

**Project Report on
Food Labelling Laws, Regulations
and Standards in APEC Region**

ABSTRACT

Beijing, China

**State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China**

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Forward

In May 1997, at the meeting of the APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (hereinafter referred to as SCSC), all the 18 APEC Member Economies unanimously decided that the People's Republic of China undertake the Research Project on Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards in APEC region, and ranked it as an “A-class” Project.

The Chinese government then entrusted this project to the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China (previously State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection). China attached great importance to the project and invested much funds and labor force in it. A large quantity of relevant materials and information was collected, classified and carefully studied. And opinions and suggestions of the experts from relevant agencies were extensively solicited. Meanwhile, visits were paid to some Member Economies, during which opinions on a large range of issues were exchanged and discussions were held.

1. Objectives and Significance of the Project

This project is aimed to fully reveal APEC Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, and through the analysis of their generality and individuality reveal their requirements on food trade; to make a comparison with CAC's food labeling standards, increase transparency and eliminate trade barrier in this field; and to promote the development of international standards. Therefore, this project is of immediate and long-term significance. We hope that the achievement of this project will facilitate the access to the Member Economies'

various requirements on food labeling, provide useful information for Member Economies' administrative agencies in the formulation and/or revision of their food labeling laws, regulations and standards, and provide effective assistance for food distributors and manufacturers in the course of food trade and manufacture.

Meanwhile, to carry out this comprehensive survey of food labeling laws, regulations and standards in Asian-Pacific region, which has a population of 2 billion and whose trade value makes up 40% of the world's total, will reflect the development and trend of the world in this area, promote further development in this field, and benefit the conformance of APEC Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards.

2. Content of the Survey

With a view to fully reflecting the present situation of APEC Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, and after a lot of study and research, we decided to aim this project to be mainly a survey of the laws, regulations and standards on general food labeling and nutrition labeling in APEC region. The survey has covered all the major aspects of food labeling.

3. Method of the Survey

After a careful study and extensive solicitation of opinions and suggestions, we decided to carry out our project by means of questionnaire--a quick and efficient method of survey. The questionnaire is completed after repeated revisions. It involves 143 questions of 28 kinds in the field of food labeling laws, regulations and standards.

4. Answers to the Questionnaire and Problems Exposed

The questionnaire of the project was approved and circulated to the Member Economies at the meeting of the SCSC, held on February 18, 1998. According to the schedule, all Member Economies' answers would have been sought by April 15, 1998. In total, we had received answers from 16 Member Economies by October 15, 1998.

We find the following problems existing in the answer sheets from some Member Economies:

- No answer is made to some questions in the questionnaire.
- The meanings of some answers are not clear enough.
- Some handwriting in the answer sheets is illegible.
- Some responding fax pages are missing.
- Some Member Economies' answers to certain questions are obviously not in line with our collected versions of their laws, regulations and standards. Since we could not check them one by one, we had no choice but to base our report solely on their answer sheets.
- Some Member Economies sent us two different answer sheets, which do not agree with each other on some questions.

Respectively on September 14, and on October 8, 1998, we explained the above problems to the Member Economies concerned. Now we have got replies from a few of them.

The problems remaining in some answer sheets may adversely affect the collation and analysis of certain details. Nevertheless, the overall comprehensiveness and accuracy of the project will remain sound and reliable.

5. Major Content of the Project Report

The project report mainly involves the following content.

- Summarizing and collating Member Economies' answers on the basis of their answer sheets; by means of descriptive writing and tabular form, making people have a general idea of the information about Member Economies in this field;
- On the basis of the above summary and collation, comparing Member Economies' answers to certain questions and finding out the similarities and differences between them, to make people learn about the factors that may result in barriers to food trade; Reflecting APEC Member Economies' concern for the future development of food labeling;
- On the basis of summary, collation, comparison and analysis, giving suggestions on increasing transparency, eliminating trade barriers and modifying CAC standards.

We would like to acknowledge our heartfelt gratitude to APEC Member Economies, APEC Secretariat and the relevant Chinese organizations for their great support and assistance given to us in the implementation of this project. Our gratitude also goes to the involved Australian experts for their kind advice. After collecting and studying APEC Member Economies' views on this report, we will make further improvements and more efforts to make this project closer to perfection.

Part 1 Summary of Answers on General Food Labeling

Up to September 29, 1998, we have received answers from sixteen Member Economies, including Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States. Among them, Japan and the Philippines respectively submitted two different answer sheets.

Question 1-1. Do you have the names and serial numbers of laws, regulations and standards on food labeling? If yes, please specify.

Sixteen Member Economies all made affirmative answers, and specified the related laws, regulations and standards.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Food Standards Code, Weight and Measures Laws.

Brunei Darussalam: The Emergency (Public Health) (Food) Order, 1998.

Canada: Food and Drugs Act and Regulations;
Consumer Packaging and Labeling Act and Regulations;
Canada Agricultural Products Act;
Meat Inspection Act and Regulations;
Fish Inspection Act and Regulations.

China: GB7718 General Standards for Food Labeling;
GB13432 Food Labeling for Special Nutrient Food;
GB10344 Labeling Standards for Alcoholic Beverages.

Hong Kong China: Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations, CAP.132, Laws of Hong Kong.

Indonesia: 1.Act No. 7 of 1996 on food;

2. Regulation of Minister of Republic of Indonesia
No.79/MENKES/JPER/? /78 on Food Labeling and
Advertising.

Japan: Food Sanitation Law (Law No. 233);

The Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling
of Agricultural and Forestry Products.

Korea: Food Sanitation Act (No.5099).

Malaysia: Food Act 1983 (Act 281) and Food Regulation 1985
(Act 281).

Mexico: NOM-084-SECOFI-1994. Commercial Information and
Sanitary Specifications for Pre-packaged Products of
Tuna and Bonita Fish;

NOM-051-SECOFI-1994. General Labeling
Specifications for Pre-packaged Food and
Non-alcoholic Beverages;

General Law of Health.

New Zealand: Food Regulations 1984 and Australian Food
Standards Code (AFSC), as alternative standards
under the joint Australia New Zealand food
standards system.

The Philippines: Rules and Regulations Implementing RA
7394-The Consumer Act of the Philippines;

Department of Agriculture Administrative Order
No. 9, Series of 1993;

BFAD Administrative Order No.88-B, Series of
1984;

Rules and Regulations Governing the Labeling
on Pre-packaged Food products.

Singapore: Food Regulations.

Chinese Taipei: Law Governing Food Sanitation and the
Enforcement Rules.

Thailand: Labeling, Notification of Ministry of Public Health No.
68 (B.E. 2525) and No. 95 (B.E.25--).

The United States: 21 CFR 1.1-1.99, 101-101.105, 102, 105, 107,

130-169.

Question 1-2. Do you have English versions of the laws, regulations and standards mentioned above?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States answered: "Yes"; Korea, Mexico, Thailand answered: "No".

If yes, are they available from Internet?

The Member Economies that answered "yes" and their addresses are as follows:

Canada: <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/listacts.html>
For Food and Drugs Act & Regulations:

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/data.hpb/datafood/english/main-e.htm>

China: <http://www.cssn.net.cn>

Hong Kong China: <http://www.justice.gov.hk>

Chinese Taipei: <http://www.don.gov.tw>

The United States: <http://www.fda.gov>

Question 1-3. Please tick the mandatory information required on your food labels?

Sixteen Member Economies all answered that they require "Name of food", "Ingredient list", "Net contents/Drained weight" and ""Name and address of producer" be marked.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the United States require "Country of

origin” be marked; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and the United States require “Lot identification” be marked; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand and the United States require “Date marking & Storage instruction” be marked.

Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and the United States require “Instruction for use” be marked.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Some foods may be exempted from ingredient list; Only some foods require country of origin, lot identification, date marking & storage instruction as mandatory information.

Hong Kong China: Date marking & Storage the products designated according to Food Sanitary Act shall indicate the storage instruction. Currently frozen food and refrigerated food are designated to provide storage instruction.

Indonesia: Lot identification is product code; instruction for use, expiration date and storage instruction (if required).

Korea: Instructions for use are not required as mandatory information, except frozen products.

Malaysia: Date marking & storage instruction are mandatory for 19 type of food groups.

New Zealand: Net contents are mandatory information, but drained weight is not;

As to the country of origin: Only if misleading not to do so;

Date marking & storage instruction are

mandatory only for food with shelf life <90 days
& frozen shelf fish.

Singapore: Name and Address are mandatory only for food of
Singapore origin;

Date marking only for perishable food listed in the
3rd schedule of food regulation.

Storage instruction required only when the validity
of

date mark is dependent on storage.

Chinese Taipei: The products designated according to the law
shall indicate the storage instruction. Currently
frozen food and refrigerated food are designated
to provide storage instruction.

Thailand: Only date marking is required as mandatory
information.

The United States: Lot identification is mandatory for low acid
canned foods, acidified foods and infant
formula;

Date marking, storage instruction and
instruction for use are required only for
infant formula.

**Question 1-4. Are there any mandatory stipulations that
require other information on your food labels? If yes, please
specify.**

Sixteen Member Economies all gave an affirmative answer. Some
of them specify the mandatory stipulation and applicable scope,
and some list the names of applicable laws and stipulations. The
two answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No” separately.

Details are as follows:

Australia: specific requirements for particular commodities for
the protection of public health and safety, prevention

of fraud and deception and to provide adequate information so that consumers can make informed choices.

Brunei Darussalam: A description (in the case where a suitable common name is not available) sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food.

Canada: There are a number of mandatory labeling requirements which apply depending on the food or the types of claims being made some examples include the following:

1. Percent alcohol by volume on alcoholic beverages;
2. Percent milk fat for some dairy products;
3. The Meat Inspection Legend on all meat products from federally registered establishments;
4. Nutrient content information (i.e., energy value, protein, fat and carbohydrate contents) on foods for special dietary use;
5. Declaration of the content of a specific nutrient(s) in support of a claim for this nutrient;
6. Grades on some fish, agricultural and meat products.

In addition to being found in regulations, food labeling requirements are also found in policies and guidelines which are interpretations of general prohibitions in federal food laws against the use of false and misleading representations on food labels and in food advertisements. The use of claims or optional information is often controlled by such policies and guidelines. For example, guidelines governing the use of the claim “light/lit” require that qualifying information which explains what aspect of the food is considered “light” be grouped with the most prominent “light” claim on the label.

China: Quality grade, standard number of product, irradiated foods: must be claimed as “irradiated food” nearby the food name; irradiated ingredients must be claimed in the

ingredient list.

Hong Kong China: Preservatives in Food Regulations, CAP. 132;
Dried Milk Regulations, CAP. 132;
Coloring Matter in Food Regulations, CAP.
132; Food Business (Urban Council/Regional
Council) By-law; Frozen Confections (Urban
Council/Regional Council) By-law;

Indonesia: Expire date, Nutrition claim, Registration number
from Ministry of Health, Irradiation food, Food
additives, Sweetened condensed milk, Infant
formula.

Japan: See appendix III chapter 2 “Labeling”.

Korea: 1. Business permission number;

2. Quantitative labeling of ingredients for some
occasions;

3. Irradiated foods, etc.

Malaysia: a statement as to the presence of added alcohol, beef
or pork or its derivatives, food additives. Bahasa
Malaysia as the mandatory language for specific
foods.

Mexico: 1. Expiration date;

2. Nutrimental information;

3. Nutrimental properties;

4. Spanish language.

New Zealand: Varied depending on type of food, e.g., alcoholic
drinks might state % alcoholic volume.

The Philippines: I. 1. Expiry date where applicable; whether the
consumer product is semi-processed,
fully processed, ready-to-cook,
ready-to-eat, prepared food or plain
mixture.

2. Marking sanitation warning, food
additives on infant formula.

II. Health caution on infant formula, food

supplement.

- Singapore: 1. When a food contains the synthetic color, tartrazine: it must be declared in one of the following ways: (i) tartrazine, (ii) color (102) (FD&C yellow # 5) or other equivalent terms.
2. The name and address of the local importer, distributor or agent for imported food.

- Chinese Taipei: 1. Additional labeling information is required on special dietary foods, e.g., infant formula;
2. Special warning for designated products is required, e.g., aspartame.

- Thailand: 1. Registration number (only for specific-controlled foods);
2. Declaration of food additives: (1) "Preservative"; (2) Food color, i.e., "Natural color" or "Artificial color"; (3) Flavor, i.e., "Natural flavor", "Natural identical flavor" or "Artificial flavor"; (4) Enhance, e.g., MSG, Ribotides.

The United States: Nutrition information.

Question 1-5. Are there any recommendatory requirements that suggest other information be on your food labels? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: "Yes"; Indonesia no answer; the others: "No".

Details are as follows:

Australia: Code of practice on nutrient claims in food labels and advertisements.

Canada: regarding the labeling of foods causing allergies and sensitivities, Canada currently recommends that the following food be included in the list of ingredients when present as ingredients or components (ingredients

of ingredients) even in instances where the regulations may provide exemption from such declaration: peanuts, tree nuts, sesame seeds, milk, eggs, fish, crustaceans and shellfish, soy, wheat and sulphites. Also, it is recommended that the plant source of ingredients such as hydrolysed plant protein, starches, modified starches and lecithin always be identified in the list of ingredients even where the regulations do not mandate that such information be included in the name of these ingredients.

China: Lot identification, Instruction for use, Quantity of heat and the content of Nutrients.

Malaysia: Specific labeling requirements for special purpose foods such as infant formula.

The Philippines: 1. Philippine Product Standard Mark: the label may contain the mark if it is certified to have passed the consumer product standard prescribed by the concerned Department, in our case the Department of Agriculture (DA) through the National Meat Inspection Commission (NMIC);
2. Caffeine warning: the sport beverages containing caffeine.

Chinese Taipei: Nutrition labeling.

Thailand: Storage instruction; Instruction for use; Warning.

Question 1-6. Is there any mandatory requirement about which language(s) should be used on your food labels? If yes, please list the language(s).

Sixteen Member Economies all gave affirmative answers "Yes" and specify Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States: "permit to use English". China, Indonesia, Japan,

Korea, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: only permit to use national language.

The following countries permit to use two languages:

Canada: English/French.

Brunei Darussalam: Malay/English

Hong Kong China: Chinese/English.

Malaysia: Bahasa/English.

New Zealand: English, but other language may be used simultaneously.

The Philippines: Philipino/English.

Question 1-7. If the required language is used on the labels, do you permit other language(s) also be used?

Sixteen Member Economies all gave affirmative answers. The two answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No”.

Details are as follows:

China: But the other languages must stick closely to the Chinese characters.

Hong Kong China: So long as the label in the required language complies with all mandatory requirements.

Question 1-8. If the required language is not used on the food labels, do you permit the use of the attached label or supplementary label in which the required language is used?

Australia, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, the United States: “No”; China: “No definite stipulation as to yes or no”; Canada no answer, but specify in appendix: permit the use of the attached label on which mandatory information is given in the required languages.

Details are as follows:

Canada: It is not entirely clear what is meant by “attached” label or “supplementary label”, Canada permits overstickering of the original label to provide mandatory information in the required languages provided the over-sticker is applied in a permanent manner.

Korea: But in very limited cases (e.g., imported foods).

Singapore: On temporary basis.

Chinese Taipei: Imported products may use sticker to provide the accurate labeling in Chinese if it is firmly attached before importation.

Question 1-9. Are there any specific stipulations on food labels out of the religion consideration, Muslim, for example? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia: "Yes"; China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Presence of pork must be specifically stated.

Brunei Darussalam: source of origin of animal or alcohol content.

Canada: When a food is optionally labeled with the word “Kosher” or any letters of the Hebrew alphabet or any other word, expression, depiction, sign, symbol, mark device or other representation that indicates or that is likely to create an impression that the food is kosher, this food must meet the requirements of the kashruth applicable to it.

Indonesia: Halal food, food containing material of pig origin.

Malaysia: A statement as to the presence of beef or pork or its derivatives or lard or contains added alcohol.

Question 1-10. Are there any stipulation that permit the absence of food labels in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: “Yes”; Indonesia no answer; the others: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: In the case of unpacked food.

Brunei Darussalam: 1. Food packed in front of purchaser;
2. Food which is loosely packed in the retailer's premises.

Canada: The following foods do not have to carry a label:

1. One-bite confections, such as a candy or stick of chewing gum, sold individually;
2. Fresh fruit or vegetables packaged in a wrapper or confining band of less than 1/2 inch in width;
3. Food that is not prepackaged with a few exceptions.

China: “No”, but specify: “only part of the food label can be exempted.”

Hong Kong China: 1. Pre-packaged food with alcoholic strength >1.2%;
2. Pre-packaged food sold at a catering establishment for immediate consumption;
3. Individually wrapped confectionery products /preserved fruits for sale as single items. Schedule 4 to the Foods and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation.

Korea: Foods offered for sale by a person who has a license of

instant manufacturing, processing and selling business and makes direct sales to consumer, if displayed to the purchaser with a display panel or other appropriate device bearing the information required to be stated on the label.

Malaysia: 1. Any packaged of food requested by the purchaser and is weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser;

2. Any perishable cooked food ready for direct consumption which is packaged on retail premises in answer to demand by a purchaser for a specified quantity of such food.

New Zealand: Foods that are sold in unpacked or packages not capable of bearing a label.

Singapore: 1. Food weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser;

2. Food which is loosely packed in the retailers' premises.

Chinese Taipei: For those that are imported from overseas, and need change of packages, repackaging or processing otherwise domestically, the Chinese labeling may be completed prior to sale.

Question 2-1. Do you have any stipulations that the food must use the special names? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Singapore, the United States: "Yes"; Chinese Taipei: "Yes/No"; Japan, the Philippines: "Yes" and "No"; Canada no answer, but specification; Malaysia: "No", but "Not clear" when specified; the other members: "No", among which New Zealand: "No", but specification.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Where the name of a food or food additive is

prescribed then that name must be used, where a name is not prescribed then a description which describes the true nature must be used.

Brunei Darussalam: Generically modified foods, organic foods, functional foods.

Canada: The common name is mandatory information. The “common name” means the name in bold face type in the Food and Drug Regulations, the name prescribed by any other regulation, or if not printed or so prescribed, the name by which the product is commonly known.

China: The special name that shows the true nature of food must be used. If one or more names have been given in the national or trade standards, one of them must be chosen.

Hong Kong China: Separated milk, skimmed and partly skimmed milk, condensed or evaporated skimmed and partly skimmed milk, reconstituted milk and cream, pasteurized and ultra heat treated cream, tenderized meat and irradiated food. Schedule 2 to the Foods and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation.

Indonesia: 1. Where a name of food product has been established in the Indonesian food codex, such name shall be used;

2. In the absence of any such name in the Indonesian food codex, a common name or usual name shall be used and shall be adequately information regarding the food;

3. Other name can be used as long as they are not misleading, and the accurate description is given.

Japan: Each standard has the limited list of the special names.

The Philippines: BFAD A. O. No. 88-B, 3. 1. 1 specify: the name shall indicate the true nature of food, normally described, not proper name.

Singapore: Only for certain food items, e.g., artificial or

imitative vinegar shall be named as “Imitation Vinegar”.

Chinese Taipei: Foods shall use the names set by national standards. If no national standard is set, the name may be set by the manufacturer if it is relevant to the major ingredient contained therein.

New Zealand: Except some milk products, for example, flavored "skimmed milk", or flavored “not fat milk”, “ultra-pasteurized” milk.

Question 2-2. If not, are common or usual names acceptable?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Indonesia no answer; Canada no answer, but specification; Singapore: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: But not in place of a prescribed name.

Canada: Same as Question 2-1.

China: If there is no prescribed name, common name or usual name that is not misleading or confusing to consumers can be used.

The United States: If foods are not standardized.

Question 2-3. Are fanciful names acceptable?

Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, the United States: “Yes”; Chinese Taipei: “Yes/No”; the others: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Fanciful names may be provided in addition to the

required common name provided they are not false or misleading.

China: They must be used together with the special name, common name or usual name.

Indonesia: As long as they are not misleading.

Malaysia: Not clear.

New Zealand: Must indicate the nature of food.

Chinese Taipei: Fanciful name may be used only to supplement the formal product name.

The United States: For non-standardized foods.

Question 2-4. Do your standards require the physical feature of the foods as part of the food names?

Australia, Canada, Hong Kong China, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: “No”; two different answers from Japan are “Yes” or “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Common names prescribed by regulation usually include the physical feature of the food in cases where the physical form of the food has been altered, e.g., concentrated fruit juice, dehydrated, dried and frozen-feature is identified in the name, e.g., “salted cod”, “chunk light tuna”.

China: The corresponding word or phrase can be added before or behind the name.

Malaysia: Not clear.

Question 2-5. Do you require specific letter type for food name labeling? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Indonesia, Japan,

Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, the United States: “Yes”; China, Hong Kong China, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Name letter must be at least 3mm high although smaller type (1.5mm) is permitted for small packages.

Brunei Darussalam: Printed letters should not be less than 1.8mm in height.

Canada: Generally, the minimum type size of 1.6mm (1/14 inch) applies for fish and fish products, if the container has less than 900g of product, a minimum type size for the common name is 3.2mm.

Indonesia: The type size of letters and numbers used shall not be less than 0.75mm in height.

Japan: Limits of the letter point, etc.; size 08 letter.

Malaysia: Non serif character can be used in the following cases: (1) all capital letter; (2) all lower case letter; (3) lower case letter with an initial capital letter.

Singapore: In printed letters shall be not less than 1.5mm in height.

The united states: In bold type on the principal display panel in a size reasonably related to the most prominent printed matter on the PDP.

Question 2-6. Do you accept attached labels for the statement of food names?

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “Yes”; Indonesia, Korea, Thailand: “No”; the two answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No”; Australia: no answer; China: no definite stipulation; Malaysia: “Not clear, need clarification”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: There were no labels attached to the questionnaire.

Canada: Same as Question 1-8.

China: No specification.

The United States: Only for ornamental containers.

Question 2-7. Do you accept no declaration of the food names in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Hong Kong China, Korea, Singapore: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”; Canada no answer, but specification.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Unpacked food.

Canada: The following foods do not require a common name:

1. Fresh fruit or fresh vegetables that are prepackaged in such a way that they are visible and identifiable in the package;
2. Fresh apples or pears packaged in such a way that the name of the variety of the product appears.

Hong Kong China: same as Question 1-10.

Korea: A radish pickled or tofu offered for sale in carrying containers.

Singapore: It is not necessary to declare the name of food in the case of sugar confectionery, chocolate confectionery and bread which is loosely packed in the retailer’s premises.

Question 2-8. To prevent consumers from being misled, do you have specific regulations on food names?

Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Brunei

Darussalam, Mexico: “No”; Thailand: “Yes”, but no specification.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Names should not be false, misleading or deceptive.

Canada: Common names are prescribed by regulation for most foods which are subject to standards of composition, strength, potency, purity, quality or other property. In addition, there are specific requirements pertaining to the common name of ingredients. For fish products, the document “the Canadian Fish List, Guide to Common Names for Fish and Seafood in Canada” outlines the list of English and French common names permitted in Canada for the specified species. Policies exist for special names of fish products, e.g., for surimi based products.

China: 1. The special name that shows the real property of food must be used;

2. If one or more names have been prescribed in the national or trade standards, one of them must be used;
3. If there are no prescribed names as mentioned above, a common name or usual name that is not misleading or confusing to consumers must be used;
4. If a “fanciful name” is used, it must be used together with one of the prescribed names as mentioned above.

Hong Kong China: See schedule 3 to the Foods and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation.

The name or designation shall not be false, misleading or deceptive in any respect as to the nature of the food. If any brand name, including any fancy name or any trade mark would be likely to mislead a purchaser in any respect as to the nature of the food, such name or mark shall be immediately

followed by the word “Brand” or the letters “taw” as appropriate, printed in legible letters or characters of not less than 3mm in height.

Indonesia: Every label and advertisement concerning food which issued must mention information concerning the food correctly and not misleading.

Japan: Appendix B Article 12: list of the descriptions which are prohibited on labeling.

Korea: 1. A food name shall be the name reported to the competent authority;

2. Art. 6 in the ministerial ordinance of Food Sanitation Act is clearly banned false and exaggerative labeling.

Malaysia: Particulars in labeling, appropriate designation of food.

New Zealand: Food Regulation 1984-Regulation 13 for Trading Act.

The Philippines: BFAD A. O. No. 88-B series of 1984, Section 3.1.1-The name shall indicate the true nature of the food.

Singapore: The common name, or a description (in the case where a suitable common name is not available) sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food should be indicated on the label.

Chinese Taipei: 1. The labeling shall not be false, exaggerated or inclined to mislead people into that they have medical efficacy (Art. 19 of the Law);

2. Foods shall use the names set by national standards. If no national standard is set, the name may be set by the manufacturer if it is relevant to the major ingredient contained therein (Art. 11 of the Enforcement Rules).

The United States: The food must bear the name specified in the standard. If there is no standard it must bear

the common or usual name of the food, an appropriate description name or a fanciful name when the nature of the food is obvious and the fanciful name commonly used.

