concern as outlined in the WHO Population Nutrient Intake Goals, based on daily energy requirements, as these goals account for diets for people in all age groups, including children, and should use a caloric denominator. As noted above, NPM should be ingredient and nutrient specific, considering nutrients associated with NCDs (sodium, sugar, saturated fat, trans-fat) and ingredients that are markers of processed and ultraprocessed products, like non-sugar sweeteners.
- **Implementation timeline:** It will be determined according to the local context, but it is worth providing adaptation mechanisms such as stickers and including phased implementation. It's important to consider that if long timelines are provided, the industry will have time to reformulate, and more products will be exempted from having the labels. However, these would still be UPPs, and reformulation does not always represent healthier alternatives.

Complementary labeling requirements or related policies

- Health/nutritional claims or declarations and cartoons or other elements that can capture children's attention should be removed from all products with warnings to avoid confusion and deception and to restrict/prohibit the marketing of these products.
- Association with other complementary healthy food and nutrition policy/ies -as mentioned above, FOPL should be coupled with other healthy food policies to reduce the demand of UPPs and also provide accessible, affordable, fresh, healthy, and nutritious foods.



Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement

- For a correct and adequate implementation, clearly define enforcement agencies considering budgetary allocations and multidisciplinary coordination.
- Establish penalties for lack of compliance.



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