Question 2-9. Except for the information mentioned above, do you have any other requirements on food names? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, China, Korea, New Zealand: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”; the two answers from the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Names in labels must be legible; in color contrast distinct; Indelible; conspicuously visible to a consumer; in uniform style, size and type.

Canada: As a general requirement, where a common name is not prescribed by regulation, it should be appropriately descriptive and not false or misleading.

China: 1. Food name must be labeled on the conspicuously visible area of food label;
2. Food name and net weight must be labeled in the same visible area.

Hong Kong China: See schedule 3 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation.

Korea: Required in using specific ingredient as a part of food names, etc.

New Zealand: Food Regulation 1984 Reg.4.

The Philippines: Correct and registered trade names or brand names.

Question 3-1. Do you require all the ingredients labeled?

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei: “Yes”; Australia, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, the United States: “No”; the two answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No”; Thailand no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Some exceptions. Almost all multi-ingredient prepackaged foods must have a complete list of ingredients and components (ingredients of ingredients). However, certain ingredients and classes of ingredients are exempt from component declaration. In some cases, the exemption from component declaration applies when the ingredient/class of ingredient is present in the food below a specified level. For example, jams, marmalades and jellies subject to compositional standards in the Food and Drug Regulations are exempt from component declaration when the total amount of these ingredients is less than 5% of the prepackaged product. In other cases, the exemption from component declaration applies when the ingredient is one of eleven specified preparations or mixtures, including a food additive preparation, and the components of this ingredient do not perform a function or have an effect on the food to which the preparation or mixture is added.

Malaysia: Only for major ingredients.

If you have any stipulations that accept no declaration of ingredients which is less than a certain percentage, please specify.

China, Hong Kong China: “Yes”. The other Member Economies do not answer.

Hong Kong China: Declaration of the ingredient and water is not necessary if it constitutes less than 5% by volume of the food.

If yes, please specify

Details are as follows:

China: If the name of the composite ingredient has been prescribed in the national or trade standards and if the added volume is less than 25% of the food, the original ingredient need not be declared, but the food additives must be declared.

Hong Kong China: Declaration of the ingredient and water is not necessary if it constitutes less than 5% by volume of the food.

Australia: When an ingredient constitutes less than 250g/kg to a food, only the additives in the ingredient need be declared; If the ingredient is declared when the ingredient constitutes less than 100g/kg to a food ,then only the name of the ingredient need be declared.

New Zealand: Compound ingredients <25%: only food additives shall be declared; <10%: no ingredients.

Korea: Only five and more ingredients in descending order of weight shall be listed.

The United States: Incidental additives that are present in insignificant amounts and have no technical or functional effect in the food need be declared.

Question 3-2. Are all ingredients listed in descending order of ingoing weight at the time of manufacture?

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Australia, Korea: “No”; two answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Some exceptions. Ingredients are required to be listed in descending order of proportion by weight or as a percentage of the prepackaged product except for spices, seasoning, flavor enhancers and herbs, natural and artificial flavors, flavor enhancers, food additives, vitamins and mineral nutrients, all of which may be shown at the end of the list of ingredient.

Question 3-3. Do you require the declaration of the actual value of various ingredients?

Thailand, Mexico: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: See response for Question 3-2.

Korea: Except few conditions.

Question 3-4. Except for the special names used, are class names of ingredients permitted?

Australia, Canada, Hong Kong China, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, the United States: “No”; the two answers from Philippines: “Yes” and “No”; Chinese Taipei: “Yes/No”; Korea:

“Not specified”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: The use of collecting or class names for certain ingredients or classes of ingredients is permitted. There are differences between Canada’s and Codex requirements pertaining to the use of class names.

China: Only class names of food additives are permitted.

Chinese Taipei: It is permitted for certain specific classes of foods, e.g., “spices”.

Question 3-5. Is it required that the specific names of the pork, lard and beef fat be used?

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Australia, China, Hong Kong China, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore: “No”; the two answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No”; Korea: “Not specified”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: But specific name for pork is required.

Canada: Except for “lard”, The name of the meat from which the fat is obtained must be included in the name of the ingredient. “lard” by definition is the fat rendered from hogs.

New Zealand: Except beef.

The Philippines: Only specific kind of meat.

Question 3-6. Do you require the declaration of the flavor?

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Australia, China,

Korea, Mexico: “No”.

Question 3-7. Do you require the declaration of the added water in process?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Korea: “No”.

Question 3-8. Do you require the declaration of the additives?

Sixteen Member Economies gave affirmative answers.

Details are as follows:

The United States: Except for incidental additives.

Do the declaration of the additives use the required class names?

Australia, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Korea, Singapore, the United States: “No”; Chinese Taipei: “Yes/No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Food additives are generally required to be identified by specific common name. The class name “color” may be used to declare one or more permitted colors.

China: Product names or class names can be used.

Korea: Except few conditions.

Chinese Taipei: 1. The class name may be used for some additives;

2. Both class name and specific name shall be labeled simultaneously for preservatives, antioxidants, and artificial sweeteners.

Do you permit the use of the numbers to identify the food additive present?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore: “Yes”; Canada, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”; two different answers from the Philippines are “Yes” or “No”.

Question 3-9. Do the declaration of the additives require the content?

Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: When a food additive is used as an ingredient in another food, a quantitative declaration of the content of the food additive is not required on the label of the food. However, when a substance or mixture of substances for use as a food additive is sold as such, the label requires a quantitative statement of the amount of each additive present or direction for use that, if followed, will produce a food that will not contain such additives in excess of the maximum levels of use prescribed by the regulations.

Question 3-10. Do the specific names of additives in your

standards align with those of the CAC? If not, please specify.

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”; Australia, the United States: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Generally are identical, but there are some exceptions, see attachment.

Korea: Partially not.

The United States: Different names for the same additive occasionally occur.

Question 3-11. Do you require all the composite ingredients listed?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Some exceptions, see response for Question 3-1.

Components (ingredients of ingredients) are required to be declared in the following manner:

1. A parenthetical listing by common name following the ingredient name, in descending order of their proportion in the ingredient, or
2. By common name in the list of ingredients, in descending order of predominance in the finished food without listing the ingredient itself.

Chinese Taipei: The major ingredients and secondary ingredients may be listed, respectively.

Thailand: Not on the labels.

If yes, are the ingredients listed in descending order?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Chinese Taipei: “No”; the other Member Economies do not answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: See above mentioned (Question 3-11).

Question 3-12. Do your labeling standards permit no declaration of ingredient list in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Taipei, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”; two different answers from the Philippines are “Yes” or “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Ingredient lists are not required for unpackaged foods, small packages, soft drinks in glass bottles with no label other than a crown seal and alcoholic beverages.

Canada: The following prepackaged foods do not have to carry a declaration of list of ingredients:

1. Products packaged from bulk on the retail premises (other than mixture of nuts);
2. Individual portions of food served by a restaurant or other commercial enterprise with meals or snacks;
3. Individual servings of food that are prepared by a commissary and sold by automatic vending machines

or mobile canteens;

4. Meat and meat by-products that are cooked on the retail;

5. Alcoholic beverages that promises are subject to compositional standards;

6. Vinegar that are subject to compositional standards.

China: If the maximum surface area of container is less than 10 cm² (except for flavors and food additives).

Hong Kong China: See appendix II.

(1) prepackaged food packed in a container the largest surface of which has an area of less than 10 cm²; (2) fresh fruit and fresh vegetables; (3) carbonated water, to which no ingredient other than carbon dioxide has been added and the description of which indicates that it has been carbonated; (4) vinegar which is derived by fermentation exclusively from a single basic product and to which no other ingredient has been added; (5) cheese, butter, fermented milk and fermented cream, to which no ingredient has been added other than: (i) lactic products, enzymes and micro-organism cultures essential to the manufacture of item; (ii) the salt needed for the manufacture of mature cheese; (iii) any food consisting of a single ingredient; (iv) flavoring.

Indonesia: The absence of a declaration of ingredients for certain foods: (cheese flavoring) essences, soft drinks in bottles and food in a package with a total surface area of less than 100 cm².

Malaysia: Claim of the absence of any food additives or nutrient supplement the addition of which is prohibited under the Food Regulation 1985.

New Zealand: Single ingredient foods, spirits and liquors.

Singapore: Declaration of ingredient list shall not apply to the following foods:

1. Sugar confectionery, chocolate and chocolate confectionery;
2. Bread which is loosely packed in the retailer's premises;
3. Intoxicating liquor and soft drinks.

Question 4-1. Please tick measurement system applicable on food labels:

Mass and Volume shall be marked in the unit of international system: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei. Mass and Volume shall be marked in the unit of Imperial system: Thailand. Mass and Volume may be marked in the unit of both international system and Imperial system: Hong Kong China, New Zealand. Mass and Volume may be marked in the unit of both international system and other system: the United States.

Details are as follows:

Canada: The net quantity must be declared in metric units. In addition to the required metric declaration, a net quantity declaration in non-metric units, e.g., Canadian units (previously named "Imperial") or U.S (American) units of measure may also be used provided it is not false or misleading to the consumer.

Indonesia: Mass: g, kg, mg (metric system) for solid food; volume: ml, l (Metric system) for liquid food; semi-solid or viscous food may be expressed by volume or mass.

Question 4-2. Do you require the declaration of drained weight, when the foods are mixture of the liquid and solid?

China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Hong Kong China, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, the United States: “No”; the two answers from the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Weight (calculated as drained weight) must be declared for canned shellfish, canned crustacean, meat packed in brine/vinegar solutions and frozen glazed fish. Drained weight is also required for fish packed in brine/vinegar and canned fish packed in water (tuna, sardines).

The United States: Only when the legend is not normally canned as with olives and mushrooms

Question 4-3. Do you permit the difference between the labeling value and the exact content value of the NW and drained weight? If yes, please describe the requirement on the permitted difference in your standards.

Australia, Canada, Korea, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Thailand: “No”; the two answers from the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”; Hong Kong China (from question 4-2 to question 4-6): “Not applicable”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Contents must be not less than quantity stated on label.
Only net weight is required.

Canada: For prepackaged foods, the actual contents of the packages in a lot must not be less, on average than the declared net quantity. In addition, only a limited

number of packages are allowed to exceed the prescribed tolerance set out in Schedule I of the Consumer, Packaging and Labeling Regulations.

China: e.g. canned food, $\pm 3\%$ of error is accepted in net weight.

Korea: In case where the labeling value is less than the exact content value, permitted limit ranges are prescribed by kind of food.

The Philippines: 75%.

Singapore: Should be the average value.

Chinese Taipei: Usually 10% of error is accepted.

Question 4-4. When the added water is an ineffective food ingredient do you require drained weight marking instead of net weight marking?

Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Chinese Taipei: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States: “No”; the two answers from the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”; Hong Kong China: “Not applicable”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: See response for Question 4-2.

Question 4-5. Please tick the marking approaches on net weight and drained weight on the compounded package and basic units inside:

Mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, and the exact value of the net weight and drained weight on the basic units separately.

Australia, China, Japan, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, the United States: “Not applicable ”; Korea: “Not specified”; the other Member

Economies no answer.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Net weight only.

Canada: If the “compounded package” is a prepackaged product sold as one unit, it must carry a net quantity declaration. If the “basic units” inside the “compounded package” are to be offered for sale as individual units, they must also be labeled with a net quantity declaration.

Mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, and the net weight and drained weight of the basic units either.

Malaysia: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, the United States: “Not applicable”; Korea: “Not specified”; the other Member Economies no answer; the Philippines: one answer is “Yes” and the other do not answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: If the compounded package is to be offered for sale as one basic unit.

Not mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, but mark the exact value of the net weight and drained weight on the basic units.

Indonesia, Japan, Singapore: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, the United States: “Not applicable”; Korea: “not specified”; the other Member Economies no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: If the compounded package is to be offered for sale as one basic unit.

Question 4-6. Do you accept no declaration of the net weight and drained weight in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Canada, Singapore: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”; Hong Kong China: Not applicable; Indonesia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: The following prepackaged foods are exempt from a declaration of net quantity:

1. A soft drink the container of which is re-used by a dealer as a soft drink container, permanently labeled with any information required by regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, and manufactured before March 1, 1974 or during a period of 12 months after March 1, 1974;
2. One-bite confections that are usually sold individually to consumers;
3. Fresh fruits or fresh vegetables that are packaged in a wrapper or confining band of less than 1/2 inch in width;
4. Raspberries or strawberries that are packaged in the field in containers having a capacity of 1.14 liters or less.

The following types of transactions are also exempt from a net quantity declaration:

1. Sales by automatic vending machines or mobile canteens, prepackaged individual servings of food that are prepared by a commissary;
2. Sales to a retailer by a manufacturer, processor, or producer of prepackaged “catch-weight” products (“catch-weight” product means a class of product that because of its nature cannot normally be portioned to a

predetermined quantity and is, as a result, usually sold in packages of varying quantity.);

4. Sales of prepackaged individual portions of food that are served by a restaurant or other commercial enterprise with meals or snacks.

Singapore: Declaration of net weight/drained weight shall not apply to sugar confectionery, chocolate and chocolate confectionery.

Question 5-1. Please tick those name and address are required on the labels: If you put more than one tick, please specify.

Manufacturer: Fifteen Member Economies require , Canada has not given a definite answer.

Packer: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”.

Wholesaler: Australia, Japan, New Zealand, The United States: “Yes”.

Importer: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “Yes”.

Exporter: Brunei Darussalam, New Zealand, the United States: “Yes”.

Distributor: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States: “Yes”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: At least one of the above must be provided.

Brunei Darussalam: In compliance with our requirements.

Canada: The label must include the identity and principal place of business of the person by or for whom the product

was manufactured or produced for resale. For meat products the following is required: the name and address of the registered establishment where the meat product was produced or labeled the person for whom the meat product was produced or labeled, preceded by words “prepared for”.

China: The label must contain the legally registered name and address of the manufacturer, packer, sub-packer, area distributor or general distributor.

Imported food must be marked with the country/area of origin, name and address of general distributor legally registered in China.

Hong Kong China: The total name or business name of the manufacturer or the packer, and the total address or particulars of the registered or chief office.

Indonesia: Article 30: the label shall at least contain information concerning name and address of the party which produces or imports the food into the territory of Indonesia.

New Zealand: Any of the above or agents of manufacturer, seller or packer or owner of manufacturer.

Singapore: Manufacturer: only for food of Singapore origin;

Packer: Only for food of Singapore origin;

Food of Singapore origin: the name and address of the manufacturer or packer;

Imported food: the name and address of the local importer or distributor.

Chinese Taipei: 1.Name and address of both manufacturer and importer is required for imported products;

2.The name and address of the contract manufacturer or third party importer may be labeled to replace those of the persons who contract others.

Thailand: Packers are considered as manufacturers.

Question 5-2. Do you accept no declaration of the information mentioned in 5-1 in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, China, Hong Kong China, the United States: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “No”; Indonesia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Not required for unpackaged food.

China: For imported food, the name and address of the original manufacturer can be exempted.

Hong Kong China: Same as Question 1-10.

The United States: When the relationship is not specified, it is assumed to be the manufacturer.

Question 6-1. Is there any stipulation that the origin country must be marked? If yes, please answer 6-2, 6-3.

Indonesia no answer; New Zealand: “No”; Japan and the Philippines: “Yes” and “No” in their two different answer sheets; the others all gave a positive answer.

Question 6-2. How to specify the origin country?

Australia: 1.A statement that identifies the country in which the foods as packed for sales;
2.If any of the ingredient of the food does not originate in the country where it is packed for retail, then a statement indicating the country of origin of

the ingredients or that the food contains imported ingredients is required.

Brunei Darussalam: Name of country.

Canada: *Food and Drug Regulations*:

6-1 A country of origin statement is required only for wine and for brandy wholly distilled in a country other than Canada.

6-2 The *Food and Drug Regulations* do not define “Country of origin”. For wines, “product of (naming of country) has been accepted as a clear indication of country of origin provided that at least 75% of the finished wine originates in the named country. This means that at least 75% of the grape juice is from grapes grown in the named country and must be fermented, processed, blended and finished in the named country.

6-3 No.

Honey Regulations:

6-1 Yes.

6-2 1. Where honey is imported into Canada, every container of prepackaged honey bears a label marked with the name of the country of origin preceded by the words “product of ”;

2. Where honey produced in Canada is graded under the Honey Regulations, the container shall be marked with the words “product of Canada ” or “Canadian Honey”;

3. Where imported honey is blended with Canadian honey, the container shall be marked with the words “A Blend of Canadian and (naming the foreign source or sources) Honey and Canadian Honey”, the sources being in descending order of their proportion;

4. Where imported honey is repacked in Canada, unblended with Canadian honey, the containers shall be marked with the name of the country of origin, preceded by the words “product of”.

6-2 No.

Fish Inspection Regulation

6-1 Yes. The name of the country of origin must be clearly identified on the label of any fish or fish product imported into Canada.

6-2 “Product of (naming the country of origin)” on any part of the label except that part applied to the bottom of the container.

6-3 The products in Canada may be no declaration of the origin country.

China: No definite stipulation.

Hong Kong China: See Appendix II schedule 3 of the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations.

Japan: Specify according to Agreement on Rules of Origin of WTO.

Korea: It shall be declared in the ingredient list.

Malaysia: The name of the country of origin of the food.

Mexico: “Made in...”, “Product of...”, “Manufactured in... ”, or other analogous phrases, in Spanish Language.

Singapore: Specify the name of the country of origin, e.g., Malaysia.

Chinese Taipei: Since the name and address of manufacturer shall be truthfully labeled for imported products, the country of origin is consequently included to avoid being misled.

Thailand: e.g. "product of ...", "product by...".

The United States: By name.

Question 6-3. Do your standards accept no declaration of the origin country in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, Hong Kong China, Korea, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan,

Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Some unpackaged foods are not required to have a declaration of the country of origin.

Hong Kong China: See appendix II.

Korea: It differs from the proportion of major ingredients.

New Zealand: Under the misleading statement, requirements of country of origin may be stated if it is misleading not to do so. However, no specific requirements.

Chinese Taipei: Domestic product is not required.

Question 7-1. Do your standards require lot identification on food labels? If yes, please answer 7-2, 7-3, 7-4.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines: "Yes"; China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “No”; two different answers from Japan: “Yes” and “No”; Indonesia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Some foods only.

New Zealand: Only for shellfish and canned foods.

Question 7-2. If yes, are the requirements of lot identification in your standards different from those of the CAC?

The United States: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Mexico New Zealand, The Philippines: “No”; Hong Kong China: “not applicable”; Indonesia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Singapore: It is not a requirement to have lot identification marked on the product label.

The United States: Only required for low-acid canned foods, acidified low acid foods and infant formula.

Question 7-3. Please tick the approach in which the lot identification is marked:

On the transportation package

China, the Philippines: “Yes”; Hong Kong China: “Not applicable”.

On the sales package

The Philippines, the United States: “Yes”; Hong Kong China: “Not applicable”.

Both of above:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines: “Yes”; Thailand: “None of above”.

Question 7-4. Is it permitted that in some cases the lot number may be absent on the labels? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, Thailand: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, the United States: “No”; Korea, New Zealand no answer.

Details are as follows:

Australia: An exemption is permitted if other labeling particulars sufficiently identify the premises and lot in question. There are also exemptions for certain ice cream products, certain soft drinks and waters and certain confectionery.

Thailand: Lot identification on the label is not required.

Question 8-1. Please tick the mandatory date marking required.

Date of manufacture and process:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "Yes".
Details are as follows:

New Zealand: Packed & shelf life.

Expiration date:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "Yes".
Details are as follows:

Malaysia: Only on 19 types of food groups.

New Zealand: "use by...".

The United States: Infant formula only.

Shelf-life:

Australia, China, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei: "Yes". Details are as follows:

New Zealand: "best before...".

If you put more than one tick, please specify.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Bread may be labeled with a "baked on" date. Expiration date may be a "use-by" date or a "best before" date. Depending on the shelf life, a date of

packing, "use-by" date or "best before" date is required. Where a date of packing is used then the minimum durable life must be declared with the shelf life exceeds 7 days.

Brunei Darussalam: In compliance with our requirements.

Canada: Appendix No.I attached, regarding mandatory requirements for durable life date, packing date, and expiration date.

China: The date of manufacture, expiration date/shelf life must be declared.

Korea: The date of manufacture and process is required for lunch boxes, sugars, alcohol (if not declared expiration date)

The Philippines: Applicable in some products only for mandatory compliance.

Chinese Taipei: 1. Either date of manufacture or expiration date is acceptable;
2. For the foods designated according to the law, both manufacturing date and shelf life shall be labeled. The equivalent description is also accepted.

Thailand: Mentioned in the ministerial notifications.

Question 8-2. Please tick the acceptable approaches of date marking.

1. "Use (Drink) best before...": Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: "Yes".
2. "Before... use (drink) best": China, Japan, Chinese Taipei, the United States: "Yes".
3. "Use (drink) by...": Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "Yes".
4. "Expiration date to...": Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan,

- Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “Yes”.
5. “Shelf life to...”: China, Japan, Mexico, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “Yes”.
 6. “Expiration date as ... months”: China, Japan, Thailand are “Yes”.
 7. “Shelf-life as ... months”: China, Japan: “Yes”.
 8. “Date of manufacture”: Brunei Darussalam, Korea, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”.

If you put more than one tick, please specify.

Details are as follows:

Australia: “Use-by” date or “best before” date may be used interchangeably.

Brunei Darussalam: “sell by the day, month and year”, “expiration date the day, month and year”, “use by the day, month and year”, “best before the day, month and year”.

China: any of above 7 Approaches can be used.

Hong Kong China: best before for shelf stable items,
used by for perishable items.

Korea: "Expiration date to...". “Expiration date” means sell-by date.

Singapore: any one form is acceptable.

Chinese Taipei: any one of the above Approaches is accepted.

Thailand: mentioned in the ministerial notification.

The United States: "Expiration date to...": Infant formula only

Question 8-3 The ways of date marking applied.

1. MM/DD/YY: the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, The United States: “Yes”.
2. DD/MM/YY: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore,

Chinese Taipei, Thailand: "Yes".

3. YY/MM/DD: Canada, China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei: "Yes".

Details are as follows:

Canada: The "best before" and "packaged on" dates must be declared with the year first (if the year is required for labeling) followed by the month and then the day.

Question 8-4. Do you accept no date marking of food products in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, the United States: "Yes"; Brunie, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: "No"; the two answers from the Philippines: "Yes" and "No".

Details are as follows:

Australia: Date marking is not required for: alcoholic beverages (other than wine in plastic packages), sausage, fruit and vegetable in transparent plastic packages, packaged sandwiches and bread for sale on the day of preparation, small packages, certain ice cream; certain soft drinks and food with aluminum package durable life of 2 years or longer.

Canada: Durable life information is required for prepackaged foods which have a durable life of less than 90 days, with the following exceptions: (1) prepackaged fresh fruits and vegetables; (2) prepackaged individual portions of food served by restaurants, airlines, etc., with meals or snacks; (3) prepackaged individual servings of food prepared by a commissary and sold in automatic vending machines or mobile canteens; (4) prepackaged donuts.

For those foods packaged at other than the retail premises, durable life information is in the form of a durable life date or “best before” date. For foods packaged at retail, a “packaged on” date along with durable life information is required.

“Durable life” is the period, starting on the day a food is packaged for retail sale, that the food will retain its normal wholesomeness, palatability and nutritional value, when it is stored under conditions appropriate for that product.

The durable life date means the date on which the durable life of the product ends and is intended to convey to consumers that if the product has been properly handled, the unopened product should be of high quality until the specified date. The durable life date is not a date after which the product is considered to be unsafe or inedible, nor is it a guarantee of freshness or quality.

Proper storage instructions must accompany the “best before” date if the product requires storage conditions that differ from normal room temperature.

For prepackaged fresh yeast, the provisions for durable life date and storage instructions do not apply if the date on which the product has lost its effectiveness is shown on the label in the following manner: “use by (year) (month) (day)”. Also, even though the durable life of live molluscs is less than 90 days, the “best before” date is not required. Instead, the date of harvesting must be indicated. A date of manufacture is required for bulk cheeses that are still ripening.

Expiration dates are required on the label of human milk substitutes, foods represented for use in very low energy diets, and formulated liquid diets.

“Expiration date” with respect to formulated liquid

diet and food represented for use in a very low energy diet means the date ending the period during which the product retains its nutritional value without any appreciable deterioration. With respect to human milk substitute, “expiration date ” means the date after which the manufacturer does not recommend that it be consumed, and up to which it maintains its microbiological and physical stability and the nutrient content declared on the label.

China: Only for those whose "shelf life" or “expiration date” is over 18 months.

Hong Kong China: Other marking ways:

1. In the case of expiration date not more than 3 months, the date may be expressed in terms of a day and a month, in that order;
2. In the case of expiration date more than 3 months, but less than 18 months, the date may be expressed in terms of a month and a year, in that order, if the date is preceded by the word “end” in English lettering and is followed immediately by the word “?” in Chinese character;
3. In the case of expiration date more than 18 months, the date may be expressed in terms of a month and a year, in that order. If the date is precede by the word “end” in English lettering and is followed immediately by the word “?” in Chinese character.

Korea: Ice cream, edible ice, chewing gum, sugar.

Malaysia: Date marking is required only for specified foods.

Mexico: The date marking requirement applies to food products

that should show the expiration date due to production specifications.

New Zealand: >90 days for products other than the frozen shellfish.

Singapore: Date marking of food only applies to those perishable food listed in the third Schedule of the Food Regulation.

The United States: Not required in any foods except infant formula.

Question 8-5. Do you accept no storage instructions in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States: “Yes”; Thailand: “No”; Japan, the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: If the shelf life is 90 days or longer, the storage instructions are not required.

Brunei Darussalam: non-perishable foods; non-high risk foods.

Canada: Storage instructions must accompany the “best before” date only if the product requires storage instructions that differ from natural room temperature.

China: Only if the maximum surface area of container is less than 10cm².

Hong Kong China: Prepackaged food packaged in a container, the largest surface of which has an area of less than 10cm².

Japan: In case of storage at room temperature, storage instructions are not necessary.

Korea: Not required except:

1. perishable products;

2. products needed cooking or heating;
3. refrigerated or frozen products.

Mexico: There are not specific dispositions in this matter.

New Zealand: When no specific instructions required.

Singapore: Storage instructions are required only when the validity of the date mark is dependent on the storage.

Chinese Taipei: The storage instruction is not mandatorily labeled except on frozen foods and refrigerated foods.

The United States: Guidelines only, not required by the guideline for foods that merely deteriorate in quality if not refrigerated.

Question 9-1. Do your labeling standards require instruction for use?

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, Japan, Mexico, Malaysia, the Philippines, the United States: “Yes”; Canada, China, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Only for some foods.

China: Only a recommendatory requirement.

Korea: But required for frozen products.

The Philippines: For some products.

Singapore: Except for infant formula.

The United States: Only for infant formula

Question 9-2. If yes, do you require the instruction for use together with illustrations?

Malaysia, Mexico, the United States: “Yes”; Australia, Canada,

Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand: “No”; the two answers from the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”; China, Singapore and Indonesia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Brunei Darussalam: Either.

Question 10-1. Do your labeling standards permit the use of irradiated foods or ingredients? If yes, please answer.

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Australia, Mexico, New Zealand: “No”; Japan, the Philippines: “Yes” and “No”.

Details are as follows:

Japan: Only potato.

Malaysia: With approval of the Director General of Ministry of Health.

New Zealand: Except by specific permission by Minister of Health is given ($>0.5\text{Gy}$).

Question 10-2. Do you have any regulations on the irradiated foods labeling? If yes, please specify.

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, “Yes”; Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei: “No”; Mexico, New Zealand no answer.

Details are as follows:

Brunei Darussalam: Regulation 40 on irradiated food.

Canada: Regulations for the labeling of irradiated foods require the identification of wholly irradiated foods with both a

written statement such as “irradiated” or “treated with irradiation” and the international irradiation symbol. When used as an ingredient in another food, an irradiated product that constitutes more than 10% of the final food must be identified in the list of ingredients as “irradiated”. Signs accompanying the bulk displays of irradiated foods are also required.

China: Irradiated food must be claimed as “irradiated foods” nearby the food name. Irradiated ingredients must be claimed in the ingredient list.

Hong Kong China: See Schedule 2 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation.

Korea: The labels of irradiated foods shall carry a statement indicating the treatment and the international food irradiation symbol.

Singapore: Irradiated food:

- 1.The importation or sale of food which has been exposed to ionizing radiation is prohibited except under a license issued specifically for that consignment of food in such form as the Director may require and subject to such purpose, conditions or restrictions as the Director may direct:

Provided that: (i) such ionizing radiation has been conducted in accordance with the Codex Recommended International Code of Practice for the Operation of Radiation Facilities Used for Treatment of Foods; (ii) such irradiated food meets the Codex General Standards for Irradiated Foods.

- 2.Such license shall expire when the quantity stated has been imported, or 6 months after the date of issue, whichever is earlier.

- 3.(i) there shall be written on the labels or attached to a package containing food that has been

processed by ionizing radiation, the following words, printed in letters of not less than 3mm height: “TREATED WITH IONIZING IRRADIATION”, “IRRADIATED (here insert the name of the food)”;

(ii) when an irradiated food is used as an ingredient in another food, it shall be so declared in the statement of ingredients;

(iii) when a single ingredient product is prepared from a raw material which has been irradiated, the label of the product shall contain a statement indicating the treatment.

Thailand: Declared “Irradiated Food”.

The United States: Label must have a logo and “ treated with (or by) radiation”

Question 10-3. Do your irradiated foods use the international irradiation mark?

Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Korea, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Hong Kong China, Japan, Singapore: “No”; China: “No definite stipulation”; Malaysia no answer.

Question 10-4. Do your labeling standards on the radiation resources align with those of international standards? If not, please specify the difference between your standards and the international standards.

Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong China, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Korea, the Philippines: “No”; China: “No definite stipulation”; Canada no answer and gave a comment as "it is not clear as to what is meant by radiation resources”.

Details are as follows:

Korea: Korean Labeling Standard has no specific regulation on it, however, Korean Food Code specifies radiation source only to the ^{60}Co .

Malaysia: To be harmonized.

The Philippines: Not applicable.

Chinese Taipei: The radiation indication is not mandatorily labeled.

Thailand: But in different color.

Question 10-5. Do your labeling standards permit no declaration of irradiated foods in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Canada, the United States: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand: “No”; Malaysia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: When an irradiated product is used as an ingredient in another food, the irradiated product does not have to be identified as such in the list of ingredients unless it constitutes 10% or more of the prepackaged food.

Chinese Taipei: The radiation indication is not mandatorily labeled.

The United States: When a minor ingredient has been irradiated.

Part 2 Collation of Answers on General Food Labeling

Question 1-1

Do you have laws, regulations and standards on food labeling? If yes, please provide the names and codes of the laws, regulations and standards mentioned above.

Australia	Yes		Food Standards Code, Weight and Measures Laws
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		The Emergency (Public Health)(Food) Order ,1998
Canada	Yes		Food and Drugs Act and Regulations; Consumer Packaging and Labeling Act and Regulations; Canada Agricultural Products Act; Meat Inspection Act and Regulations; Fish Inspection Act and Regulations
People's Republic of China	Yes		GB7718 General Standards For Food Labeling GB13432 Food Labeling For Special Nutrient Food GB10344 Labeling Standards For Alcoholic Beverages
Hong Kong ,China	Yes		Food and Drugs (composition and labeling) Regulations, Cap.132, Laws of Hong Kong
Indonesia	Yes		1. Act No.7 of 1996 on Food 2.Regulation of Minister of Republic Indonesia No.79 / Menkes /Per/ ? /78 on food Labeling and Advertising
Japan	Yes ¹		Food Sanitation Law (Law No.233); The Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forestry Products
Republic of Korea	Yes		Food Sanitation Act (No.5099)
Malaysia	Yes		Food Act 1983 And Food Regulation 1985 (Act 281)
Mexico	Yes		NOM-084-SECOFI-1994. Commercial Information and Sanitary Specification for Pre-packaged Products of Tuna and Bonita fish; NOM-051-SECOFI-1994. General Labeling Specifications for Pre-packaged Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages; General Law of Health
New Zealand	Yes		Food Regulations 1984 and Australian Food Standards Code(AFSC), as alternative standards under the joint Australia New Zealand food standards system
The Philippines	Yes ¹		Rules and Regulations Implementing RA 7394-The Consumer Act of The Philippines; Department of Agriculture Administrative Order No.9, Series of 1993; BFAD Administrative Order No.88-B, series of 1984; Rules and Regulations Governing the Labeling on Prepackaged Food Products
Singapore	Yes		Food Regulations
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Law Governing Food Sanitation and the Enforcement Rules
Thailand	Yes		Labeling, Notification of Ministry of Public Health No.68 (B.E.2525) and No.95 (B.E.25??)
the United States	Yes		21CFR 1.1—1.99, 101—101.105, 102, 105, 107 ,130- 169

1. Japan and The Philippines: Give two answers. To be mutually complementary when collected. Sometimes two

answers are not unanimous to the same question.

Question 1-2

Do you have English versions? If yes, are they available from Internet? If yes, the address is: <http://www>

	the English versions	Are they available from Internet? the address is: http://www			
Australia	Yes			No	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes			No	
Canada	Yes		Yes		cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/actsregs/listacts.html For Food and Drugs Act & Regulations: .hc-sc.gc.ca/datah.pb/datafood/english/main-e.htm .
People's Republic of China	Yes		Yes		http://www.cssn.net.cn
Hong Kong China	Yes		Yes		http://www.justice.gov.hk
Indonesia	Yes			No	
Japan	Yes			No	
Republic of Korea		No		No	
Malaysia	Yes			No	
Mexico		No	No answer		
New Zealand	Yes			No	
The Philippines	Yes			No	
Singapore	Yes			No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Yes		http://www.doh.gov.tw
Thailand		No	No answer		
the United States	Yes		Yes		http://www.fda.gov/

Question 1-3

Please tick the mandatory information required on your food labels:

1.Name of food; 2.Ingredient list; 3.Net contents/Drained weight; 4.Name and address of Manufacturer; 5.Country of origin; 6.Lot identification; 7.Date marking & Storage instruction; 8.Instruction for use

Australia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Brunei Darussalam	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Canada	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Ingredient list: some foods exempted; Country of origin, Lot identification, Date marking & Storage instruction: some foods only
People's Republic of China	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Hong Kong ,China	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 Date marking & Storage the products designated according to Food Sanitary Act shall indicate the storage instruction. Currently frozen food and refrigerated food are designated to provide storage instruction.
Indonesia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Lot identification: Product code; Date marking & Storage instruction: expire date and storage instruction if needed; Instruction for use if needed
Japan	1, 2, 3, 4, 7; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8
Republic of Korea	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 Instruction for use: but required for frozen products
Malaysia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 Date marking & Storage instruction: for 19 type of food groups
Mexico	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
New Zealand	1, 2, 3, 4, 7 Net contents/Drained weight: not “Drained weight”; Country of origin: only if misleading not to do so; Date marking & Storage instruction: only for food with shelf life < 90 days and frozen shellfish.
The Philippines	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Singapore	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 Name and address of Manufacturer: only for food of Singapore origin; Date marking & Storage instruction: 1.date marking only for perishable food listed in the 3rd Schedule of Food Regulations; 2.storage instruction required only when the validity of the date mark is dependent on storage.
Chinese Taipei	1, 2, 3, 4, 7 Date marking & Storage instruction: the products designated according to the law shall indicate the storage instruction. Currently frozen food and refrigerated food are designated to provide storage instruction.
Thailand	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 Date marking & Storage instruction: only date marking
the United States	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 low acid canned foods, acidified foods and infant formula are mandatory for lot identification; date marking , storage instruction and instruction for use are required only for infant formula.

Question 1-4

Are there any mandatory stipulations that require other information on your food labels? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Specific requirements for particular commodities for the protection of public health and safety, prevention of fraud and deception and to provide adequate information so that consumers can make informed choices
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		A description (in the case where a suitable common name is Not available) sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food
Canada	Yes		Percent alcohol by volume on alcoholic beverages; percent milk fat for some dairy products; the Meat Inspection Legend on all meat products from federally registered establishments; nutrient content information (i.e. energy value, protein, fat and carbohydrate content) on foods for special dietary use; declaration of the content of a specific nutrient(s) in support of a claim for this nutrient; grades on some fish, agricultural and meat products.
People's Republic of China	Yes		Quality grade; standard number of product; irradiated foods must be claimed as "irradiated food" nearby the food name; irradiated ingredients must be claimed in the ingredient list.
Hong Kong China	Yes		Preservatives in Food Regulations, Cap.132; Dried Milk Regulations, Cap.132; Coloring Matter in food Regulations, Cap.132.
Indonesia	Yes		Expire date, nutrition claim, registration number from ministry of health, irradiation food, food additives, sweetened condensed milk, infant formula
Japan	Yes	No	See appendix III.
Republic of Korea	Yes		1.business permission number; 2.quantitative labeling of ingredients for some occasions; 3.irradiated foods, etc.
Malaysia	Yes		A statement as to the presence of added alcohol, beef or pork or its derivatives, food additives. Bahasa Malaysia as the mandatory language for specific foods.
Mexico	Yes		expiration date; nutrimental information; nutrimental properties; Spanish language
New Zealand	Yes		various depending on type of food, e.g. alcoholic drinks must state % alcohol
The Philippines	Yes		I 1. Expiry date where applicable; 2. Whether the consumer product is semi-processed, fully processed, ready-to-cook, ready-to-eat, prepared food or plain mixture; II Health caution on infant formula, food supplement.
Singapore	Yes		1. When a food contains the synthetic color, tartrazine, it must be declared in one of the following ways: (i) tartrazine; (ii) color (102); - (FD&C yellow #5) or other equivalent terms. 2. The name and address of the local importer, distributor or agent for imported food.
Chinese Taipei	Yes		1. Additional labeling information is required on special dietary foods, e.g., infant formula; 2.Special warning for designated products is required, e.g., aspartame.
Thailand	Yes		1.Registration No. (only for specific-controlled foods); 2.Declaration of food additives: 2.1 "preservative", 2.2 food color e.g. "natural color" or "artificial color", 2.3 flavor e.g. "natural flavor", "nature identical flavor" or "artificial flavor", 2.4 enhance e.g. MSG, Ribotides
the United States	Yes		Nutrition information

Question 1-5

Are there any recommendatory requirements that suggest other information be on your food labels? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Code of practice on nutrient claims in food labels and advertisements
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Foods causing allergies and sensitivities: e.g. peanut, tree nuts, sesame seeds, milk, eggs, fish, crustaceans and shellfish, soy, wheat, and sulfites; hydrolyzed plant protein, starches, modified starches and lecithin. Details see appendix please.
People's Republic of China	Yes		Lot identification; instruction for use; the quantity of heat & nutrients.
Hong Kong China		No	
Indonesia			No answer
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		Specific labeling requirements for special purpose foods such as infant formula.
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes		1. Philippine Product Standard Mark – The label may contain the Mark if it is certified to have passed the consumer product standard prescribed by the concerned Department, in our case the Department of Agriculture (DA) through the National meat Inspection Commission (NMIC) 2. Caffeine warning : the sport beverages containing caffeine.
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Nutrition labeling
Thailand	Yes		Storage Instruction; Instruction for use; Warning
the United States		No	

Question 1-6

Is there any mandatory requirement about which language(s) should be used on your food labels? If yes, please list the language(s).

Australia	Yes		English
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Malay or English or translation into Malay or translation into English
Canada	Yes		For products offered for sale to consumers, all mandatory information must be shown in both English and French except the identity and principal place of business of the person by or for whom the food was manufactured or produced may appear in either English or French
People's Republic of China	Yes		Chinese
Hong Kong China	Yes		Chinese and English
Indonesia	Yes		Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian language)
Japan	Yes		Japanese only
Republic of Korea	Yes		Korean
Malaysia	Yes		Bahasa Malaysia (for food produces, prepared or packaged in Malaysia) Bahasa Malaysia or English (for imported food) may include translation in any other language
Mexico	Yes		Spanish language
New Zealand	Yes		English ,but other languages maybe used in addition
The Philippines	Yes		English and Pilipino.
Singapore	Yes		English
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Chinese
Thailand	Yes		Thai
the United States	Yes		English

Question 1-7

If the required language is used on the labels, do you permit other language(s) also be used?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		
People's Republic of China	Yes		The other languages must be corresponding closely to the Chinese characters.
Hong Kong China	Yes		So long as the label in the required language complies with all mandatory requirements.
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan	Yes	No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 1-8

If the required language is not used on the food labels, do you permit the use of the attached label or supplementary label in which the required language is used?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada			Permits overstickering of the original label to provide mandatory information in the required languages provided the over-sticker is applied in a permanent manner.
People's Republic of China			No definite stipulation.
Hong Kong China	Yes		
Indonesia		No	
Japan	Yes		
Republic of Korea	Yes		But in very limited cases (e.g.: imported foods, etc.)
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		On temporary basis
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Imported products may use sticker to provide the accurate labeling in Chinese if it is firmly attached before importation.
Thailand	Yes		
the United States		No	

Question 1-9

Are there any specific stipulations on food labels out of the religion consideration, Muslim, for example? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Presence of pork must be specifically state
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Source of origin of animal or alcohol content
Canada	Yes		When a food is optionally labeled with the word “Kosher” or any letters of the Hebrew alphabet or any other word, expression, depiction, sign, symbol, mark device or other representation that indicates or that is likely to create an impression that the food is kosher, this food must meet the requirements of the Kashruth applicable to it.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong China		No	
Indonesia	Yes		Halal food; food containing material of pig origin
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		A statement as to the presence of beef or pork or its derivatives or lard or contains added alcohol.
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 1-10

Are there any stipulations that permit the absence of food labels in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		In the case of unpacked food
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		1. food packed in front of purchaser; 2. food which is loosely packed in the retailers premises .
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	Only part of food label can be exempted.
Hong Kong China	Yes		-- prepackaged food with alcoholic strength > 1.2%; -- prepackaged food sold at a catering establishment for immediate consumption; -- individually wrapped confectionery products/preserved fruits for sale as single items. (Schedule 4 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation.)
Indonesia			No answer
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		Foods offered for sale by a person who has a license of instant manufacturing, processing and selling business and makes direct sales to consumer, if displayed to the purchaser with a display panel or other appropriate device bearing the information required to be stated on the label.
Malaysia	Yes		1. Any packaged of food requested by the purchaser and is weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser; 2. Any perishable cooked food ready for direct consumption which is packaged on retail premises in response to demand by a purchaser for a specified quantity of such food.
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		Food that is sold unpacked or in packages not capable of bearing a label.
The Philippines		No	
Singapore	Yes		1. Food weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the purchaser; 2. Food which is loosely packed in the retailers' premises.
Chinese Taipei	Yes		For those that are imported from overseas, and need change of packages, repackaging or processing otherwise domestically, the Chinese labeling may be completed prior to sale.
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 2-1

Do you have any stipulations that the food must use the special names? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Where the name of a food or food additive is prescribed then that name must be used , where a name is Not prescribed then a description which describes the true nature must be used
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Generally modified foods, organic foods, functional foods
Canada			The common name is mandatory information. “Common name” means the name in bold face type in the Food and Drug Regulations, the name prescribed by any other regulation, or if not printed or so prescribed, the name by which the product is commonly known.
People's Republic of China	Yes		The special name that shows the real property of food must be used. If one or more names have been given in the national or trade standards, one of them must be used.
Hong Kong China	Yes		Separated milk, skimmed and partly skimmed milk, condensed or evaporated skimmed and partly skimmed milk, reconstituted milk and cream, pasteurized and ultra heat treated cream, tenderized meat and irradiated food. (Schedule 2 to the Foods and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations)
Indonesia	Yes		1. Where a name of food product has been established in the Indonesian food codex, such name shall be used. 2. In the absence of any such name in the Indonesian food codex, a common name or usual name shall be used and shall be adequately information regarding the food 3. Other name can be used as long as they are Not misleading, and the accurate description is given
Japan	Yes	No	Each standard has the limited list of the special names.
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	Not clear.
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	Except some milk product e.g. flavored “skimmed milk”, or flavored "non-fat milk" or "ultra-pasteurized" milk.
The Philippines	Yes	No	BFAD A. O. No. 88-B, 3.1.1 specify: The name shall indicate the true nature of the food, normally be specified and not generic.
Singapore	Yes		Only for certain food items, e.g. artificial or imitation vinegar shall be named as ‘Imitation Vinegar’
Chinese Taipei	Yes	No	Foods shall use the names set by national standards. If no national standards are set, the names may be set by the manufacturer if it is relevant to the major ingredient contained therein.
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		

Question 2-2

If not, are common or usual names acceptable?

Australia	Yes		But not in place of a prescribed name.
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada			Same as Question 2-1.
People's Republic of China	Yes		When there is no prescribed name, common name or usual name that is not misleading or confusing to consumers can be used.
Hong Kong China	Yes		
Indonesia			No answer.
Japan	Yes		
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		If foods are not standardized

Question 2-3

Are fanciful names acceptable?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Fanciful names may be provided in addition to the required common name provided they are not false or misleading. Details see appendix please.
People's Republic of China	Yes		Fanciful names must be used together with the special name, common name or usual name.
Hong Kong China	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes		As long as they are not misleading.
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia		No	Not clear
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	Must be sufficient to indicate true nature of food.
The Philippines	Yes		May be used as brandname.
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes	No	Fanciful name may be used only to supplement the formal product name.
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		For un-standardized foods

Question 2-4

Do your standards require the physical feature of the foods as a part of the food names?

Australia	Yes		But not in all circumstance.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I
People's Republic of China		No	The corresponding word or phrase can be added before or behind the name.
Hong Kong China	Yes		
Indonesia		No	
Japan	Yes	No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	Not clear
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 2-5

Do you require specific letter type for food name labeling? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Name letter must be at least 3mm high although smaller type is permitted for small package (1.5mm).
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Printed letters should Not be less than 1.8mm in height.
Canada	Yes		Generally, the minimum type size of 1.6mm applies. For fish and fish products, if the products in the container has less than 900 g , a minimum type size for the common name is 3.2mm.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong China		No	
Indonesia	Yes		The type size of letters and numbers used shall Not be less than 0.75mm in height.
Japan	Yes		Limits of the letter point, etc.; Size 8 letter.
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		Non serif character can be used in the following cases: a) All capital letter; b) All lower case letter; c) Lowercase letter with an initial capital letter.
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore	Yes		In printed letters not less than 1.5mm in height.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		In bold type on the principal display panel in a size reasonably related to the most prominent printed matter on the PDP.

Question 2-6

Do you accept the attached labels for the statement of food names?

Australia			There were no labels attached to the questionnaire.
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		See response for Question 1-8.
People's Republic of China			No definite stipulation.
Hong Kong China	Yes		
Indonesia		No	
Japan	Yes		
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Not clear, need clarification.		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		Only for ornamental containers.

Question 2-7

Do you accept no declaration of the food names in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Unpacked food
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		The following foods do not require a common name: 1.fresh fruits or fresh vegetables that are prepackaged in such a way that they are visible and identifiable in the package. 2.fresh apples or pears packaged in such a way that the name of the variety of the product appears.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong China	Yes		Same as Question 1-10
Indonesia		No	
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		A radish pickle or tofu offered for sale in carrying containers
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore	Yes		It is not necessary to declare the name of food in the case of sugar confectionery, chocolate confectionery and bread which is loosely packed in the retailer's premises.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 2-8

To prevent consumers from being misled, do you have specific regulations on food names? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Names should not be false, misleading or deceptive.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		1. The special name that shows the real property of food must be used; 2. If one or more names have been given in the national or trade standards, one of them must be used; 3. If there are no prescribed names as mentioned above, the common name or usual name that is not misleading or confusing to consumers should be used; 4. If a "fanciful name" is used, it must be used together with one of the prescribed names as mentioned above.
Hong Kong China	Yes		Schedule 3 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations.
Indonesia	Yes		See appendix Article 3 paragraph 1: every label and advertisement concerning food which is sold must mention information concerning the food correctly and not misleading.
Japan	Yes		See appendix B Article 12: list of the descriptions which are prohibited on labeling.
Republic of Korea	Yes		1. A food name shall be the name reported to the competent authority; 2. Art.6 in the ministerial ordinance of Food Sanitation Act is clearly banned false and exaggerative labeling.
Malaysia	Yes		Particulars in labeling. Appropriate designation of food.
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		Food Regulation 1984 reg.13 Fair Trading Act
The Philippines	Yes		BFAD A.O. No. 88-B series of 1984 Section 3.1.1 – The name shall indicate the true nature of the food.
Singapore	Yes		The common name, or a description (in the case where a suitable common name is not available) sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food should be indicated on the label.
Chinese Taipei	Yes		1. The labeling shall not be false, exaggerated or inclined to mislead people into that they have medical efficacy (Art.19 of the Law); 2. Foods shall use the names set by national standards. If no National Standard is set, the name may be set by the manufacturer if it is relevant to the major ingredient contained therein (Art.11 of the Enforcement Rules).
Thailand	Yes		No specific explanation
the United States	Yes		The food must bear the name specified in the standard. If there is no standard it must bear the common or usual name of the food, an appropriate description name or a fanciful name when the nature of the food is obvious and the fanciful name commonly used.

Question 2-9

Except for the information mentioned above, do you have any other requirements on food names? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Names in labels must be legible; in color contrast; distinct; indelible; conspicuously visible to a consumer; in uniform style, size and type
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		As a general requirement, where a common name is Not prescribed by regulation, it should be appropriately descriptive and not false or misleading.
People's Republic of China	Yes		1. Food names must be labeled on the conspicuously visible area of food labels; 2. Food name & net weight must be labeled in the same visible area.
Hong Kong China		No	Schedule 3 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations.
Indonesia		No	
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		Requirements in using specific ingredient as a part of food names, etc.
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		Food Reg. 1984 Reg. 4
The Philippines	Yes	No	Correct and registered trade names or band names.
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 3-1

Do you require all the ingredients labeled?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		Some exceptions. See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong China	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan	Yes	No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes*		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

* Malaysia: Only for major ingredients

If you have any stipulations that accept no declaration of ingredients which is less than a certain percentage, please specify.

Australia			When an ingredient constitutes less than 250g/kg to a food, only the additives in the ingredient need be declared; if the ingredient is declared when the ingredient constitutes less than 100g/kg to a food, then only the name of the ingredients need be declared.
Brunei Darussalam			No answer.
Canada			See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		If the name of the composite ingredient has been given in the national or trade standards, and if the added volume is less than 25% of the food, the original ingredient need not be declared, but the food additives must be.
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Declaration of the ingredient and water is not necessary if it constitutes less than 5% by volume of the food.
Indonesia			No answer.
Japan			No answer.
Republic of Korea			Only five and more ingredients in descending order of weight shall be listed
Malaysia			No answer
Mexico			No answer
New Zealand			Compound ingredients: < 25% only food additives; < 10% no ingredients.
The Philippines			No answer
Singapore			No answer
Chinese Taipei			
Thailand			No answer
the United States			Incidental additives that are present in insignificant amounts and have no technical or functional effect in the food need be declared.

Question 3-2

Are all ingredients listed in descending order of ongoing weight at the time of manufacture?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		Some exception. See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan	Yes	No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 3-3

Do you require the declaration of the actual value of various ingredients?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada		No	See response for Question 3-2
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia		No	
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	Except few conditions
Malaysia		No	
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		
the United States		No	

Question 3-4

Except for the special names used, are class names of ingredients permitted?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	But class names of food additives are permitted.
Hong Kong, China	Yes		
Indonesia		No	
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea			Not specified
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes	No	
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes	No	It is permitted for certain specific classes of foods, e.g., "spices".
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 3-5

Is it required that the specific names of the pork, lard and beef fat be used?

Australia		No	But specific name for pork is required.
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		Except for “lard”, the name of the meat from which the fat is obtained must be included in the name of the ingredient. “Lard” by definition is the fat rendered from hogs.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan	Yes	No	
Republic of Korea			Not specified
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		Except beef
The Philippines		No	Only specific kind of meat
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 3-6

Do you require the declaration of the flavor?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan	Yes		
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 3-7

Do you require the declaration of the added water in process?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 3-8

Do you require the declaration of the additives?

	Do the declaration of the additives use the required class names?				Do you permit the use of the numbers to identify the food additives present?			
Australia	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes			No		Yes		
Canada	Yes			No	Food additives are generally required to be identified by specific common name, the class name and classes of ingredients. There are differences between Canada's and Codex requirements pertaining to the use of class names.		No	
People's Republic of China	Yes		Yes		Product names or class names can be used.	Yes		
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Yes				No	
Indonesia	Yes		Yes			Yes		
Japan	Yes		Yes				No	
Republic of Korea	Yes			No	Except few conditions		No	
Malaysia	Yes		Yes				No	
Mexico	Yes		Yes			Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		Yes			Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		Yes			Yes	No	
Singapore	Yes			No		Yes		
Chines Taipei	Yes		Yes	No	1.The class name may be used for some additives. 2.Both class name and specific name shall be labeled simultaneously for preservatives, antioxidants, and artificial sweeteners.		No	
Thailand	Yes		Yes				No	
the United States	Yes ¹			No			No	

1. the United States: Except for incidental additives.

Question 3-9

Do the declaration of the additives require the content value?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada		No	When a food additive is used as an ingredient in another food, a quantitative declaration of the content of the food additive is not required on the label of the food. However, when a substance or mixture of substances for use as a food additive is sold as such, the label requires a quantitative statement of the amount of each additive present or direction for use that, if followed, will produce a food that will not contain such additives in excess of the maximum levels of use prescribed by the regulations
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		
the United States		No	

Question 3-10

Do the specific names of additives in your standards align with those of the CAC?

If not, please specify.

Australia		No	Generally do alien, but there are some exceptions. See appendix.
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China	Yes		
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan	Yes		
Republic of Korea	Yes		Partially no
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States		No	Different names for the same additive occasionally occur.

Question 3-11

Do you require all the composite ingredients listed?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		Some exceptions. See response for Question 3-1.
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes		The major ingredients and secondary ingredients may be listed separately.
Thailand	Yes		Not on the labels.
the United States	Yes		

If yes, are the ingredients listed in descending order?

Australia	Yes		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China			No answer
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan			No answer
Republic of Korea			No answer
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico			No answer
New Zealand			
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

Question 3-12

Do your labeling standards permit no declaration of ingredient list in some cases?

If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Ingredient lists are not required for unpacked foods, small packages, soft drinks in glass bottles with no label other than a crown seal and alcoholic beverages.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		If the maximum surface area of container is less than 10 cm ² (except for spice & food additives), no declaration of ingredient list is permitted.
Hong Kong, China	Yes		See appendix II.
Indonesia	Yes		The absence of a declaration of ingredients for certain food (cheese flavoring) essences, soft drinks in bottles and food in a package with a total surface area of less than 100cm ²
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		Claim of the absence of any food additives or nutrient supplement the addition of which is prohibited under the Food Regulation 1985.
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		Single ingredient foods Spirits & liquor
The Philippines	Yes	No	No answer.
Singapore	Yes		Declaration of ingredient list shall not apply to the following food: 1. Sugar confectionery, chocolate and chocolate confectionery; 2. Bread which is loosely packed in the retailer's premises; 3. Intoxicating liquor and soft drinks.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 4-1

Please tick measurement system applicable on food labels:

	Mass:			Volume:		
	International System	Imperial System	Others	International System	Imperial System	Others
Australia	Yes			Yes		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes			Yes		
Canada	Yes ¹			Yes		
People's Republic of China	Yes			Yes		
Hong Kong, China	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Indonesia			g, kg, mg (metric system) for solid food			ml, l (metric system) for liquid food. By volume or mass, semi-solid or viscous food
Japan	Yes			Yes		
Republic of Korea	Yes			Yes		
Malaysia	Yes			Yes		
Mexico	Yes			Yes		
New Zealand	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
The Philippines	Yes			Yes		
Singapore	Yes			Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes			Yes		
Thailand		Yes			Yes	
the United States	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes

1. Canada: specific requirements see appendix I

Question 4-2

Do you require the declaration of drained weight, when the foods are mixture of the liquid and solid?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada		No	Weight (calculated as drained weight) must be declared for canned shellfish, canned crustacean, meat packed in brine/vinegar solutions and frozen glazed fish. Drained weight is also required for fish packed in brine / vinegar and canned fish packed in water (tuna, sardines).
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia	Yes		
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes	No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States		No	Only when the legend is not normally canned as with olives and mushrooms.

Question 4-3

Do you permit the difference between the labeling value and the exact content value of the NW and drained weight? If yes, please describe the requirements on the permitted difference in your standards.

Australia	Yes		Contents must be not less than quantity stated on label. Only net weight is required
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		e.g. canned food , $\pm 3\%$ of error is accepted in net weight.
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia		No	
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		In case where the labeling value is less than the exact content value, permitted limit ranges are prescribed by kind of food.
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes	No	75%
Singapore	Yes		Should be the average value.
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Usually 10% of error is accepted.
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 4-4

When the added water is an ineffective food ingredient, do you require drained weight marking instead of net weight marking?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada		No	See response for Question 4-2
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable		
Indonesia		No	
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes	No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 4-5

The marking approaches on net weight and drained weight on the compounded package and basic units inside:

	Mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, and the exact value of the net weight and drained weight on the basic units separately.	Mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, and the net weight and drained weight of the basic units either.	Not mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, but mark the exact value of the net weight and drained weight on the basic units.
Australia	Yes, net weight only		
Brunei Darussalam	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Canada	Yes, see appendix I.	If the “compounded package” is a prepackaged product sold as one unit.	If the “basic units” inside the “compounded package” are to be offered for sale as individual units.
People's Republic of China	Yes	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Indonesia			Yes
Japan	Yes		Yes
Republic of Korea	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Malaysia		Yes	
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand	No answer	No answer	No answer
The Philippines	No answer	No answer/Yes	No answer
Singapore			Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Question 4-6

Do you accept No declaration of the net weight and drained weight in some cases?

If yes, please specify.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable		
Indonesia			No answer
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore	Yes		Declaration of net weight /drained weight shall not apply to sugar confectionery, chocolate and chocolate confectionery.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

Question 5-1

Please tick those whose name and address are required on the labels.

	1.Manufacturer 2.Packer 3.wholesaler 4.Importer 5.Exporter 6.Distributor	If more than one option, please specify.
Australia	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	At least one of the above must be provided.
Brunei Darussalam	1, 2, 4, 5, 6	In compliance with our requirements.
Canada	No answer	The label must include the identity and principal place of business of the person by or for whom the product was manufactured or produced for resale. See appendix.
People's Republic of China	1, 2, 6	The label must include the legally registered name & address of the manufacturer, packer, sub-packer or distributor. Imported food should be marked with the country of origin, name and address of the area or general distributor legally registered in china.
Hong Kong, China	1, 2, 6	See appendix II, Schedule 3 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations.
Indonesia	1, 4	Article 30 : The label shall at least contain information concerning name and address of the party which produces or imports the food into the territory of Indonesia.
Japan	1, 3, 4; 1, 4, 6	No specific explanation.
Republic of Korea	1, 4, 6	No specific explanation.
Malaysia	1, 2, 4	No specific explanation.
Mexico	1,4	No specific explanation.
New Zealand	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	Any of the above or agents of manufacturer ,seller or packer or owner of the right of manufacturer
The Philippines	1, 2; 1, 4, 6	No specific explanation.
Singapore	1, 2, 4, 6	Manufacturer: only for food of Singapore origin; Packer: only for food of Singapore origin; The name and address of the manufacturer or packer in the case of food of Singapore origin; The name and address of the local importer or distributor for imported food.
Chinese Taipei	1, 4	1.Name and address of both manufacturer and importer is required for imported products. 2.The name and address of the contract manufacturer or third party importer may be labeled to replace those of the persons who contract others.
Thailand	1, 2	Packers are considered as manufacturers.
the United States	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	No specific explanation.

Question 5-2

Do you accept No declaration of the information mentioned in 5-1 in some cases?

If yes, please specify.

Australia			Not required for unpacked food
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada		No	
People's Republic of China	Yes		For imported food, name and address of original manufacturer can be exempted.
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Same as Question 1-10
Indonesia			No answer
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		When the relationship is not specified it/is assumed to be the manufacturer.

Question 6-1

Is there any stipulation that the origin country must be marked? If yes, please answer Question 6-2 and Question 6-3.

Australia	Yes	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	
Canada	Yes ¹	
People's Republic of China	Yes	
Hong Kong, China	Yes	
Indonesia ²		
Japan	Yes	No
Republic of Korea	Yes	
Malaysia	Yes	
Mexico	Yes	
New Zealand		No
The Philippines	Yes	No
Singapore	Yes	
Chinese Taipei	Yes	
Thailand	Yes	
the United States	Yes ³	

1. For some foods only

2. Not received answer from Question 6-1 to 10-5.

3. Required by Bureau of Customs.

Question 6-2***How to specify the origin country?***

Australia	1. A statement that identifies the country in which the foods as packed for sale; 2. If any of the ingredients of the food does not originate in the country where it is packed for retail, then a statement indicating the country of origin of the ingredients or that the food contains imported ingredient is required.
Brunei Darussalam	Name of country
Canada	See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Not stipulate clearly
Hong Kong, China	See appendix II.
Indonesia ¹	
Japan	Specify according to Agreement on Rules of Origin of WTO.
Republic of Korea	It shall be declared in the ingredient list.
Malaysia	The name of the original country of the food.
Mexico	“made in...”, “product of ...”, “manufactured in...”; or other analogous phrases. In Spanish language.
New Zealand	No answer
The Philippines	No answer
Singapore	Specify the name of the country of origin e.g. Malaysia.
Chinese Taipei	Since the name and address of manufacturer shall be truthfully labeled for imported products, the country of origin is consequently included to avoid being misled.
Thailand	e.g. “product by...” “product of...”
the United States	By name

1. Not received answer from Question 6-1 to 10-5.

Question 6-3

Do your standards accept No declaration of the origin country in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Some unpacked foods are not required to have a declaration of the country of origin.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China	Yes		See appendix II.
Indonesia ¹			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		It differs from the proportion of major ingredients.
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		Under the misleading statement, requirements country of origin may be stated if it is misleading not to do so. However, no specific requirements.
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Domestic product is not required
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	

1. Not received answer from Question 6-1 to 10-5.

Question 7-1

Do your standards require lot identification on food labels? If yes, please answer Question 7-2 and Question 7-3.

Australia	Yes	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	
Canada	Yes ¹	
People's Republic of China		No
Hong Kong, China		No
Indonesia	No answer	
Japan	Yes	No
Republic of Korea		No
Malaysia		No
Mexico	Yes	
New Zealand	Yes ²	
The Philippines	Yes	
Singapore		No
Chinese Taipei		No
Thailand		No
the United States		No

1. Some foods only. See appendix.

2. Only for shellfish and canned foods

Question 7-2

Are the requirements of lot identification in your standards different from those of the CAC, If yes, please specify.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada			See appendix
People's Republic of China			No answer
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			No answer
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea			No answer
Malaysia			No answer
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore			It is not a requirement to have lot identification marked on the product label.
Chinese Taipei			No answer
Thailand			No answer
the United States	Yes		Only required for low-acid canned foods, acidified low acid foods and infant formula.

Question 7-3

Please tick the approach in which the lot identification is marked.

	On the transportation package	On the sales package	Both of above
Australia			Yes
Brunei Darussalam			Yes
Canada	See appendix I.	See appendix I.	See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan			Yes
Republic of Korea	No answer	No answer	No answer
Malaysia			
Mexico			Yes
New Zealand	No answer	No answer	No answer
The Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore			
Chinese Taipei			
Thailand			None of above
the United States		Yes	

Question 7-4

Is it permitted that in some cases the lot number may be absent on the labels? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		An exemption is permitted if other labeling particulars sufficiently identify the premises and lot in question. There are also exemptions for certain ice cream products, certain sort drinks and waters and certain confectionery.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Not applicable		
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable		
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea			No answer
Malaysia			
Mexico		No	
New Zealand			No answer
The Philippines		No	
Singapore			
Chinese Taipei			
Thailand	Yes		Lot identification on the label is not required.
the United States		No	

Question 8-1

Please tick the mandatory date marking required.

	Date of manufacture and process	Expiration date	Shelf-life	If more than one option, please specify
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bread may be labeled with a 'baked on' date, expiration date may be a 'use-by' date or a 'best before' date. Depending on the shelf life, a date of packing, 'use-by' date or 'best before' date is required. Where a date of packing is used then the minimum durable life must be declared when the shelf life exceeds 7 days.
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes		In compliance with our requirements
Canada				See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes	Yes	Yes	The date of the manufacturer, expiration date/shelf-life must be declared.
Hong Kong, China		Yes		
Indonesia				
Japan		Yes	Yes	No specific explanation.
Republic of Korea	Yes ¹	Yes		
Malaysia		Yes ²		
Mexico		Yes	Yes	No specific explanation.
New Zealand	Yes ³	Yes ⁴	Yes ⁵	No specific explanation.
The Philippines	Yes	Yes		Applicable in some products only for mandatory compliance
Singapore		Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	1) Either date of manufacture or expiration date is acceptable. 2) For the foods designated according to the law, both manufacturing date and shelf life shall be labeled. The equivalent description is also accepted.
Thailand	Yes	Yes		Mentioned in the Ministerial Notifications
the United States		Yes ⁶		Infant formula only

1. Required for lunch boxes, sugars, alcohol (if not declared expiration date)

2. Only on 19 types of food group.

3. Packed on + shelf life

4. Use by

5. Best before

6. Infant formula only

Question 8-2

Please tick the acceptable approaches of date making.

	1. Use (Drink) best before... 2. Before...used (drunk) best... 3. Used (drunk) by... 4. Expiration date to... 5. Shelf-life to... 6. Expiration date as ... months 7. Shelf-life as ... months 8. Date of manufacture	If you put more than one tick, please specify.
Australia	1, 3,	'used-by' date or 'best before' date may be used interchangeably
Brunei Darussalam	1, 3, 4,8	--"sell by the day, month and year " --"expiration date the day, month and year " --"use by the day, month and year". --"best before the day, month ,year".
Canada	No specification	Same as Question 8-1
People's Republic of China	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	Any of above 7 approaches can be used
Hong Kong, China	1, 3	Best before for shelf stable items Use by for perishable items
Indonesia		
Japan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 1, 2, 3	No specification
Republic of Korea	4 ¹ , 8	
Malaysia	3	
Mexico	4, 5	No specification
New Zealand	1, 2, 8 See answer of question 8-1	No specification
The Philippines ²	4, 8; 1, 3	No specification
Singapore	1, 3, 4	Any form is acceptable.
Chinese Taipei	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	Any one of the above forms is acceptable.
Thailand	1, 3, 6, 8	The same as Question 8-1
the United States	2, 3, 4 ³ , 5	

1. " expiration date to... ", "expiration date" means sell-by date

2. Two different responses. Another is: '1, 3'

3. Infant formula only

Question 8-3

Please tick the ways of date marking applied.

	MM/DD/YY	DD/MM/YY	YY/MM/DD	Others
Australia		Yes		
Brunei Darussalam		Yes		
Canada			Yes	The “best before” and “packaged on” dates must be declared with the year first (if the year is required for labeling), followed by the month and then the day.
People's Republic of China			Yes	
Hong Kong, China ¹		Yes		
Indonesia				
Japan			Yes	
Republic of Korea			Yes	
Malaysia		Yes		
Mexico		Yes		
New Zealand	Not specified.			
The Philippines ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Singapore		Yes		
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Thailand		Yes		
the United States	Yes			

1. other marking ways:

- a. in the case of expiration date not more than 3 months, the date may be expressed in terms of a day and a month, in that order;*
- b. in the case of expiration date more than 3 months, but less than 18 months, the date may be expressed in terms of a month and a year, in that order, if the date is preceded by the word “end” in English lettering and is followed immediately by the word “?” in Chinese character;*
- c. in the case of expiration date more than 18 months, the date may be expressed in terms of a month and a year, in that order. If the date is precede by the word “end” in English lettering and is followed immediately by the word “?” in Chinese character.*

2. Two different responses.

Question 8-4

Do you accept no date marking of food products in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Date marking is Not required for: alcoholic beverages (other than wine in plastic packages), sausage fruit and vegetable in plastic packages, packed sandwiches and bread for sale on the day of preparation; small packages; certain ice cream; certain soft drinks and food with aluminum package of durable of 2 years or longer.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See Question 8-1
People's Republic of China	Yes		Only for those whose "Shelf life" or "expiration date" is over 18 months.
Hong Kong, China	Yes		See 4 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulation
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		Ice cream, edible ice, chewing gum, sugar
Malaysia	Yes		Date marking is required only for specified food
Mexico	Yes		The date marking requirement apply to food products that should show the expiration date due to production specifications.
New Zealand	Yes		>90 days for product other than the frozen shellfish
The Philippines	Yes	No	
Singapore	Yes		Date marking of food only applies to those perishable food listed in the 3rd Schedule of the Food Regulations.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		Not required in any foods except infant formula.

Question 8-5

Do you accept no storage instructions in some cases? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		If the shelf life is 90 days or longer then storage instructions are not required.
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Non-perishable foods, non-high risk foods
Canada	Yes		Storage instructions must accompany the “best before” date only if the product requires storage instruction that differ from natural room temperature.
People's Republic of China	Yes		Only if the maximum surface area of container is less than 10cm ²
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Pre-packaged food packed in a container the largest surface of which has on area no more than 10cm ² .
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes	No	Storage instructions are not required in case of room temperature.
Republic of Korea	Yes		Not required except; 1) perishable products; 2) products needed cooking or heating; 3) refrigerated or frozen products .
Malaysia	Yes		No specification
Mexico			There not specific dispositions in this matter.
New Zealand	Yes		When no specific instructions required.
The Philippines*	Yes	No	For shelf stable food products such as canned products
Singapore	Yes		Storage instructions are required only when the validity of the date mark is dependent on the storage.
Chinese Taipei	Yes		The storage instruction is not mandatorily labeled except on frozen foods and refrigerated foods.
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		Guidelines only, not required by the guideline for foods that merely deteriorate in qualify if not refrigerated.

* received two answers, but not identical.

Question 9-1

Do your labeling standards require instructions for use?

Australia	Yes ¹	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	
Canada		No
People's Republic of China		No ²
Hong Kong, China	Yes	
Indonesia		
Japan	Yes	
Republic of Korea		No ³
Malaysia	Yes	
Mexico	Yes	
New Zealand		No
The Philippines	Yes ⁴	
Singapore		No ⁵
Chinese Taipei		No
Thailand		No
the United States	Yes ⁶	

1. *But only for some foods.*
2. *Only a recommendatory requirement.*
3. *But required for frozen products.*
4. *For some products.*
5. *Except for infant formula.*
6. *only for infant formula.*

Question 9-2

If yes, do you require the instructions for use together with illustrations?

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam			Either
Canada		No	
People's Republic of China			
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia	Yes		
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines	Yes	No	
Singapore			
Chinese Taipei			
Thailand			
the United States	Yes		

An additional mandatory labeling information on food labels which was required by the CAC's "General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods".

Question 10-1

Do your labeling standards permit the use of irradiated foods or ingredients? If yes, please answer Question 10-2.

Australia		No
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	
Canada	Yes	
People's Republic of China	Yes	
Hong Kong, China	Yes	
Indonesia		
Japan	Yes ¹	No
Republic of Korea	Yes	
Malaysia	Yes ²	
Mexico		No
New Zealand		No ³
The Philippines	Yes	No
Singapore	Yes	
Chinese Taipei	Yes	
Thailand	Yes	
the United States	Yes	

1. Only potato.

2. With approval of the Director General of Ministry of Health

3. Except by specific permission by Minister of Health is given (> 0.5Gy)

Question 10-2

Do you have any regulations on the irradiated foods labeling? If yes, please specify the regulations.

Australia			
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		Regulation 40 on irradiated food.
Canada	Yes		See appendix I.
People's Republic of China	Yes		Irradiated food must be claimed as "irradiated food" nearby the food name, irradiated ingredients must be claimed in ingredients list.
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Please refer to Schedule 2 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations.
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		The labels of irradiated foods shall carry a statement indicating the treatment and the international food irradiation symbol.
Malaysia		No	
Mexico			
New Zealand			
The Philippines		No	
Singapore	Yes		See appendix VI.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		Declared "Irradiated Food"
the United States	Yes		Label must have a logo and " treated with (or by) irradiation"

Question 10-3

Do your irradiated foods use the international irradiation mark?

Australia		
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	
Canada	Yes	
People's Republic of China	Not stipulate clearly	
Hong Kong, China		No
Indonesia		
Japan		No
Republic of Korea	Yes	
Malaysia		No answer
Mexico		
New Zealand		
The Philippines	Yes ¹	
Singapore		No
Chinese Taipei	Yes	
Thailand	Yes	
the United States	Yes	

1. Another answer is "not applicable".

Question 10-4

Do your labeling standards on the radiation resources align with those of international standards? If not, please specify the difference.

Australia			
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		
Canada			It is not clear as to what is meant by “radiation resources”.
People's Republic of China	Not stipulate clearly.		
Hong Kong, China	Yes		
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		
Republic of Korea		No	Korean labeling standard has no specific regulation on it, however, Korean Food Code specifies radiation source only to the ⁶⁰ Co.
Malaysia	Yes ¹		
Mexico			
New Zealand			
The Philippines		No	There are no local stand+ards.
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei			The radiation indication is not mandatory labeled.
Thailand	Yes		But in different color.
the United States	Yes		

1. To be harmonized.

Question 10-5

Do your labeling standards permit no declaration of irradiated foods in some cases?

If yes, please specify.

Australia			
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		When an irradiated product is used as an ingredient in another food, the irradiated product does not have to be identified as such in the list of ingredients unless it constitutes 10% or more of the prepackaged food.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China		No	
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia			No answer
Mexico			
New Zealand			
The Philippines		No	Not applicable
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei			The irradiation indication is not mandatory labeled.
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		When a minor ingredient has been irradiated.

Part 3 Summary of Answers on Nutrition Labeling

We have received the concrete answers to this questionnaire from fourteen Member Economies. Indonesia didn't answer. Hong Kong China only specified Question 1-1 and the other answers from Hong Kong China are "not applicable". So the answers from Indonesia and Hong Kong China (except Question 1-1) were not summed.

Question 1-1. Do you have any laws, regulations and standards on nutrition labeling?

Thirteen Member Economies all gave a positive answer for this question, among them eleven Member Economies make a concrete introduction of the specific name of the applicable laws, regulations and standards. Brunei Darussalam and New Zealand made a positive answer, but no explanation. The Philippines gave a negative answer.

Details are as follows:

Australia: Food Standards Code.

Canada: Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling

China: GB13432 Food Labeling for Special Nutrient Food and other administrative provisions.

Hong Kong ,China: Nutrition labeling is not mandatory, but we encourage manufacturers to provide nutrition labels voluntarily on the basis that the information truthful and not misleading.

Japan: Nutrition Improvement Law (Law No. 248).

Korea: Food Sanitation Act.

Malaysia: Food Regulation 1985.

Mexico: NOM-051-SECOFI-1994.

General Labeling Specifications for Pre-packaged Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages, General laws of Health.

Singapore: Food Regulations.

Chinese Taipei: *Law Governing Food Sanitation*; the Nutrition Labeling Guideline on Packaged Food Products.

Thailand: Notification No. 182 (B.E. 2541).

The United States: 21 CFR 101.9-101.69.

Do you have English versions?

Eleven Member Economies made a positive answer: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Hong Kong China, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, the United States; there is the English summary in Japan; the answer from Chinese Taipei: "the Nutrition Labeling Guideline on Packaged Food Products" is being translated; Korea, Mexico, Thailand: "No"; the Philippines no answer.

Have you been put into Internet? If yes, please write down the address.

The names and addresses of Member Economies from Internet which was drawn from the answers:

Canada: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca> (Health Canada's web site Food and Drug Regulations)

<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca> (Canadian Food Inspection Agency web site-Guide to Food Labeling and advertising)

China: <http://www.cssn.net.cn>.

Hong Kong China: <http://www.justice.gov.hk>

Chinese Taipei: <http://www.don.gov.tw>

The United States: <http://www.fda.gov>

Question 1-2. Please list the catalogues to which the laws, regulations and standards mentioned above are applicable.

China, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei make concrete answers: Brunei Darussalam: “not applicable”. The other Member Economies no answer.

Details are as follows:

China: infant and children food, nutrition enriched food, nutrients adjusted food (e.g., low- sugar food, low-sodium (Na) food, low cereal protein food).

Malaysia: nutrition claims: only for infant formula, canned food for infants and children, low energy food and formula dietary food.

Mexico: prepackaged food and non-alcoholic beverage.

New Zealand: Food Regulations 1984.

Singapore: please be more explicit in this question.

Chinese Taipei: Law Governing Food Sanitation (Chinese and English versions);

The Nutrition Labeling Guideline on packaged Food products (Chinese version).

Question 2-1. Do you have the below items required in the nutrition content claims?

The questionnaire made an investigation on whether twenty-nine nutrient components included protein, total fat, unsaturated fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, total carbohydrate, starch, sugar, glycol, dietary fiber, mineral, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, iodine, copper, vitamin, vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin C, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, pantothenic acid, vitamin B6, folic acid, vitamin B12, etc.

Most Member Economies require that seven components shall be

marked in the nutrition content claims: protein, total fat, total carbohydrate, sodium, sugar, dietary fiber, and vitamin A.

Some Member Economies also require to mark the other nutrition components: unsaturated fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, iron, starch, mineral, calcium, potassium, magnesium, zinc, iodine, copper, vitamin, vitamin D, vitamin C, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, pantothenic acid, vitamin B6, folic acid, vitamin B12, etc.

Glycol is not required in the nutrient claims for any Member Economies.

Details on marking other nutrients are as follows:

Australia: if a claim is made about a specific nutrient, including those above, then this nutrient declaration must be included in the nutrition information panel.

Brunei Darussalam: depending on food items.

Japan: energy; mandatory nutrition labeling requirements for processed foods.

Mexico: phosphorus.

New Zealand: energy and name and quantity of any other nutrient claimed.

Singapore: energy value and the amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition claim is made.

Other requirements for nutrient claims:

Canada: A general requirement for all claims is a declaration of the particular nutrient claims and in the case of sodium, potassium, cholesterol and fatty acid claims, declaration of additional nutrients. See appendix section 6.1.4 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.

Japan: energy; mandatory nutrition labeling requirements for processed foods.

Question 2-2. The approaches by which the nutrient content is shown.

The labeling approaches of five kinds of nutrients, which are protein, total fat, total carbohydrate, mineral and vitamin, have been investigated. Malaysia does not answer. Details are as follows:

Protein:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: "g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving".

Canada and the United States especially point the labeling approaches of protein: only as "g/serving".

Supplementary specification from Japan: if use "per serving", the marking way should be accordance with the stipulation of "per serving".

Total fat:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving".

Canada and the United States especially point the labeling approaches of total fat: only as "g/serving".

Total carbohydrate:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "g/100g or g/100ml, g/serving".

Canada especially point the labeling approaches of total fat: only

as "g/serving".

Mineral:

Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: "mg/100g or mg/100ml, mg/serving".

Some Member Economies: "Reference amount/percent of serving", "reference amount/percent of 100g", " μ g/100g, μ g/100ml, μ g/serving", "Reference amount/percent of 100ml", "g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving".

Vitamin:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: "mg/100g, mg/100ml, mg/serving", among them Japan especially pointed this approaches only for VB1, B2, C and Niacin.

Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, the United States: "Reference amount/percent of serving".

Some Member Economies: respectively permit the approaches of "Reference amount/percent of 100g", " μ g/100g, μ g/100ml, μ g/serving", "Reference amount/percent of 100ml", "IU/serving", "IU/100g", "IU/100ml".

No Member Economies permit the approaches of "N/100g", "N/100ml", "N/serving".

Other expression:

Australia: for vitamins and minerals, the proportion of the recommended daily intake contributed by one serving of the food must also be declared.

Canada: mineral nutrients and vitamins are declared as a percent of recommended daily intake per serving

Question 2-3. The provision on the order in which minerals are listed on the nutrition labels.

Canada, Japan, Thailand, the United States: "Yes"; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: "No"; Malaysia no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: order of presentation of nutrients is controlled by guideline. See appendix I.

Japan: see Appendix III "Nutrition Labeling Standards".

Thailand: calcium, iron, others.

The United States: vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, iron, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, glucose, riboflavin, Nicotin Vitamin B6, folic acid, Vitamin B12, Biotin, Pantothenic Acid, Phosphorous, Iodine, Magnesium, Zinc, Selenium, Copper, Manganese, Chromium, Molybdenum, Chloride, etc.

Question 2-4. The provision on the order in which vitamins are listed on the nutrition label.

Canada, Japan, Thailand, the United States: "Yes"; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei: "No".

Details are as follows:

Canada: order of presentation of nutrients is controlled by guideline. See appendix I.

Japan: see Appendix III "Nutrition Labeling Standards".

Thailand: vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin B12, others.

The United States: vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, iron, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, glucose, riboflavin, Niacin Vitamin B6, folic acid, Vitamin B12, Biotin, Pantothenic Acid, Phosphorous, Iodine, Magnesium, Zinc, Selenium, Copper, Manganese, Chromium, Molybdenum, Chloride, etc.

Question 2-5. The provision on the order in which other nutrients such as protein, fat, etc., are listed on the nutrition label.

Australia, Canada, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: "Yes"; Brunei Darussalam, China, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore: "No"; Mexico and the United States no answer.

Details are as follows:

Australia: energy, protein, fat, total carbohydrate (sugars), any other nutrient, sodium, potassium.

Canada: order of presentation of nutrients is controlled by guideline. See appendix I.

Japan: see Appendix III "Nutrition Labeling Standards".

Chinese Taipei: 1. "Nutrition Labeling" be headed;

2. energy;

3. protein, fat, carbohydrate, sodium;

4. any other nutrients for which a nutrition claim are made;

5. any other nutrients to be declared.

Thailand: total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, protein, total carbohydrate, fiber, sugar, sodium.

Question 3-1. The expression which declare the level of nutrients amount. “...good resource”, “ high... ” “ rich in...”, “low...”, “no...”.

For all expressions mentioned above, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”; the other Member Economies permit that part of the above-mentioned expressions be used to declare the level of nutrients amount. China no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: under specified conditions except for dietary fibre where “source”, “high” and “very high” are permitted but not “good source” and “excellent source”.

Japan: see appendix III.

Question 3-2. The expression which declare the comparison of the nutrients amount. “reduced”, “lower”, “less”, “enriched”, “more”.

Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; the other Member Economies permit that part of the above-mentioned expressions be used to declare the level of nutrients amount, China no answer.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Under specified conditions. For vitamins and minerals only; Usually “enriched” is permitted to describe foods to which vitamins or mineral nutrients have been added in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Food and Drug Regulations.

Question 3-3. Nutrition function claims for nutrients.

Canada, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the United States: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Canada permits biological role claims for nutrients. See Section 7.5 CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.

Korea: not permitted, except foods for special dietary uses or health foods.

The Philippines: shall be presented in such a manner not leading to a therapeutic claim.

Singapore: the claim should not refer directly or indirectly to the prevention, alleviation or curing of any disease or condition affecting the human body. The claim should be limited to be generally recognized functions of the nutrient which is a factor in or aids in maintaining health and normal growth and development.

Chinese Taipei: the nutrition labeling is required if nutrition function is claimed.

Thailand: must be allowed by Thai FDA on a case by case basis.

Question 3-4. Health claims for nutrients.

Japan, the United States: “Yes”; the other Member Economies gave negative answers.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Canada is currently reviewing nutraceuticals/ functional foods and health claims for food products. For more information visit the Health Canada web site.

Japan: see appendix III-“The attached paper”.

The United States: Calcium and osteoporosis, dietary liquids and cancer,

sodium and hypertension, saturated fat and cholesterol and heart disease, fiber and cancer.

Question 4-1. Do you have any stipulations of the amount per serving?

Canada, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Australia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Chinese Taipei: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Canada: Canada has guideline requirements for “serving sizes”. See appendix 5.1, 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 of CFIA Guide.

Mexico: the declaration of energy, proteins, carbohydrates (hydrates of carbon) and total fat (lipids) amount that contained in the food must be expressed for each 100g or for serving or for packing (if this one contained only one serving); the nutrient declaration of vitamins and minerals must be expressed in metric units or in Recommended Daily Allowances percentages (RDA) for each 100g or for serving or for packing (if this one contained only one serving); for those cases, it must be used the following steady recommended table for Mexican people: protein (g)=75, vitamin A (μg)=1000, vitamin E (mg)=10, vitamin B1(mg)=1.5, vitamin B2 (mg)=1.7, vitamin B6 (mg)=2, niacin (mg)=20, folic acid (μg)=200; vitamin B12 (μg)=2, vitamin C (mg)=60, calcium (mg)=800, phosphorus (mg)=800, iron (mg)=15, magnesium (mg)=350, zinc (mg)=15, iodine(μg)=150.

New Zealand: guide only not to be misleading.

The Philippines: recommended daily allowance.

Singapore: applicable only if the nutrients are declared on a per serving basis.

The United States: “high” level.

Question 4-2. Is the provision on the amount per serving mandatory or recommendatory?

Mexico, Thailand, the United States: "Mandatory"; Australia, China: "not applicable"; Japan: " no answer"; the other Member Economies: "Recommendatory".

Canada: Guideline requirements as stated above except for a single serving container. The serving size of a single serving container is required by regulation to be equal to the net quantity as shown on the container. See appendix section 6.2.6.3 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.

Question 5-1. Do you have any regulations of nutrition reference amount?

Australia, Canada, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "Yes"; Brunei Darussalam, China, Japan, Malaysia: "No".

Details are as follows:

New Zealand: Australia Recommended Daily Intake (RDI).

If yes, is the nutrition reference amount the same with the NVRS of the CAC? If not, please specify.

Mexico, the Philippines: "Yes"; Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "No"; the other Member Economies no answer.

Details are as follows:

Australia: vitamin A=750µg, vitamin D=10µg, vitamin C=40mg, vitamin B1=1.1mg, vitamin B2=1.7mg, pantothenic acid=10mg, vitamin B6=1.6mg, vitamin B12=2.0µg, magnesium=320mg, iron=12mg, zinc=12mg.

Canada: See attached section 6.2.6.3 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and

Advertising.

Korea: based on Korean recommended daily allowance for men aged 20-29, except for particular age groups.

New Zealand: NRVs not yet finished.

Singapore: vitamin A=750 μ g, vitamin D=2.5 μ g, vitamin C=30mg, vitamin B1=1.0mg, pantothenic acid=1.5mg, vitamin B6=2.0mg, calcium=500mg, iron=10mg, iodine=100 μ g, phosphorus=800mg.

Chinese Taipei: energy=2000kcal, protein=60g, fat=50g, carbohydrate =320g, sodium=2400mg, others: being developed.

Thailand: see appendix IV.

Question 5-2. Do you have any rules for rounding off of numerical values? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: “Yes”; Brunei Darussalam, China, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore: “No”.

Details are as follows:

Australia: values should not be more than three significant figures.

Canada: See attached section 5.2 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.

Japan: see Appendix III.

Chinese Taipei: 1. preservative, energy, protein, fat, and sodium should be declared in whole number or to a maximum of one decimal place;
2. other nutrients should be declared to an accuracy of not greater than three significant figures.

Thailand: same as those of the United States.

The United States: Nearest 2% increment up to and including 10% level;

Nearest 5% increment above 10% and up to and including 50% (*) level and the nearest 10% increment above 10% level.

*Note by the researcher of the project: This may be 50% by the published data from USA.

Question 5-3. Please specify the methods of the nutrients verification.

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States list the methods of verification; Malaysia no answer; New Zealand: “not applicable”; the other Member Economies’ answers are not definite .

Details are as follows:

Australia: 1. manufacturers analysis;

2. calculation from actual or average quantities of nutrients in the ingredient;

3. calculation from generally accepted data.

Brunei Darussalam: Codex method and AOAC.

Canada: For definitions/calculation of nutrients, see section 6.4 of CFIA Guide Pages 66-78. AOAC Methods.

China: not stipulate clearly.

Japan: not available in English.

Korea: official methods published in Korean Food Code.

Mexico: seeing that the main objective of this technical regulation is commercial information, the verification is focused on the label through a visual method.

New Zealand: not applicable.

The Philippines: AOAC & USP.

Singapore: official methods specified by the Department of Scientific Services, Ministry of Health.

Chinese Taipei: being developed.

Thailand: by analysis.

The United States: AOAC and others.

Question 5-4. Do you have stipulations on the differences allowed between the Nutrient content claimed and the actual content? If yes, please specify.

Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand: "Yes"; Brunei Darussalam, P.R.China, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States: "No".

Details are as follows:

Australia: the difference should not be so different from the content claimed that it would be regarded as false, misleading or deceptive.

Canada: See section 6.3 "Compliance for Nutrient Content Declarations and Claims"- CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising, pages VI-61 to VI-65.

Japan: see Appendix III

New Zealand: $\pm 20\%$ for energy, carbohydrate, starch, dietary fiber;
 $\pm 10\%$ for the other nutrients except vitamin and minerals.

Chinese Taipei: being developed.

The United States: not if added.

Part 4 Collation of Answers on Nutrition Labeling

Question 1-1

Do you have any laws, regulations and standards on nutrition labeling? If yes, please answer: names and Code numbers of the laws, regulations and standards

Australia	Yes		Food Standards Code
Brunei Darussalam	Yes		No answer
Canada	Yes		Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling
People's Republic of China	Yes		Provisions on Special Nutritional Food Labeling (GB13432) and other administrative provisions
Hong Kong, China			Nutrition labeling is not mandatory, but we encourage manufacturers to provide nutrition labels voluntarily on the basis that the information truthful and not misleading.
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		Nutrition Improvement Law (Law No.248)
Republic of Korea	Yes		Food Sanitation Act
Malaysia ¹	Yes		Food Regulation 1986
Mexico ²	Yes		NOM-051-SECOFI-1994.General labeling specifications for pre-packaged food and nonalcoholic beverages; General Laws of Health.
New Zealand	Yes		Not stipulate clearly
The Philippines		No	
Singapore	Yes		Food Regulations
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Law Governing Food Sanitation; The Nutrition Labeling Guideline on Packaged Food Products
Thailand	Yes		Notification No.182(B.E. 2541)
the United States	Yes		21CFR 101.9—101.69

1. Not received the answers from 2-2 to 2-3.

2. Not received the answers from 2-2 to 3-1 and 5-2 to 5-4.

	Do you have English versions ?		Have they been put into Internet? If Yes, please write down the address: http://www.		
Australia	Yes			No	
Brunei Darussalam	Yes			No	
Canada	Yes		Yes		See note ¹
People's Republic of China	Yes		Yes		http://www.cssn.net.cn
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Yes		http://www.justice.gov.hk
Indonesia					
Japan	Yes ²			No	
Republic of Korea		No		No	
Malaysia	Yes			No	
Mexico		No		No	
New Zealand	Yes			No	
The Philippines					No answer
Singapore	Yes			No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes ³		Yes		http://www.don.gov.tw
Thailand		No		No	
the United States	Yes		Yes		http://www.fda.gov

1. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca>

(Health Canada's web site Food and Drug Regulations) <http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca>

(Canadian Food Inspection Agency web site-Guide to Food Labeling and advertising)

2. Japan has the summary only. See standards on nutrition labeling.

3. "The Nutrition Labeling Guideline on packaged food products " is being translated.

Question1-2

Please list the catalogues to which the laws, regulations and standards mentioned above are applicable .

Australia	No answer
Brunei Darussalam	Not applicable
Canada	No answer
People's Republic of China	Infant formula, nutrition enriched food, nutrients adjusted food (e.g. low-sugar food, low-sodium food, low cereal-protein food)
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable
Indonesia	
Japan	No answer
Republic of Korea	No answer
Malaysia	Not clear. Nutrition Claims: Only for infant formula, canned food for infants and children, low energy food and formula dietary food.
Mexico	Prepackaged food and non-alcoholic beverage.
New Zealand	Food Regulations 1984
The Philippines	No answer
Singapore	Please be more explicit in this question.
Chinese Taipei	Law Governing Food Sanitation (Chinese and English versions); The Nutrition Labeling Guideline on Packaged Food Products (Chinese version)
Thailand	No answer
the United States	No answer

Nutrition Claims

Question 2-1

Please tick the items required in the nutrition content claims.

	Protein	Total Fat	Unsaturated Fat	Saturated Fat	Cholesterol	Total Carbohydrate	Starch	Sugar	Glycols	Dietary Fiber	Mineral	Sodium	Potassium	Calcium	Magnesium	Iron	Zinc	Iodine	Copper
Australia	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes				Yes	Yes						
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes							
Canada ¹																			
People's Republic of China	Yes	Yes				Yes					Yes								
Hong Kong, China ²																			
Indonesia																			
Japan ³	Yes	Yes				Yes						Yes							
Republic Of Korea	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes	Yes				Yes						Yes		Yes		Yes			
Mexico	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	Yes	Yes				Yes													
The Philippines	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes				Yes		Yes							
Singapore	Yes	Yes				Yes													
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes			
the United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1. A general requirement for all claims is a declaration of the particular nutrient claims and in the case of sodium, potassium, cholesterol and fatty acid claims, declaration of additional nutrients. See attached section 6.1.4 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.

2. Not applicable.

3. Mandatory nutrition labeling requirements for processed foods.

	Vitamin	Vitamin A	Vitamin D	Vitamin C	Vitamin B1	Vitamin B2	Pantothenic Acid	Vitamin B6	Folic Acid	Vitamin B12	Others
Australia											If a claim is made about a specific nutrient, including those above, then this nutrient declaration must be included in the nutrient information panel.
Brunei Darussalam											Depending on food items.
Canada											
People's Republic of China	Yes										
Hong Kong, China ¹											
Indonesia											
Japan											Energy.
Republic of Korea		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Mexico	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Phosphorus
New Zealand											Energy and name & quantity of any other nutrient claimed
The Philippines		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Singapore											Energy value and the amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition claim is made.
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Thailand	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes					
the United States		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

1. Not applicable

Question 2-2

Please tick the approaches by which the nutrient content is showed.

	Protein	Total Fat			Total Carbohydrate
	g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving	g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving	mg/100g, mg/100ml	Mg/serving	g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving
Australia	Yes	Yes			Yes
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	Yes			Yes
Canada	g/serving	g/serving			g/serving
People's Republic of China	Yes	Yes			Yes
Hong Kong, China ¹					
Indonesia					
Japan ²	Yes	Yes			Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes			Yes
Malaysia ³					
Mexico	Yes	Yes			Yes
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Philippines	Yes	Yes			Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes			Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes			Yes
the United States	g/serving	g/serving			Yes

1. *Not applicable*

2. *If use the serving size, the volume should be showed with it.*

3. *Not received.*

	Mineral					
	Reference amount/percent of 100g,	Reference amount/percent of 100ml,	Reference amount/percent of serving,	g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving	mg/100g or mg/100ml, mg/serving	ug/100g or mg/100ml, µg/serving
Australia				Yes		
Brunei Darussalam					Yes	
Canada			Yes			
People's Republic of China					Yes	
Hong Kong, China						
Indonesia						
Japan					Yes	
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Malaysia						
Mexico	Yes					
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Philippines				Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Chinese Taipei				Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand			Yes			
the United States			Yes			Yes

	Vitamin					
	Reference amount/per-cent of 100g	Reference amount/per-cent of 100ml	Reference amount/per-cent of serving	mg/100g or mg/100ml, mg/serving	μ g/100g or mg/100ml, μ g/serving	IU/100g or 100ml
Australia				Yes		
Brunei Darussalam				Yes		
Canada						
People's Republic of China				Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong, China ²						
Indonesia						
Japan				Yes ¹		Yes ³
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Malaysia						
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes			
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
The Philippines				Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
Chinese Taipei				Yes	Yes	
Thailand			Yes			
the United States			Yes			

1. For Vitamin B1, B2, C and Niacin

2. Not applicable

3. Vitamin A, D

	Vitamin		If there are other expressions Not mentioned above, please specify.
	IU/serving	N/100g or 100ml, N/serving	
Australia			For vitamins and minerals, the proportion of the recommended daily intake contributed by one serving of the food must ACSO be declared
Brunei Darussalam			
Canada			Mineral nutrients and vitamins are declared as a percent of recommended daily intake per serving.
People's Republic of China	Yes		
Hong Kong, China ¹			
Indonesia			
Japan			
Republic of Korea			
Malaysia			
Mexico			
New Zealand			
The Philippines	Yes		
Singapore	Yes		
Chinese Taipei			
Thailand			
the United States	Yes		

1. Not applicable

Question 2-3

Do you have any provisions on the order in which minerals are listed on the nutrition labels? If yes, please specify.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Order of presentation of nutrients is controlled by guideline. See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		See Appendix III "Nutrition Labeling Standards"
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia			
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		Calcium, Iron and others
the United States	Yes		Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Calcium, Iron, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin k, glucose, riboflavin, Niacin Vitamin B6, folate, Vitamin B12, Biotin, Pantothenic Acid, Phosphorous, Iodine, Magnesium, Zinc, Selenium, Copper, Manganese, Chromium, Molybdenum, Chloride.

Question 2-4

Do you have any provisions on the order in which vitamins are listed on the nutrition label? If yes, please specify.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Order of presentation of nutrients is controlled by guideline. See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		Same as Question 2-3
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2 and others
the United States	Yes		Same as Question 2-3

Question 2-5

Do you have any provisions on the order in which other nutrients such as protein, fat, etc. are listed on the nutrition label? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Energy, protein, fat, total carbohydrate, carbohydrate(sugars), any other nutrient, sodium, potassium
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Order of presentation of nutrients is controlled by guideline. See appendix I.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		See Appendix III "Nutrition Labeling Standards".
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico			Not received.
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		1. "Nutrition Labeling" be headed. 2. Energy. 3. Protein, fat, carbohydrate, sodium. 4. Any other nutrients for which a nutrition claim are made. 5. Any other nutrients to be declared.
Thailand	Yes		Total fat, Saturated fat, Cholesterol, Protein, Total carbohydrate, Fiber, Sugar, Sodium
the United States			No answer

Question 3-1

Do you accept the following expression, which declare the level of nutrients amount?

	"... good resource"	"high ..."	"rich in ..."	"low ..."	"No ..."
Australia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Canada	Yes ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
People's Republic of China	No answer				
Hong Kong, China ²	Not applicable				
Indonesia					
Japan ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	No	No	No	No	No
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Zealand ⁴	Yes	Yes	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
the United States	No ⁵	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

1. Under specified conditions except for dietary fiber where "source", "high" and "very high" are permitted but not "good source" and "excellent source".

2. Not applicable

3. See appendix III.

4. "high ..." & "rich in ..." not for vitamin and mined

5. Good source, no good resource.

Question 3-2

Do you accept the following expression, which declare the comparison of the nutrients amount?

	"reduced"	"lower"	"less"	"enriched"	"more"
Australia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Canada ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ²	Yes
People's Republic of China					
Hong Kong, China					
Indonesia					
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	No	No	No	Yes	No
Mexico	Yes ³	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
The Philippines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
the United States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1. Under specified conditions.

2. For vitamins and minerals only; Usually "enriched" is permitted to describe foods to which vitamins or mineral nutrients have been added in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Food and Drug Regulations.

3. Yes, but in addition to the corresponding numeric units.

Question 3-3

Do you permit nutrition function claims for nutrients? If yes, please specify the condition.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Canada permits biological role claims for nutrients. See appendix Section 7.5 CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea		No	Not permitted except foods for special dietary uses or health foods
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		
The Philippines	Yes		Shall be presented in such a manner Not leading to a therapeutic claim.
Singapore	Yes		See note ¹
Chinese Taipei	Yes		The nutrition labeling is required if nutrition function is claimed.
Thailand	Yes		Must be allowed by Thai FDA on a case by case basis.
the United States		No	

1. The claim should not refer directly or indirectly to the prevention, alleviation or curing of any disease or condition affecting the human body. The claim should be limited to be generally recognized functions of the nutrient, which is a factor in or aids in maintaining health and Normal growth and development.

Question 3-4

Do you permit health claims for nutrients? If yes, please specify the condition for use.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada		No	Canada is currently reviewing nutraceuticals/ functional foods and health claims for food products. For more information visit the Health Canada Webster.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan ¹	Yes		See Appendix III
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand		No	
the United States	Yes		Calcium and osteoporosis, dietary liquids and cancer, sodium and hypertension, saturated fat and cholesterol and heart disease, fiber and cancer.

1. See the attached Appendix III “ Foods for Special Dietary Uses ”

Question 4-1

Do you have any stipulations of the amount per serving? If yes, please specify.

Australia		No	
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Canada has guideline requirements for “serving sizes”. See appendix 5.1, 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 of CFIA Guide.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan		No	
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia		No	
Mexico	Yes		See appendix V
New Zealand		No	Guide only not to be misleading
The Philippines	Yes		Recommended Daily Allowance
Singapore	Yes		Applicable only if the nutrients are declared on a per serving basis.
Chinese Taipei		No	
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		“high” level

Question 4-2

Is the provision on the amount per serving mandatory or recommendatory?

	Mandatory	Recommendatory	Others
Australia			N/A
Brunei Darussalam		Yes	
Canada ¹		Yes	
People's Republic of China			Not applicable
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan			No answer
Republic of Korea		Yes	
Malaysia		Yes	
Mexico	Yes		
New Zealand		Yes	
The Philippines		Yes	
Singapore		Yes	
Chinese Taipei		Yes	
Thailand	Yes		
the United States	Yes		

1. Guideline requirements as stated above except for a single serving container. The serving size of a single serving container is required by regulation to be equal to the net quantity as shown on the container.

See appendix section 6.2.6.3 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.

Question 5-1

Do you have any regulations of nutrition reference amount?

			If yes, is the nutrition reference amount the same with the NVRs of the CAC?	If not, please specify.
Australia	Yes		No	VA(750ug),VD(10ug),VC(40mg), VB1(1.1mg),VB2(1.7mg), NIACIN(10mg),VB6(1.6mg), VB12(2.0ug), Mg(320mg), Fe(12mg), Zn(12mg)
Brunei Darussalam		No		No answer
Canada	Yes		No	Sea appendix section 6.2.6.3 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.
People's Republic of China		No		
Hong Kong, China				Not applicable
Indonesia				
Japan		No	No	Not stipulate clearly
Republic of Korea	Yes		No	Based on Korean recommended daily allowance for men aged 20-29, except for particular age groups.
Malaysia		No		No answer
Mexico	Yes		Yes	
New Zealand	Yes ¹		No answer	NRVs not yet finished
The Philippines	Yes		Yes	
Singapore	Yes		No	See Part II Question 5-1
Chinese Taipei	Yes		No	Energy 2000kcal; Protein 60g; Fat 50g; Carbohydrate 320g; Sodium 2400mg; Others :being developed
Thailand	Yes		No	See appendix IV ²
the United States	Yes		No	

1. Australian Recommended Daily Intake (RDI).

2. Attachment "Nutrient References Values of Codex and Thai Recommended Daily Intakes that RDI".

Question 5-2

Do you have any rules for rounding off of numerical values? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		Values should not be more than three significant figures
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		Sea appendix section 5.2 of CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		See appendix Question 3-1 table 3
Republic of Korea	Yes		
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand		No	
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei	Yes		1. Preservative, energy, protein, fat, carbohydrate, and sodium should be declared in whole number or to a maximum of 1 decimal place. 2. Other nutrients should be declared to an accuracy of not great than 3 significant figures.
Thailand	Yes		Same as the United States's
the United States	Yes		Nearest 2% increment up to and including 10% level; Nearest 5% increment above 10% and up to and including 50% (*) level and the nearest 10% increment above 10% level.

1. Note by the researcher of the project: This may be 50% by the published data from the United States..

Question 5-3

Please specify the methods of the nutrient verification.

Australia	1. manufacturers analysis 2. calculation from actual or average quantities of nutrients in the ingredient 3. calculation from generally accepted data.
Brunei Darussalam	Codex method & AOAC
Canada	For definitions/calculation of nutrients, see appendix section 6.4 of CFIA Guide Pages 66-78.AOAC Methods.
People's Republic of China	No definite stipulation
Hong Kong, China	Not applicable
Indonesia	
Japan	Not available in English
Republic of Korea	Official methods published in Korean Food Code
Malaysia	No answer
Mexico	Seeing that the main objective of this technical regulation is commercial information, the verification is focus on the label through a visual method
New Zealand	N/A
The Philippines	AOAC & USP
Singapore	Official methods specified by the Department of Scientific Services, Ministry of Health.
Chinese Taipei	Being developed.
Thailand	By analysis
the United States	AOAC & others

Question 5-4

Do you have stipulations on the differences allowed between the nutrient content claimed and the actual content? If yes, please specify.

Australia	Yes		The difference should not be so different from the content claimed that it would be regarded as false, misleading or deceptive.
Brunei Darussalam		No	
Canada	Yes		See appendix: section 6.3 “Compliance for Nutrient Content Declarations and Claims”- CFIA Guide to Food Labeling and Advertising, pages VI-61 to VI-65.
People's Republic of China		No	
Hong Kong, China			Not applicable
Indonesia			
Japan	Yes		See Question 2-3
Republic of Korea		No	
Malaysia		No	
Mexico		No	
New Zealand	Yes		± 20% for energy, carbohydrate, starch, dietary fiber. ± 10% for the other nutrients except vitamin & minerals.
The Philippines		No	
Singapore		No	
Chinese Taipei		No	Being developed
Thailand		No	
the United States		No	Not if added.

Part 5 Comparison and Analysis of Answers on General Food Labeling

In the questionnaire *A Survey of the Discrepancies between Member Economies in the General Laws, Regulations, and Standards on Food Labeling*, an survey was made of the discrepancies between Member Economies in Laws, Regulations, and Standards on prepackaged foods labeling. One hundred and fifteen questions of twenty kinds are asked, mainly to surney the Member Economies' laws, regulations and standards on food labeling, the discrepancies between them and the five mandatory items of labeling information specified in the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Food* of CAC in labeling principles and labeling ways, and the discrepancies between them and the one additional item of mandatory labeling information on irradiated foods specified in *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Food* of CAC in labeling principles and labeling ways. In the questionnaire, inquiries are made about the following twenty points on food labeling:

Legislation on food labeling and the access to it; labeling information; languages; religious foods; conditions under which absence of food labels is permitted; name of food; food ingredients; special names of pork, pork fat, beef and beef fat; spice; added water; food additives; composite ingredients; absence of ingredients list; measurement system; net weight and drained weight; people responsible for products; country of origin; lot identification; date marking and storage instructions; instructions for use; irradiated foods.

The answers to this questionnaire are analyzed and compared as follows.

1. Legislation on Food Labeling and Consultation (Questions from 1-1 to 1-2)

In this section three questions are asked about the names, code numbers, availability of English versions of the Member Economies' laws,

regulations and standards on food labeling, and their availability from Internet. Its purpose is to learn about the Member Economies' legislation on food labeling, the access to such information, and the convenience of its availability.

(1). To the question of whether the names, code numbers of the laws, regulations and standards on food labeling are available, 16 Member Economies made affirmative answers and introduced the names of the laws, regulations and standards applicable to food labeling. It can be seen from this that the laws, regulations and standards on food labeling have been formulated by and implemented under the supervision of the administrative departments of the Member Economies or their authorized organizations.

(2). To the question of whether English versions are available, 13 Member Economies made affirmative answers, and 3 non-English-speaking countries answered "No". This shows that though there is little linguistic difficulty in the communication between English-speaking Member Economies, there is a certain degree of language barrier in the communication on the laws, regulations and standards on food labeling between the English-speaking Member Economies and the non-English-speaking Member Economies, and between the non-English-speaking Member Economies.

(3). As a quick, prompt and convenient access to information, Internet is increasingly popular with the international community. The affirmative answers made by 5 Member Economies to the question of the availability of their food labeling information from Internet shows that the Member Economies have begun to strengthen their efforts to the easy retrieval of the information concerning their laws, regulations and standards on food labeling through Internet. To promote communication and increase trade transparency, it is suggested that the Member Economies try their best to use Internet, this effective means of information transmission.

2. Labeling Information (Questions from 1-3 to 1-5)

Three questions are asked in this section about the information on food labels, including mandatory and recommendatory labeling information. Its major purpose is to learn about the Member Economies' provisions on labeling information of food labels and their concern for labeling requirements.

(1). In terms of the concern that the Member Economies show for the labeling information on food labels, 16 Member Economies unanimously require the labeling of food names, ingredient list, net weight/drained weight, name and address of the manufacturer. Most Member Economies also respectively require the labeling of country of origin, date marking and storage instructions. Some economies require the labeling of lot identification and dietary methods. It can be seen from this that though APEC Member Economies have basic and common requirements on the 8 mandatory items of information on food labels, sufficient attention should also be paid to the special requirements of some Member Economies.

(2). Although 16 Member Economies answered that they have mandatory stipulations requiring other information on food labels, the other required information specified by them show that their stipulations are not completely the same. These mainly concern: protecting the health and safety of the public; providing sufficient information to avoid deception and misleading and hence to protect the interests of consumers; declaration of special nutrients; class statement of some products; declaration of irradiated foods; declaration of such food additives as color and preservatives; declaration of alcohol, beef or pork and their derivatives; nutrimental information; special dietary foods like prescribed foods for babies. Some Member Economies also require marking of the registration number in industrial and commercial administration.

We can learn from the above comparison between the Member Economies in mandatory labeling information that though 8 mandatory items of

labeling information and 1 additional mandatory item of labeling information on irradiated foods have been in CAC's *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods*, Member Economies, with the increasing requirements on food consumption, have somewhat increased their required amount of mandatory labeling information above that they required before. All Member Economies, especially exporters should pay enough attention to this.

(3). In terms of recommendatory requirements that suggest other information be on food labels, 7 Member Economies made affirmative answers and concrete explanations. Among them, Canada specifies sensitizes and so on; Malaysia specifies special purpose foods such as prescribed foods for babies; Chinese Taipei specifies nutrition labeling; so on and so forth. The great dispersal in the recommendatory requirements filed by different Member Economies makes it difficult to sum up. However, though they are only recommendatory requirements at present, they reflect Member Economies' positive wish for food labeling information to develop. This will promote and shed light on the revision of CAC's laws and regulations on food labeling and APEC Member Economies' further improvement of theirs.

3. Languages (Questions from 1-6 to 1-8)

This section is a survey of the use of language on food labels, including languages required, compatibility of languages, permissibility of the use of other languages, use of attached label or supplementary label. Its major purpose is to learn about the stipulations and tolerance of Member Economies on the language used on food labels.

(1). In terms of the language(s) required on food labels, 16 Member Economies answered that they have mandatory requirements on which language(s) should be used on food labels, and listed the language(s) that they normally require. All Member Economies require that their respective compulsory languages be used on food labels. Member Economies that permit the co-existence of more than one language include

Brunei, Canada, Hong Kong, Malaysia, New Zealand and the Philippines.

(2). To the question of whether other language(s) can be used concurrently, all 16 Member Economies made affirmative answers. It can be seen from this that there is a certain degree of tolerance and flexibility in the permissibility of the use of other languages on food labels on the premise of using the compulsory language. This is positive to the promotion of international trade.

(3). Eleven Member Economies permit the use of attached labels or supplementary labels. In fact the multi-dimensional nature of international trade has made transit in food trade often happen. To compensate for the discrepancy in the use of language required by Member Economies, and to make food labeling meet importers' requirements, exporters often use attached labels or supplementary labels that meet the requirements of the importers as a remedy. Seen from the number of the Member Economies that permit the use of them, attached labels or supplementary labels have not been commonly accepted by Member Economies, which may pose a certain degree of obstacle to international trade.

4. Religious Foods (Question 1-9)

This section is a survey of whether religion has an influence on the stipulations on food labels. Five Member Economies answered "Yes", while all the others answered "No". Those that made affirmative answers include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia and Malaysia. The major things that they care about out of religious consideration include ingredient declaration of pork, pork fat and their derivatives, beef, beef fat and their derivatives, and food containing alcohol, and declaration of foods manufactured in accordance with Jewish doctrine and canon.

5. Conditions under Which Absence of Food Labels is Permitted (Question 1-10)

This section is a survey of whether absence of food labels is permitted in

some cases. Nine Member Economies made affirmative answers and specified the conditions in which absence of food labels is permitted. Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand and the USA answered that under no conditions is the absence of food labels permitted and china partially permitted. The answers from Member Economies make us learn that Member Economies specified concrete conditions under which the absence of food labels is permitted and these conditions vary from one to another. It can be seen that though the absence of food labels is permitted, real exemption is not common due to all these restrictions. This also shows the great importance that Member Economies attach to food labeling.

6. Name of Food (Questions from 2-1 to 2-9)

In this section, 14 questions are asked about the naming principles of foods, letter style for food name labeling, attached labels or supplementary labels, the conditions of absence of food labels and other requirements on food names.

(1). To the question of whether foods must have special names, 10 Member Economies made affirmative answers and explained. To the question of whether common or usual names are acceptable, 13 Member Economies made affirmative answers. And to the question of whether fanciful names are acceptable, 10 Member Economies made affirmative answers. Obviously, Member Economies are much in agreement on these questions.

To the question of whether physical feature of foods should be used as part of food names, only 7 Member Economies answered "Yes". Obviously, this question has not received common concern and recognition of all Member Economies, at least at present.

To sum up, Member Economies set restrictions on the naming of food names, but they also show some flexibility and tolerance.

(2). To the question of whether specific letter types are required for the labeling of food names, 9 Member Economies made affirmative answers and specified their requirements. Despite their concrete requirements, Member Economies show much difference in the minimum permissible size of letter types.

(3). To the question of whether attached labels or supplementary labels can be used for the statement of food names, 10 Member Economies made affirmative answers. Obviously, these requirements show a kind of tolerance that benefit exporters. Exporters can make a supplementary statement of food names in the form of attached labels or supplementary labels, hence promoting food circulation.

(4). To the question of whether no declaration of food names is acceptable, most Member Economies made negative answers, and those that approve explained their requirements. This shows that Member Economies attach great importance to the labeling of food names and generally do not accept exemption.

(5). To the question of whether they have specific regulations on food names to prevent consumers from being misled, 14 Member Economies made affirmative answers and explained their requirements. This also shows that to protect the interests of consumers, Member Economies are standardizing the naming of foods and keeping it within bounds by administrative means.

(6). To the question of whether they have other requirements on food names, 6 Member Economies answered “Yes”, and made concrete explanations of these requirements.

These requirements in detail as follows: Austrilan: Names in labels must be legible; in color contrast; distinct; indelible; conspicuously visible to a consumer; in uniform style, size and type; Canada: As a general requirement, where a common name is Not prescribed by regulation, it should be appropriately descriptive and not false or misleading. China: 1. Food names must be labeled on the conspicuously visible area of food

labels; 2. Food name & net weight must be labeled in the same visible area. Hong Kong ,China: Schedule 3 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations. Korea: Requirements in using specific ingredient as a part of food names. New zealand: Food Regulation 1984 Regulation 4. The Philippines: Correct and registered trade names or band names.

According to the above information, we can learn about that Members Economies show much dispersity in other rerquirements of food name labeling.

7. Food Ingredients (Questions from 3-1 to 3-7)

This section is a survey of ingredient declaration, conditions of no declaration of ingredients, requirements on listing order, declaration of the value of various ingredients.

(1). To the question of whether all the ingredients are required to be labeled, 10 Member Economies answered “Yes”. When asked whether no declaration of ingredients which are less than a certain percentage are acceptable, only 2 Member Economies made affirmative answers. This shows that a large number of Member Economies attach great importance to declaration of ingredients and normally do not accept no declaration.

(2). To the question of whether all ingredients are listed in descending order according to the ingoing weight at the time of manufacture, 14 Member Economies made affirmative answers. This shows that APEC Member Economies are much in agreement with each other in the listing order of ingredients on food labels.

(3). To the question of whether declaration of the actual value of various ingredients is required, 14 Member Economies made negative answers. This shows that though most Member Economies require labeling of all ingredients and in descending order, they do not require declaration of the actual value of these ingredients.

(4). To the question of whether class names of ingredients are permitted besides the special names used, Member Economies made scattering answers and it is difficult to sum up. Anyway, exporters should pay sufficient attention to the requirements of importers..

8. Special Names of Pork, Pork fat, beef and Beef Fat (Question 3-5)

This section is a survey of whether Member Economies require that specific names of pork, pork fat, beef and beef fat be used. Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the USA either answered “Yes” or made an explanation, The exporters should pay attention to the detail requirements of importers.

9. Flavoring (Question 3-6)

This section is mainly a survey of the requirements on the declaration of flavoring. Member Economies are much in unison because 15 of them answered they require the declaration of flavoring.

10. Added Water (Question 3-7)

This section is mainly a survey of the requirements on the declaration of added water. Member Economies are much in unison because 11 of them requires such a declaration.

11. Food Additives (Questions from 3-8 to 3-10)

This section is mainly a survey of the requirements on the declaration of additives.

(1). To the question of whether food additives are required to be declared, Member Economies unanimously made affirmative answers. To the question of whether additives should use required class names, 11 Member Economies made affirmative answers. The survey shows that

Member Economies are much in agreement with each other on the declaration of additives.

(2). To the question of whether the use of code numbers is permitted to identify the food additives present, 8 Member Economies made affirmative answers. We suggest that sufficient attention be paid to the requirements of importers.

(3). To the question of whether content value of additives is required to be declared, 3 Member Economies answered “Yes” and the others answered “No”. It can be seen from this that this is not a common requirement among Member Economies.

(4). To the question of whether the specific names of additives in the standards of Member Economies agree with those of CAC, 14 Member Economies made affirmative answers. Although Australia and the USA answered “No”, their explanations show that they differ from CAC only in part and some of their standards are epitomization or compensation of CAC. It can be seen from this that Member Economies are much in agreement with CAC in the specific names of additives.

12. Composite Ingredients (Question 3-11)

To the question of whether all the composite ingredients are required to be listed, 12 Member Economies made affirmative answers. To the question of whether they should be listed in descending order, 10 Member Economies made affirmative answers. Obviously, agreement exists among Member Economies on the above two questions. Of course, attention should still be paid to the concrete requirements of importers.

13. No Declaration of Ingredient List (Question 3-12)

To the question of whether no declaration of ingredient list is permitted, 9 Member Economies made affirmative answers and concrete explanations. The restrictive conditions that Member Economies expressed for no

declaration show that unconditional exemption does not exist. Attention should be paid to the requirements of importers.

14. Measurement System, Net Weight and Drained Weight (Questions from 4-1 to 4-6)

This section is a survey of the measurement systems used, the declaration of net weight and drained weight on food labels. In this section, 6 questions are asked to learn about Member Economies' requirements on the declaration of weight and the relevant stipulations.

(1). In terms of the measurement systems permitted on food labels, except Thailand that uses Imperial System, Hong Kong, China and New Zealand permitted to use the international system and imperial system. All other Member Economies insist on using International System. It can be seen that APEC Member Economies are basically in agreement with each other on this question and International System is commonly accepted by Member Economies.

(2). About the stipulations of difference allowed, 7 Member Economies made affirmative answers and explained their permitted differences. These explanations include:

- Australia: The exact content value shall not be less than the labeling value.
- P. R. China: Take canned food as an example, $\pm 3\%$ deviation in net weight is permissible.
- Korea: The minimum permissible difference depends on what kind of food it is when the labeling value is less than the required content value.
- The Philippines: 75%.
- Singapore: average value.
- Chinese Taipei: Usually, 10% deviation is permissible.

(3). Member Economies made widely scattering answers to the following five questions, it is difficult to get unity of opinion: whether declaration of drained weight is required when foods are a mixture of liquid and solid; whether declaration of drained weight instead of net weight is required if the added water is an ineffective food ingredient; marking approaches on net weight on the compounded package and basic unit inside; and marking approaches on the drained weight. Member Economies should pay attention to the requirements of the importers.

15. People Responsible for Food Products (Questions from 5-1 to 5-2)

This section is a survey of who are responsible for food products, marking requirements and marking approaches.

(1). In terms of whose name and address are required on food labels, all 16 Member Economies require declaration of the name and address of the manufacturer. This shows that Member Economies hold manufacturer as mainly responsible for products. In addition, those that most Member Economies require to be declared include packer and one or more than one of the following: wholesaler, importer, exporter and distributor.

(2). Although 4 Member Economies accept no declaration of the responsible people, they all stated the conditions at the same time. The answers made by the Member Economies show that no Member Economy accepts no declaration of the responsible party unconditionally and that they pay much attention to the people responsible for products.

16. Country of Origin (Questions from 6-1 to 6-3)

This section is a survey of the definition and declaration of country of origin on food labels, and the conditions under which no declaration of the country of origin is permitted.

(1). To the question of whether the country of origin must be declared, except that New Zealand answered "No", all other Member Economies made affirmative answers. This shows that Member Economies attach

great importance to the declaration of the country of origin.

(2). Answers to the question of how the term “country of origin” is to be defined differ. In some answers only the ways of declaration of the country of origin are given, without giving a clear definition for it. This shows that Member Economies differ greatly in the principle and ways of how the country of origin should be defined. This is a problem deserving our attention. Especially for the foods that are packaged after being imported and those that contain imported food ingredients, sufficient attention should be paid to the importer’s definition of this term.

(3). To the question of whether no declaration of the country of origin is permitted under certain conditions, 6 Member Economies made affirmative answers, while 8 answered “No”. The explanations made by the 6 Member Economies show that unconditional exemption does not exist. It can be seen from this that though Member Economies’ opinions differ on this issue, they basically do not accept exemption.

17. Lot Identification (Questions from 7-1 to 7-4)

This section is a survey of whether lot identification is required, the differences between Member Economies and CAC in the requirements on lot identification, where lot identification is to be marked and the conditions under which no lot identification is permitted. The survey shows that there is much difference between Member Economies and CAC and among Member Economies in their understandings of “lot”, it is difficult to get unity of opinion. And few Member Economies made affirmative answers to the question of whether lot identification is required. Obviously, the question of lot identification is not one that draws wide attention of the Member Economies.

18. Date Marking and Storage Instructions (Questions from 8-1 to 8-5)

This section is a survey of the requirements on date marking, approaches of date marking, ways of date marking applied and storage instructions.

(1). All Member Economies require mandatory date marking, among which shelf life is required by most Member Economies. This shows the importance Member Economies attach to date marking, but no uniform requirements were made on approaches of date marking.

(2). In terms of the ways of date marking applied, Member Economies' answers also differ. This is closely connected with the date-writing habits of the Member Economies. Different ways of expressions arising out of different habits, especially different orders in arranging *year, month, date* may confuse and even mislead the customers on the part of the importers. Sufficient attention must be paid to this point.

(3). 11 Member Economies accept no date marking of food products under certain circumstances. The answers made by Member Economies show that though Member Economies accept no date marking, their exemption only applies to certain products, but it has particularity and limitation. It can be seen that exemption of date marking does not apply to all foods. Exporters should pay sufficient attention to the requirements of importers.

(4). 15 Member Economies accept no storage instructions under certain conditions. They made concrete explanations, especially, they pointed out the applicable scope and conditions. This shows that Member Economies accept no storage instructions, but not unconditionally. Because of this, sufficient attention should be paid to the requirements of the importers.

19. Instructions for Use (Questions from 9-1 to 9-2)

This section is a survey of whether instructions for use are required. Member Economies made different answers to this question and to the question of whether illustrations must accompany the instruction for use. Some Member Economies made concrete explanations. It is difficult to sum up and draw a conclusion on their answers. It is suggested that attention be paid to the concrete requirements of the importers.

20. Irradiated Foods (Questions from 10-1 to 10-5)

This section is a survey of whether irradiated foods or their ingredients are permitted, and the requirements on and ways of irradiated foods labeling.

(1). To the question of whether the use of irradiated foods or ingredients is permitted, Australia, Mexico and New Zealand explicitly expressed their disapproval, while the other 12 Member Economies expressed their approval or conditional approval.

(2). To the question of whether they have any regulations on irradiated food labeling, 8 Member Economies made affirmative answers, while 4 answered "No". Irradiated foods is inquired to be declared. Otherwise, use the word "irradiation" to be as food name or a part of ingredient to be explained among all the Member Economies made the affirmative answers.

(3). To the question of whether the international irradiation mark is used on their irradiated foods, 7 Member Economies made affirmative answers, while 3 answered "No". This shows that the international irradiation mark is relatively widely used.

(4). To the question of whether the irradiation resources and dosage of irradiated foods comply with international standard, 7 Member Economies made affirmative answers. This shows that Member Economies' stipulations are basically in agreement with international standard.

(5). To the question of whether no declaration of irradiated foods is permitted under a definite condition, 2 Member Economies made affirmative answers, while 8 answered "No". Chinese Taipei did not answer yes or no, but stated irradiation mark was not required to be labeled. Canada answered "Yes" and explained the applicable conditions. The USA answered "yes", and explained the conditions of no declaration, when a minor ingredient has been irradiated. It can be seen from this that no declaration of irradiated foods is not common among APEC Member

Economies.

The survey shows that though APEC Member Economies have commonly accepted irradiation, the food processing technology, they all specified strict conditions on the use of it, including control over applicable foods, irradiation resources, irradiation dosage, declaration of irradiated foods and irradiation marks. Thanks to the common recognition of irradiated foods among Member Economies, and also to the fact that no difference in matters of principle exists between Member Economies' relevant stipulations and the corresponding international standards, the right irradiation-processed foods will not pose trade barriers among APEC Member Economies.

Questions and Discussions

1. All the Member Economies inquired say that they have laws, regulations and standards on food labeling. Four non-English speaking Member Economies answered "No" to the question of whether English versions are available, so language barrier exists in the communication between English-speaking Member Economies and non-English-speaking Member Economies on the laws, regulations and standards on food labeling. At present it is still not convenient enough to consult or obtain food labeling information from Internet because few Member Economies have their relevant information available on Internet.

2. The analysis of the questionnaire makes us learn that the 8 mandatory items of labeling information and the 1 additional item of mandatory labeling information on irradiated foods required by CAC in the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* have gained common recognition of the Member Economies. Of course, there still exists some difference among Member Economies in ways of expression and the degree of their concern.

3. Besides the general labeling information on food labels, Member Economies also require some other mandatory or recommendatory labeling

information. The required labeling information and requirements on it differ. Attention should be paid to the requirements of the importers.

4. In terms of the question of affixing attached labels or supplementary labels on foods, most Member Economies expressed their approval. But attention should be paid to Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and the USA who said “No”.

5. In terms of the 8 mandatory items of labeling information and the 1 additional item of mandatory labeling information on irradiated foods required by CAC in the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods*, Member Economies share the same or similar views on the following:

Food names shall avoid misleading consumers. No declaration of ingredients is not permitted. Ingredients should be listed in descending order according to the ingoing weight. The labeling value of ingredients need not be identical to the exact content value. Flavoring and food additives shall be labeled. The labeling value of additives need not be identical to the exact content value. The class names of food additives are basically in agreement with CAC . Usually International System is used for weight/volume. The manufacturer and others is usually responsible for products. The country of origin must be declared. Date marking is mandatory (Though ways of date marking vary). The use of irradiated foods is permitted. No declaration of irradiated foods is not permitted.

6. In terms of the 8 mandatory items of labeling information and the 1 additional item of mandatory labeling information on irradiated foods required by CAC in the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods*, Member Economies do not share the same views on the following: Whether the physical feature of foods shall be part of the food names; letter type for food name labeling; code numbers of food additives; the definition of country of origin; the definition and declaration of “lot”; ways of date marking; the declaration of the instructions for use.

7. The other mandatory requirements on food labeling by Member Economies mainly concern: ensuring the health and safety of the public; providing sufficient information to avoid deception and misleading and hence to protect consumers' interests; declaration of special nutrients; statements of the class names of some products; declaration of irradiated foods; declaration of food additives like color, preservatives; declaration of alcohol, beef or pork and their derivatives; information on nutrition; specially prescribed dietary foods like baby's foods; some Member Economies' requirement for the labeling of registration number in industrial and commercial administration.

The Member Economies' recommended requirements on other labeling information mainly concern:

Canada's requirements on sensitizes; Malaysia's requirements on special purpose foods like baby's prescribed foods; Chinese Taipei's requirements on nutrition labeling and so on.

It can be seen from this that though the mandatory and recommendatory requirements put forward by the Member Economies differ, Member Economies show their concern for the safety and sanitation of foods, nutrition and health, and their respect for religion and customs, which was not embodied in CAC's regulations. This reflects their positive wishes to promote the development of the labeling information on food labels. This will enlighten or promote the revision of CAC's laws and regulations and the improvement on regulations on food labeling by APEC Member Economies.

Part 6 Comparison & Analysis of Answers On Nutrition Labeling

As a part of food labeling, nutrition labeling is drawing increasing attention of the international community. With a view to learning about the present state of the APEC Member Economies' nutrition labeling laws, regulations and standards and the discrepancies between them, we designed this questionnaire. The questionnaire involves 28 questions of 8 aspects about nutrition labeling laws, regulations and standards, nutrition claims, marking ways and other related questions. The questionnaire concerns the following eight aspects on nutrition labeling:

- Legislation on nutrition labeling and the access to it
- The marking of nutrients and marking approaches
- Provision on the order of nutrients
- Declaration of the level of nutrient amount and the declaration of the comparison of the nutrient amount
- Nutrition function claims and health claims for nutrients
- The amount per serving
- Nutrition reference amount
- Rules for rounding off of numerical values, the nutrients verification and the differences allowed

Fourteen Members Economies made the answer , the survey result is analyzed and compared as follows:

1. Legislation and Consultation (Questions from 1-1 to 1-2)

Four questions are asked in this section. This section is mainly a survey of the names and code numbers of Member Economies' nutrition labeling laws, regulations and standards; whether English versions are available; whether the relevant information has been put into Internet; and the scope of application of nutrition labeling. The purpose is to learn about Member Economies' legislation on nutrition labeling and whether they are convenient to consult.

(1). All thirteen Member Economies made affirmative answers to the question of whether they have any laws, regulations and standards on nutrition labeling.

(2). Seven Member Economies' answers to the question of whether they have English versions are "yes". Some Member Economies answered they have abstracts in English. Some Member Economies showed that they are translating *The Guidelines on Nutrition Labelingline on Packaged Food Products* into English. Four non-English-speaking Member Economies have no English versions. This shows that the language would be a certain obstacle to the communication on nutrition labeling between Member Economies.

(3). As a quick, prompt and convenient access to information, Internet is now gaining more and more attention of the international communication. Four Member Economies' affirmative answers to the question of whether they have put their information about nutrition labeling into Internet shows that Member Economies are beginning to increase transparency through Internet,we think, but the extensiveness is not enough yet.

(4). Compared with that of food labeling, the scope of the application of nutrition labeling is relatively limited. Despite our investigation, we could not draw any conclusion from Member Economies' answers.

2. Marking of Nutrients and Marking Approaches (Questions from 2-1 to 2-2

This section is a survey of whether the 29 nutrients are required in the nutrition content claims, and the 39 marking approaches of nutrients. We hope to learn about the Member Economies' stipulations about these nutrients and their expressions.

(1).From the Member Economies' answers to the question of whether or not the 29 nutrients --protein, total fat, unsaturated fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, total carbohydrate, starch, sugar, glycols, dietary fiber,

mineral, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, iodine, copper, vitamin, vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin C, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, pantothenic acid, vitamin B6, folic acid, vitamin B12--are required in the nutrition content claims, we learn that:

A majority of Member Economies require to mark the information about protein, total fat, total carbohydrate, sodium, sugar dietary fiber, cholesterol, iron, vitamin A and vitamin C.

Some Member Economies require to mark the information about unsaturated fat, saturated fat, starch, calcium, magnesium, zinc, iodine, copper, vitamin D, vitamin B1, folic acid and vitamin B12.

None of the Member Economies requires glycols to be marked as a nutrient.

The survey result shows that Member Economies do not completely with each other on whether the above 29 nutrients require to be marked.

(2).From the Member Economies' answer to the 39 possible marking approaches of the following five nutrients -- protein, total fat, total carbohydrate, mineral and vitamin, we learn that:

Member Economies are much in agreement with each other on the marking of:

- the content of protein with g/100g, g/100ml or g/serving
- the content of total fat with g/100g, g/100ml or g/serving
- the content of total carbohydrates with g/100g, g/100ml or g/serving
- the content of mineral with mg/100g, mg/100ml, mg/serving or reference amount/percent of serving.

While there is a variety of expressions on the content of vitamin, no Member Economy adopts the expressions "IU/100g", "IU/100ml" or "IU/serving".

3. Listing Order of Nutrients (Questions from 2-3 to 2-5)

This section has five questions. Our purpose is to learn about the discrepancy on the marking order of mineral, vitamin, protein and fat on nutrition labeling.

The survey shows that only few Member Economies have requirements on the marking order of nutrients and their specified requirements vary.

4. Declaration of the Level of Nutrients Amount and the Declaration of the Comparison of the Nutrients Amount (Questions from 3-1 to 3-2):

This section is a survey of the declaration of the level of nutrients amount, the declaration of the comparison of the nutrients amount, the nutrition function claims and the health claims for nutrients.

(1). In terms of the declaration of the level of nutrients amount, a majority of Member Economies accept the expressions—“high ...”, “low...”, “no...”, which declare the level of nutrients amount. Some Member Economies also confirm their acceptance of the expressions—“... good resource”, “rich in...”.

(2).In terms of the declaration of the comparison of the nutrients amount, a majority of Member Economies accept the expressions—“reduced”, “lower”, “less”, “enriched”, “more”.

5. Nutrition Function Claims and Health Claims for Nutrients (Questions from 3-3 to 3-4)

(1).About the nutrition function claims for nutrients, only Canada, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei and Thailand permit the claims. Canada permits biological role claims for nutrients; Philippines shall be presented in a such a manner not leading to a therapeutic claim; Singapore emphasized that the claim must be limited to the generally

recognized functions of the nutrient which is a factor in or aids in maintaining health and normal growth and developments, and should not refer directly or indirectly to the curing of any disease or condition affecting the human body; Chinese Taipei permits that the nutrition labeling is required if nutrition function is claimed. Thailand emphasized that the claim must be allowed by Thai FDA on a case by case basis. It follows therefore that Member Economies show a low degree of acceptance of the nutrition function claims for nutrients at present.

(2).As to the health claims for nutrients, only Japan and USA permit the claims while the other Member Economies do not permit the claims. It follows therefore that Member Economies show a low degree of acceptance of the health claims for nutrients.

From the above we can see that Member Economies are prudent in permitting nutrition function claims and health claims for nutrients. A majority of Member Economies do not permit the claims, and even they permit, they set strict restrictions.

6. Amount per Serving (Questions from 4-1 to 4-2)

This section concerns three questions about the amount per serving. We hope to find out Member Economies' stipulations on this question.

(1). In terms of the stipulations on the amount per serving, the concept of the amount per serving needs a long time to be accepted because only four Member Economies' answers are "yes" and the other Member Economies' answers are negative.

(2).There are three Member Economies to stipulate the amount per serving mandatorily. This means that these Member Economies mandatorily stipulate by administrative orders. The other Member Economies' answers are "recommendatory". This means that in these Member Economies the use of the amount per serving is uncommon and the provision on the amount per serving is relatively lenient.

The amount per serving plays a great role in guiding the consumer to absorb calories reasonably and scientifically, to fully utilize nutrients and to prevent diseases. Now more and more consumers have paid attention to this question and more and more administrative departments also give a positive guidance. Even though the concept of the amount per serving has been introduced to consumers, it will take hard efforts and a long time to reach consensus.

7. Nutrition Reference Amount (Question 5-1)

This section includes three questions about nutrition reference amount. We hope to find out Member Economies' regulations on nutrition reference amount and the discrepancy with the NVRs of the CAC.

Nine Member Economies have regulations on nutrition reference amount, but only two Member Economies claimed that their nutrition reference amount agrees with the NVRs of the CAC. So we can see that there is a discrepancy on specific content of the nutrition reference amount between Member Economies and between Member Economies and NRVS of CAC, though the concept of nutrition reference amount has been widely accepted by Member Economies and a majority of Member Economies have stipulations on nutrition reference amount.

8. Rules for Rounding off of Numerical Values, the Nutrients Verification and the Difference Allowed (Questions from 5-2 to 5-4)

This section has three questions about the rules for rounding off of numerical values, the methods of the nutrient verification and the stipulations on the differences allowed between the nutrient content claimed and the actual content.

(1).About the rules for rounding off of numerical values, 6 Member Economies gave affirmative answers, and 7 Member Economies gave negative answers. Australia, Canada, Japan, Chinese Taipei and USA

concretely introduced their related rules. Actually, to know whether or not they have any rules for rounding off of numerical values is to know the requirement on precision of numerical values and the expression of numerical values. From the above, we can see that Member Economies have relatively standardized requirements on nutrient claims.

(2).About the methods of the nutrients verification, most responding Member Economies listed the permitted methods, but there are some differences among the methods. Because the adopted methods of the nutrient verification and the technique level are different, the verification result and the cost of inspection may be different. So methods of the nutrients verification need to be clearly specified lest the different results originating from the different methods lead to trade obstacle.

(3).About the stipulations on the differences allowed of the nutrient content, four Member Economies gave affirmative answers and the others gave negative answers. Industrialization in food manufacture and the various sources of the raw material of food inevitably lead to the differences between the actual content of single concrete product and the nutrient content claimed. So it is necessary to stipulate an accepted limit to the differences allowed. A concrete stipulation on the difference allowed between the nutrient content claimed and the actual content can standardize the manufacturers, protect consumers and avoid trade disputes.

Questions and Discussions:

(1).Most responding APEC Member Economies have legislation on nutrition labeling. This means that Member Economies are paying more and more attention to nutrition labeling. But some Member Economies have no English versions, and some of them have not put their information into Internet. This will cause a certain obstacle to increasing transparency and strengthening communication on nutrition labeling between Member Economies.

(2).The nutrition claims mainly involve protein and fat. All Member Economies that have legislation on nutrition labeling require these two items, the next are total carbohydrate and sugar. Some Member Economies require to mark saturated fat, cholesterol and dietary Fiber. Some require to mark unsaturated fat and starch. No Member Economy requires to mark glycols. Among minerals, sodium is required to be marked by the most Member Economies, and the next are iron and calcium. Some Member Economies require to mark zinc, potassium, magnesium, iodine, copper, and phosphorus. Few Member Economies require to mark vitamin. Among Vitamins, the one that is required to be marked by the Most Member Economies is vitamin A. The next are vitamin C, vitamin B1, vitamin B2, folic acid, vitamin D, vitamin B6, vitamin B12 and Pantothenic acid. It can be seen from this that all Member Economies require to mark those basic nutrients, and they have paid sufficient attention to those nutrients, the excessive use of which may impair personal health (such as saturated fat, cholesterol and sodium). Though dietary fiber has no nutrient value, it has also drawn people's attention because it benefits human health. With the improvement of people's living level, people's requirement on food is no longer limited to having enough to eat. People are not only requiring high nutrition, but also requiring to avoid potential diseases that may result from excessive nutrition. Hence, it is not hard for us to realize that it is necessary, important and imperative to standardize nutrition labeling.

A majority of Member Economies adopt g(or mg)/100g, g(or mg)/100ml, g(or mg)/serving to express the nutrients. Some Member Economies adopt reference amount/percent of 100g and reference amount/percent of serving to express the content of minerals and vitamins. The variety of ways to express some nutrients will make the consumers difficult to distinguish and hinder the popularity and development of food labeling. We suggest gradual agreement on this.

The fact that a majority of Member Economies have no stipulations on the marking order of nutrients shows that they are relatively lenient on this question.

(3).A majority of Member Economies permit the declaration of the level of nutrients amount and the comparison of the nutrients amount, but they are prudent towards the nutrition function claims and the health claims for nutrients. Only a few Member Economies permit the nutrition function claims and the health claims, but they also stipulate strict restrictions. This shows that Member Economies hold a prudent attitude towards this question lest consumers are misled.

(4).A majority of Member Economies answered that they have recommendatory requirements on the amount per serving. They are lenient because of the different consuming habit of Member Economies' consumers. It also shows that the concept of the amount per serving is not widely accepted. It can be seen from the answers of the Member Economies that the amount per serving stipulated or recommended by the Member Economies varies so much that it is difficult to draw a conclusion applicable to every Member Economy.

(5). Most Member Economies attach great importance to nutrition reference amount and have strict rules for rounding off of numerical values and methods of nutrient verification. It shows that Member Economies are serious and prudent to the nutrient claims. However, few Member Economies' nutrition reference amounts align with that of CAC, and their methods of the nutrient verification vary a lot. Member Economies should reach a consensus on these questions lest non-tariff trade barriers should occur.

The Survey shows that most Member Economies have no stipulations on the differences allowed between the nutrient content claimed and the actual content. This means that Member Economies have not paid sufficient attention to this question. The lack of standardization on this question will inevitably cause the potential danger of misleading and deceiving the consumers.

Part 7 Suggestions on Improving Measures for Increasing Transparency and Eliminating Trade Barriers among APEC Member Economies

The survey shows that many factors on food labeling may result in trade barriers among the APEC Member Economies at present, which include the language barrier, the differences of laws, regulations as well as standards on food labeling among Member Economies, the inconvenience of inquiring and asking for information and so on. We think that substantive measures should be carried out to increase transparency and to eliminate trade barrier among APEC Member Economies. As a result, we make the following suggestions on improving measures.

1. Establishing a Special Home Page on APEC Food Labeling on Internet

We can learn from the survey that at present only a few Member Economies have their food labeling laws, regulations and standards available on Internet. The keys to the increasing of transparency are for Member Economies to give more publicity to their laws, regulations, standards and other administrative provisions, and to have easy, simple, cheap and rapid means of consultation of such information. The APEC Member Economies should make full use of Internet, which is characterized by its rapid, prompt and convenient transmission and obtaining of information. For this purpose, we suggest:

(1). The APEC set up a particular institution responsible for establishing a *Home Page for APEC Food Labeling* on Internet, and under it establishing sub-pages for *Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards* and *Food Forum*. The particular institution set up by APEC is responsible for maintaining the Home Page, and all Member Economies are responsible for providing the laws, regulations, standards, other administrative provisions on food labeling and so on. This Home Page should be open to not only the APEC Member Economies, but also other

countries and regions, international organizations, food manufacturers and distributors, food research fellows and other interested people.

(2). The sub-page *Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards* is proposed to be a government forum, having English as its working language. This sub-page is used for the release of the food labeling laws, regulations, standards and other administrative provisions of the Member Economies' administrative departments. The sub-page is up to the Member Economies to maintain and update. Users' prompt retrieval of the most updated, complete and authoritative information should be ensured.

(3). The sub-page *Food Forum* is proposed to be a non-government forum. This sub-page is used to release the scientific achievements on food, food science and food processing technology, food testing technology, discussions and suggestions on the applicability of food labeling, propositions and requirements on increasing transparency and eliminating trade barriers, discussions on food trade policies and the information about the food supply and demand, etc.

2. Establishing Permanent Liaison Institutions and the System of Regular Circulation

With a view to promoting communication among Member Economies, APEC Member Economies respectively establish permanent liaison institutions and the system of regular circulation. The detailed propositions are as follows.

Every Member Economy respectively sets up a regular and permanent liaison institution and opens it to the public.

The responsibilities of this permanent institution are:

(1). Regularly circulate the situations on the formulation of their own latest food labeling laws, regulations, standards and other administrative provisions.

(2). Regularly circulate the situations on the enforcement of their own latest food labeling laws, regulations, standards and other administrative provisions.

(3). Regularly circulate the changes in their own administrative and authoritative agencies responsible for the enforcement of food labeling laws, regulations and standards.

(4). Regularly exchange the latest materials concerning food labeling among Member Economies.

(5). Coordinate among Member Economies when problems arise out of food labeling in food trade, promptly eliminate frictions, and solve contradictions through communication.

3. Accelerating the Standards and Conformance of Food Labeling

We learn from the survey that though Member Economies' related food labeling laws, regulations and standards are basically in agreement with the CAC standard, which results in a basic principle for APEC Member Economies to stick to on general food labeling, the differences among Member Economies in detailed stipulations of some contents may become obstacles to food circulation among APEC Member Economies, and then become the food trade barriers.

The Member Economies have different concepts of nutrition due to their different dietary habits, and they also have different focal point concerned on nutrients. These differences result in the differences in Member Economies' designing, marking approaches, and emphasis of declaration of nutrition labeling; the differences in their understandings of nutrition functions of nutrients; and the differences in problems such as the amount per serving and nutrition reference value and so on. These differences may prevent APEC Member Economies from reaching consensus on nutrition labeling, hamper the free circulation of food among the APEC

Member Economies and hence become barriers to food trade.

These show that the differences among the APEC Member Economies in general food labeling and nutrition labeling may result in trade barriers and affect the economic development of APEC Member Economies. So, it is necessary to accelerate the standards and conformance of food labeling among APEC Member Economies in order to promote the development of food trade.

4. Increasing Tolerance of Food Labeling

There are these or those kinds of differences in certain details on marking approaches of food labeling among the Member Economies due to the concrete provisions on some contents of food labeling. These differences have, to some extent, become barriers to food circulation among the Member Economies, and then further become food trade barriers. One of the cheap, simple and feasible ways to overcome or split these differences is to attach auxiliary or supplementary label to the original food label. On the basis that food itself completely meets the demands of the importer, the exporter can print on the auxiliary or supplementary label the information that is required by importer but not available in the original food label, and then attach the auxiliary or supplementary label to the original food label. Certainly, this auxiliary or supplementary label should be firmly attached to the original food label and must not cover its main information and must not drop off. The importer is suggested to accept this kind of imported food with the auxiliary or supplementary labels which information meets the demands, in order to increase the tolerance on food circulation and promote the development of food trade among the APEC Member Economies.

Part 8 Suggestions on Modifying CAC's Food Labeling Standards

The *General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of CAC has been used for many years. It has played and will continue to play an active role in standardizing food labeling, protecting consumers' legal rights, and encouraging fair competitions among manufacturers. With the increasing degree of civilization in the international community, people's requirements on food consumption have turned from the pure demand for having enough to eat to having foods that do good to health. From the information given in the *General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of CAC, we can see that this standard lays too much emphasis on general information about prepackaged foods. It has obvious defects in: explaining food nutrients and guiding consumers' appropriate use of nutrients; showing its concern for food safety and sanitation and hence in protecting consumers' health; showing its respect for religious customs. And some mandatory labeling information stipulated by CAC is not commonly acknowledged by the APEC Member Economies. For example, in this questionnaire, one hundred and fifteen questions from twenty aspects are asked about the general demands of eight mandatory items and one additional mandatory item of labeling information stipulated in the *General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of CAC. The responses from Member Economies show that the Member Economies have relatively identical views on the following labeling information: the food names should prevent consumers from being misled; no declaration of ingredient names is not accepted; the ingredients are listed in descending order according to ingoing weight; the declaration of the actual value of the ingredients is not required; the flavorings should be declared; the food additives should be declared; the declaration of content value of additives is not required; the specific names of additives in the standards of Member Economies basically align with those of the CAC; the measurement system for mass/volume usually adopts the International System; the people responsible for food products are usually the manufacturer and others; the country of origin should be

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT ON FOOD LABELING LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS IN APEC REGION

In May 1997, at the meeting of the APEC Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (hereinafter referred to as SCSC), all the 18 APEC Member Economies unanimously decided that P.R. China undertake the Research Project on Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards in APEC region, and ranked it as an “A-class” Project.

The Chinese government entrusted the State Administration for Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine of the People’s Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as SAIQ, previously State Administration of Import and Export Commodity Inspection) to implement this project.

1 Significance and Objectives of the Project

Food label means any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stenciled, marked, embossed or impressed on, or attached to, a container of food. Food label enables food manufacturers to provide information about food's quality, nutrition and other relevant information. Food label also offers food manufacturers a chance to give publicity to food products and hence has the function of sales promotion. Besides, consumers can rely much on the information as displayed on food labels in their purchase of foods. Just because food label is of so great importance, food labeling information needs to be true and accurate.

marked; the date marking is mandatory (there are some differences in detailed approaches of date marking); the use of irradiated foods is permitted; no declaration of irradiated foods is not permitted; and so on. The Member Economies have different views on the following seven labeling information: the physical feature of the foods as a part of the food names; the size of letter types of food names; the use of the numbers to identify the food additives; specification of the origin country; the identification and marking of lot; the ways of date marking; the marking of instructions for use. All these reflect truly the attitudes of Member Economies to the detailed contents of this standard. The contents that the Member Economies have different views on marking requirements may become the factors causing trade barriers. The other recommendatory information for food label marking stipulated by Member Economies also reflects the APEC Member Economies' points for attention on future development of food labeling. In addition, CAC has not formulated corresponding regulations for some special-purpose food labeling. For these reasons, from the viewpoints of food safety, sanitation and health, and future development of food labeling, we make the *Suggestions on Modifying CAC's Food Labeling Standards*, which main contents include the following seven aspects: accelerating the process of formulating and revising guidelines on nutrition labeling, declaration of preservatives and artificial pigments, declaration of sensitizers, declaration of religious foods, requirements of lot identification, infant formula labeling, prescribed food labeling and special nutrition food labeling.

Some parts of these modifying suggestions probably overstep the present real situations, which may be not widely accepted. However, from the viewpoint of promoting the development of food labeling, especially from the viewpoint of promoting attention for the information concerning food safety, sanitation and health on food labeling, it is necessary to make our suggestions to CAC and related international organizations.

1. Accelerating the Process of Formulating and Revising Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling

Nutrition labeling is a kind of important medium for publicizing information of food nutrients. CAC has stipulated *Guide to Food Nutrition Labeling* and *General Standards and Requirements for Prepackaged Special Food Labeling*. The results of this survey show that only some Member Economies completely adopt these standards. Nutrition labeling plays an active role for guiding consumers to concern the effects of nutrients to human's health, and then making reasonable use of nutrients. The concern for reasonableness of nutrients during food consumption does not only mark the change of food consumption notion but also the progress of nutrition concept of food. However, comparing with the general labeling for prepackaged foods, Member Economies have considerable differences in understanding and study of nutrition labeling and then have a certain degree of differences in food labeling laws, regulations and standards in effect. Some Member Economies have systemic stipulations by studying for many years and stipulate the nutrition labeling as mandatory information. Some Member Economies begin to do this aspect of work and the relevant stipulations are not definite. Some Member Economies are studying and have not written stipulations. From these, it can be found that the developments of nutrition labeling are imbalanced among Member Economies. The differences of nutrition labeling will hamper free circulation of foods among APEC Member Economies, and further become the food trade barriers.

Considering that the relevant nutrition labeling regulations of CAC, including *Guide to Food Nutrition Labeling* and *General Standards and Requirements for Prepackaged Special Food Labeling*, are not widely accepted by Member Economies at present, some contents are lagging, and some international organizations are doing the work of nutrition labeling, from the responses of Member Economies in this survey, it is necessary to accelerate the process of formulating and revising. According to the concerned degrees and real requirements for nutrition labeling of Member Economies, we suggest that the following information should be considered when the nutrition labeling regulations are formulated and revised:

- applicable scope of nutrition labeling;
- scope of the declaration of nutrient varieties;
- requirements on the declaration of nutrients, provisions on declaration forms, and requirements on the order in which the nutrients are listed;
- regulations of use of declaration of the amount level of nutrients and declaration of the comparison of the amount level of nutrients;
- regulations of use of nutrition function claims and health claims for nutrients;
- the recommendatory amount per serving;
- regulations on nutrition reference amount;
- methods for nutrients verification;
- rules for rounding off of numerical values of nutrients verification results;
- differences allowed for nutrients, etc.

2. Declaration of Preservatives and Artificial Pigments

Although the present permitted preservatives and artificial pigments have passed the scientific argumentation, Member Economies and relevant international organizations have stipulated safety limit ranges, considering that the organic foods will become the mainstream of future foods, that consumers have rights to know whether some chemical substances are added in foods by food labeling, and that the standpoints of some Member Economies in the survey, we suggest that preservatives and artificial pigments should be declared. The preservatives and artificial pigments that have been added in foods should be declared on the principal display panel of food label, not be merely listed in the ingredient list as they are now. From the apprehensions of consumers about preservatives and artificial pigments, from the examples that no preservatives or artificial pigments are declared on some manufacturers' initiative in order to obtain confidence of consumers, the declaration of preservatives and artificial pigments will certainly affect the sales of those foods containing them, and so this can urge the manufacturers to fully consider the consumers' attitudes to preservatives and artificial

pigments.

Our suggestions on the implementation of the declaration of preservatives and artificial pigments are as follows:

- (1). Stipulate the declaration of preservatives and artificial pigments as labeling information in CAC food labeling regulations.
- (2). Any preservatives and artificial pigments added in foods must be declared.
- (3). The preservatives and artificial pigments added in foods must be not only listed in the ingredient list, but also declared on the principal display panel of food label in bold letters: “This product contains...(the names of preservatives and artificial pigments). It is used to (preserve, colour...)”.

3. Declaration of Sensitizers

Considering that some consumers are allergic to certain specific foods and that allergy adversely affect consumers’ health and safety, it is necessary to warn consumers in a certain form in the food label. Considering that some Member Economies, relevant international organizations and international research institutions are studying sensitizers, that Codex Committee on Food Labeling (CCFL) is carrying on work related to declaration of sensitizer, and that the standpoints of some Member Economies in the survey, we suggest that the formulation and revision of the declaration of sensitizer should be accelerated, and possible sensitizers should be mandatory labeling information in food labels. This can help the allergic consumers to keep away from the possible sensitizer through the warning in the food labels and hence protect their health.

Suggestions on the implementation of the declaration of the sensitizers are as follows:

- (1). Stipulate the declaration of sensitizers as mandatory labeling

information in CAC food labeling regulations.

(2). CAC works out a list of sensitizers, including the names of sensitizers and the suggested permissible amount.

(3). If food contains those components listed in the list of sensitizers, these sensitizers (if they are below the suggested permissible amount) should be listed in the ingredient list.

(4). If food contains those components listed in the list of sensitizers, these sensitizers (if they exceed the suggested permissible amount) should be not only listed in the ingredient list, but also declared on the principal display panel in bold letters: “This product contains...(the name of the sensitizer)”.

4. Declaration of Religious Foods

Considering that to show respect for religious customs, and to help people with religious faith choose conveniently the appropriate foods according with religious customs by food labeling, and hence to increase food sales to them, that Codex Committee on Food Labeling has stipulated food labeling regulations on halal, that the religious foods should meet the demands of different religious customs respectively, that the diversity of religious customs, that the available food labeling regulations on religious foods can not meet the demands of all religious customs simultaneously, and that the standpoints of some Member Economies in the survey, we suggest that the declaration of religious foods be recommendatory labeling information in the CAC food labeling regulations, besides the religious foods regulations according with the detailed religious doctrine and canon be stipulated respectively.

Suggestions on the implementation of the declaration of the religious foods are as follows:

(1). As long as food contains taboo components stipulated in religious

doctrine and canon, they should be labeled in the ingredient list. Besides, if the names of these food components are not a part of the food name, they should be declared on the principal display panel: “This product contains...(names of taboo food components or ingredients stipulated in religious doctrine and canon)”.

(2). Food produced according to certain religious doctrine and canon (e.g., Halal, Judaism foods) and verified in certain form should be declared on the principal display panel.

5. Requirements of Lot Identification

In the CAC 's *General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods*, lot identification is stipulated as mandatory labeling information. In this survey, information is investigated whether lot identification is required, the differences between Member Economies' requirements on lot identification with those of the CAC, the place where lot identification is marked, and the conditions under which the lot number is absent. We have learned there is much disagreement among Member Economies' requirements and those of the CAC, and among Member Economies' understandings of “lot”. And few Member Economies made affirmative answers to the question of whether or not lot number is required. It can be seen from this that Member Economies does not care about the problem of lot identification. Therefore, we suggest that lot identification should be stipulated as recommendatory labeling information instead of mandatory labeling information.

6. Infant Formula Labeling

Considering that infants' physique, the safety and nutrition when infants consume foods and the nutrition demands for growth, that some international organizations are carrying on relevant study and stipulating relevant food labeling regulations, and that the standpoints of some Member Economies in the survey, we suggest that infant formula labeling should be stipulated as a separate kind of food labeling.

The labeling principle and labeling information concerning infant formula are suggested as follows:

- The promise of no preservatives and artificial pigments;
- A complete ingredient list (including all ingredients);
- Nutrition labeling;
- The main nutrition functions of products (staple food, food component or supplementary food);
- Infants' age range that the products apply to and the corresponding eating amount;
- Instructions for use and instructions for storage;
- Other necessary information.

7. Prescribed Food Labeling and Special Nutrition Food Labeling

Considering that the consumers of prescribed foods and special nutrition foods are those who have special needs for food components, that some international organizations are carrying on relevant study and stipulating relevant food labeling regulations, and that the standpoints of some Member Economies in the survey, we suggest that prescribed food labeling and special nutrition food labeling should be stipulated as separate kinds of food labeling.

The labeling principle and labeling information concerning prescribed foods and special nutrition foods are suggested as follows:

- A complete ingredient list (including all ingredients);
- The main nutrition functions of products;
- Nutrition labeling;
- The people the products apply to;
- Statement of taboo of products.

With people's higher dietary requirements and with the development of food industry and trade, the important functions of food labeling have become increasingly known to people. And the involvement of the administrative agencies of the world has made the relevant laws, regulations and standards witness a constant improvement. However, the differences in the APEC Member Economies' living standards, food nutrition concepts and dietary habits have given rise to the Member Economies' different food labeling requirements and hence their different food labeling laws, regulations and standards. These differences are very likely to pose an obstacle to food circulation between the Member Economies, and even become trade barriers. The Asian-Pacific region has a population of 2 billion. Its value of trade makes up 40% of the world's total and is No. 4 among the various trade in the whole region. The important role that food trade plays in the regional trade in the APEC region can be seen herefrom. The Member Economies have noted the differences between themselves in food labeling laws, regulations and standards have drawn the attention of. For this reason, Australia conducted a survey of food labeling in 1995. And APEC SCSC ranked food labeling among its four "priority areas" in its implementation of the work on standards and conformance. In May 1997, at the meeting of SCSC this project was ranked as an "A-Class Project"(the prime and most privileged).

We think that the implementation of this project will help to increase the transparency of the APEC Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, facilitate the work of alignment with international standards, promote the development of the food trade and advance the trade and investment liberalization process in the APEC region, and accelerate the course of *Mid- and Long-term Plan for Standards and Conformance Action*.

This project is aimed to analyze APEC Member Economies' food

labeling laws, regulations and standards, mirror their differences, and ultimately achieve the goal of increasing transparency and eliminating trade barriers. At the same time, we hope that the project report thus formed is of much practical value, from which Member Economies' food labeling requirements can be conveniently found.

2. Conditions under which the Project was Conducted

SAIQ has always attached great importance to its control over China's food labeling and has established a special institution - Food Labeling Administration Office for the administration, coordination, study and counselling of China's import and export food labels. Ever since 1994, in order for China's food administrative agencies, research institutes, inspection bodies, manufacturers, distributors and other interested parties to be informed of the food labeling laws, regulations and standards of various countries in the world, SAIQ has translated food labeling laws, regulations and standards of 20 countries and international organizations in the world (including 7 APEC Member Economies), and have compiled and published the book *Collection of Food Labeling Laws, Regulations and Standards of the World*. To study the worldwide food labeling laws, regulations and standards, SAIQ has also organized two nationwide seminars, in which over 200 food professionals participated. Besides, we, for many times, sent experts to take part in food labeling activities of FAO, WTO and other international organizations. The above activities have laid foundations for the completion of this project.

3. Organizations Undertaking the Project

After accepting this project, SAIQ established a Project Leading Team headed by Deputy Chief Administrator Wang Fengqing, and a Project Research Team headed by the Chief Engineer. The

Project Research Team is made up of excellent experts from China's various circles, including senior food experts from SAIQ, and food experts from 8 CCIB local bureaus under SAIQ (CCIB Shanghai, CCIB Shandong, CCIB Hubei, CCIB Liaoning, CCIB Jiangsu and CCIB Sichuan CCIB Shantou, CCIB Shenzhen). To make our research work representative of a wider circle, we also invited relevant experts from the Ministry of Public Health, China State Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision, the State Administration of Light Industry as advisers. At the same time, some food traders and food manufacturers are also invited to join in the activities of the Research Team. Besides, a Translation Team, made up of 10 translators respectively from SAIQ Inspection Technology Institute, CCIB Shanghai, CCIB Liaoning, CCIB Shandong and Beijing University, is also established, responsible for English-Chinese & Chinese-English translation.

4. Preparations for the Project

4.1 Method of Survey

In order to fulfill the objectives of the project, we testified various methods. We once considered classifying and compiling Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards after the relevant information is collected, but the work load, long duration of time and high costs made us change our minds. Besides, with the further development of Internet, Member Economies' relevant information will be easily available. Moreover, the project is not aimed to be a simple collection of materials. Rather, the ultimate goal of this project is to achieve the goal of increasing transparency and eliminating trade barriers through the classification and verification of these materials. Various factors including work, time, costs and the final result made us decide to start the project with a questionnaire. We find that questionnaire has the following advantages: it is a convenient and effective way of survey, and both key spots and

specific details are easy to grasp; information can be quickly collected and it is easy for Member Economies to give a brief, clear and straightforward answer; it is easy to collate, analyze and study the collected information; moreover, questionnaire has been used by APEC for many years and it is easily acceptable to the Member Economies. For the above reasons we decided to adopt questionnaire as our method of survey.

4.2 Determination of the Content of the Survey

With a view to comprehensively reflecting the present situation of the APEC Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, and in accordance with the actual situation of food trade, we decided to aim this project to be mainly a survey of the laws, regulations and standards on general food labeling and nutrition labeling in APEC region.

To make a comparison between Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards needs a comparison reference. Considering that the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (hereinafter referred to as CAC) has been widely used by the international community, the eight mandatory items of labeling information and the one additional item of mandatory labeling information as stipulated in the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of the CAC are therefore used as focus of this survey. And for the reason that there are discrepancies between the Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards, and that the Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards may transcend or differ from CAC standards, we also designed questions on mandatory and recommendatory labeling information not covered by the CAC standards, for the sake of mirroring these discrepancies.

Nutrition label is an important information medium for the declaration of nutrients. CAC has formulated *Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling* and *General Standards and Requirements for*

the Labeling of Prepackaged Special-purpose Foods. Nutrition label plays an important role in drawing consumers' attention to the effect nutrients have on people's health, and in guiding consumers' reasonable use of nutrients. Attention to reasonable use of nutrients in food consumption signifies not only changes in people's food-consumption concepts but more importantly a progress in people's nutrition concepts. However, compared with the general labeling for prepackaged foods, there is quite a large gap between the Member Economies in their knowledge and study of nutrition labeling. Therefore, there is also a gap between the Member Economies' present nutrition labeling laws, regulations and standards. Some Member Economies, after years of study, have formulated relatively systemized stipulations and require nutrition labeling as mandatory labeling information, while some others have just begun their work on this subject and have not formulated definite stipulations. Still some others are making a study at present, and their written stipulations have not come out. This shows that there is an imbalanced development in the Member Economies' nutrition labeling. For this reason, it is difficult to conduct a survey in this situation, so in our survey, emphasis is laid on the declaration of nutrients and other practicable issues. Our wish is to mirror the Member Economies' general stipulations on these issues and reflect their focus of attention as well as the development trend in this field, and have them used as references in the formulation/revision of food labeling standards by the Member Economies and relevant international organizations.

5. Designing the Questionnaire and the Subsequent Responses

5.1 Shaping the Frame of the Questionnaire

As mentioned above, the project is aimed to increase the transparency of the Member Economies' laws, regulations and standards, and to eliminate barriers to food trade in the APEC

region. Transparency refers not only to the knowledge of the other Member Economies' food labeling laws, regulations and standards by the administrative departments of one Member Economy. More importantly, it refers to food manufacturers' and distributors' knowledge of them by simple means, e.g. by reading this Project Report. For this purpose, in designing the questionnaire we aimed food manufacturers and distributors to be important readers of this Project Report, so that they can learn about and abide by the requirements of the importers. In this way, the too professional and technical questions can be avoided.

5.2 Designing the Questionnaire

After the frame of the Questionnaire is established, we worked out the scope of survey for the Questionnaire and then worked out the first draft. We sent the first draft Questionnaire to the relevant experts for revision and sought comments from various parties. By this means, the second and third drafts were worked out. On January 5, 1998, we organized experts to make a further review and revision of the Questionnaire. And finally, the Questionnaire (including 143 questions of 28 kinds) which we later submitted to APEC for check and approval came out.

With a view to acquiring an in-depth knowledge of the Member Economies and making this Project Report more practicable and appropriate, we also sent some experts to pay visits to some Member Economies, during which we collected copies of their relevant food labeling laws, regulations and standards, got to learn about the overall situation of their food labeling, the history of development, the present situation of their supervisory, administrative and executive departments, the work they are doing and their plans for future development. We also sought their advice and expectations on the content of this Questionnaire and ways of implementation. What is particularly worth mentioning, during our visit to Australia, the Australian experts not only introduced their experience in food labeling study but also gave us good advice.

5.3 Main Content of Questionnaire

In the Questionnaire, questions are asked about various aspects of prepackaged food labeling and nutrition labeling. They are as follows.

In terms of prepackaged food labeling, 115 questions of 20 kinds are asked. They are questions about: legislation and consultation; labeling information; languages; religious foods; conditions of absence of food labels; name of food; food ingredients; special names of pork, lard, and beef fat; flavoring; added water; food additives; composite ingredients; no declaration of ingredient list; measurement system, net contents and drained weight; people responsible for food products; country of origin; lot identification; date marking and storage instructions; instructions for use; irradiated foods.

In terms of nutrition labeling, 28 questions of 8 kinds are asked. They are questions about: legislation and consultation; the marking of nutrients and marking approaches; listing order of nutrients; declaration of the level of nutrients amount and declaration of the comparison of the nutrients amount; nutrition function claims and health claims for nutrients; the amount per serving; nutrition reference amount; rules for rounding off of numerical values, the nutrients verification and the differences allowed.

5.4 Finalization and Circulation of Questionnaire

At the meeting of the SCSC, held in Malaysia on February 18, 1998, Chinese representatives reported the progress of the project to the meeting and submitted the Questionnaire of the project. The Member Economies gave basically positive comments on the Questionnaire, saying that the Questionnaire is quite reasonable, comprehensive, definite, and has merits in depth and breadth. After minor revisions, the Questionnaire was formally circulated to the Member Economies.

5.5 Questionnaire Recovery

In accordance with the schedule, the Member Economies are required to give answers to the Questionnaire by April 15, 1998. But the fact is that answers from only 4 Member Economies had been received by that time, and by August 31, answers from 10 Member Economies. In total, answers from 16 Member Economies had been received by September 30, 1998.

The long delay in Member Economies' giving answers to the Questionnaire posed difficulty to our subsequent work.

5.6 Problems in Answers to the Questionnaire

No answer is given to some questions, especially questions that require specifying in the Questionnaire. And some Member Economies gave no answers to questions about nutrition labeling. The meanings of some answers are not definite enough. Some handwriting in the answer sheets is illegible. Some responding fax pages are missing. Some Member Economies' answers to certain questions are obviously not in line with our collected versions of their laws, regulations and standards. Since we were unable to check them one by one, we had no choice but to base our report solely on their answer sheets. Some Member Economies submitted two different answer sheets, which do not agree with each other on some questions.

We have explained the above problems to the Member Economies concerned, but some of them have still not given a reply. These problems posed some difficulty to the project. Nevertheless, we hope that with our further efforts and with Member Economies' support these deficiencies can possibly be made up for.

6 Method of Study and the Major Content of the Project Report

6.1 Summary and Collation

On the basis of the Member Economies' answers to the Questionnaire, we conducted a survey and collation.

Summary and collation mean listing the Member Economies' answers (same or different) to the same questions in order to help people quickly learn about their similarities and differences on these questions. The major ways of summary and collation are as follows.

In the section of "summary", the Member Economies' answers are given in the form of descriptive writing, in order to make people have an overall idea of the Member Economies' answers. All the answers come directly from the original in the Member Economies' answer sheets. In order to give a detailed explanation, some Member Economies, besides answering the questions in the questionnaire, also explained to us in appendices their laws, regulations and standards related to the Questionnaire. We attached great importance to these materials and put all of them in the appendices of the Project Report. And for the sake of making the Member Economies' answers look more complete, we also broke these materials up according to the content and put them respectively in the Member Economies' corresponding answers. In addition, we conducted a simple statistics of the Member Economies' "yes" and "no" answers.

In the section of "collation", the Member Economies' answers and the corresponding questions are put in tables, in order to make the readers have a general idea of the Member Economies' answers.

6.2 Comparison and Analysis

On the basis of the above summary and collation, people from the Research Team compared and analyzed the results of the above summary and collation.

This section is aimed to make a comparison of the similarities and discrepancies in the Member Economies' answers, compare the extent to which they differ, analyze the causes of these discrepancies and draw a scientific conclusion.

This section enables the readers to be quickly informed of the views of the Research Team as well as the Member Economies' similarities and differences on these issues.

6.3 Suggestions on Increasing Transparency and Eliminating Trade Barriers between Member Economies

Our suggestions on increasing transparency and eliminating trade barriers between Member Economies given in this Project Report are mainly as follows:

establishing a special Home Page for APEC food labeling on Internet; establishing APEC's permanent liaison institutions and the system of regular circulation; accelerating the conformance of food labeling; increasing tolerance on food labeling.

6.4 Suggestions on Modifying CAC's Food Labeling Standards

Our study shows that the *General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of CAC has been used for many years. They played and will continue to play an active role in regulating food labeling, protecting consumers' legitimate rights, and encouraging fair competitions between manufacturers. With the increasing degree of civilization of the international community, people's requirements on food consumption have turned from the pure demand for having enough to eat to having food that does good to health. From the *General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods* of CAC, we can see that this standard lays too much emphasis on the general information about prepacked foods. It has obvious defects in: explaining nutrients of foods and in guiding consumers' appropriate use of nutrients; showing its concern for food safety and sanitation and hence in protecting consumers' health; showing its respect for religious customs. And some mandatory labeling information

stipulated by CAC is not commonly acknowledged by the APEC Member Economies. In addition, CAC has not timely formulated corresponding regulations for some special-purpose food labeling. Our “Suggestions on Modifying CAC's Food Labeling Standards” is here given out of our considerations for the safety, sanitation and health of foods and our concern for the future development of food labeling. Our suggestions mainly concern 7 aspects. They are: accelerating the process of formulating nutrition labeling; declaration of preservatives, artificial synthetic pigments; declaration of sensitizers; declaration of religious foods; stipulations on lot identification; infant formula labeling; prescribed food labeling and special nutrition food labeling. Some of these suggestions may have transcended the present reality and this transcendence may not be widely accepted. However, speaking in perspective of promoting the development of food labeling, especially in perspective of showing concern for the safety, sanitation and health of foods on food labels, these suggestions are very necessary. Therefore, with a view to promoting the development of international food labeling regulations and standards, we hope to give our suggestions to CAC through APEC's relevant agencies.

7. Revisions and Completion of the Project Report

Nov. 24 – 25, 1998, Beijing, SAIQ organized the International Food Labeling Seminar, at which the participating representatives of the Member Economies fully acknowledged the Project Report and gave their comments and advice on some issues. After the seminar, we re-checked all the Member Economies' answers in order to ensure the accuracy and objectivity of the report and make the report more accurately mirror the Member Economies' opinions on various issues. At the same time, we made a further review of the the part “Comparison and Analysis” in this Project Report to draw a more objective and scientific conclusion. In our revision of this Project Report, we fully considered the opinions of the relevant

Member Economies.

8 Achievements and Significance of the Project

8.1 A Way to Increasing Transparency and Eliminating Trade Barriers

After our study of the Member Economies' relevant food labeling laws, regulations and standards and comparison of their discrepancies, we think that substantial measures should be taken to increase transparency among the Member Economies and eliminate trade barriers. We also think that strengthening mutual communications and increasing tolerance on import food labeling are feasible ways. For this reason, we put forward four improving measures and suggestions, which are characterized by their practicality, practicability and implementary convenience.

8.2 Promoting Development of Relevant International Standards

The survey shows that with regard to the answers to the 115 questions of 20 kinds on the 8 mandatory items of labeling information and the 1 additional item of mandatory labeling information, required by CAC in the *General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods*, the Member Economies share the same or similar views on: food names shall avoid misleading consumers; absence of declaration of ingredients is not permitted; ingredients should be listed in descending order according to the ingoing weight; the labeling value of ingredients need not be identical to the exact content value; declaration of flavoring; food additives must be labeled; the labeling value of additives need not be identical to the exact content value; the class names of food additives are basically in agreement with CAC; usually International System is used for weight/volume; the manufacturer and others is usually responsible for products; the country of origin must be declared; date marking is mandatory (though ways of date marking vary) labeling information; the use of irradiated

foods is permitted; absence of declaration of irradiated foods is not permitted. The Member Economies do not share the same views on: whether the physical feature of foods shall be part of the food names; letter type for food name labeling; code numbers of food additives; the definition of country of origin; the definition of “lot” and lot identification; approaches of date marking; the declaration of the instructions for use, and so on. The survey results have truly reflected the Member Economies’ attitudes towards the CAC standards. And the Member Economies’ different requirements on food labeling may become one of the factors that may result in trade barriers. The survey shows that the Member Economies’ recommendatory food labeling information not covered by CAC standards has also reflected their focus of attention for the future development of food labeling. This can be used as reference when the international organizations formulate new food labeling laws, regulations and standards.

We attach great importance to the comments given by Mr. Ogawa, representative of APEC Secretariat. After completion of this project, we will make further improvements on its content, making the study of this subject further enriched and developed, in order to meet the requirements of the development of food labeling standards and APEC. We will continue to closely cooperate with the Member Economies, strengthen exchange of opinions, to promote the work of APEC food labeling standards and conformance.

This project has achieved the expected goal.

Here, we would like to acknowledge our heartfelt gratitude to APEC Member Economies, APEC Secretariat and the relevant Chinese departments for their great support given to us in the implementation of this project. Our gratitude also goes to the involved Australian experts for their kind advice.

APPENDIX I

(Information from Canada)

Question 1-10 Foods which do not require a label

The following foods do not have to carry a label:

- one-bite confections, such as a candy or a stick of chewing gum, sold individually;
- fresh fruit or vegetables packaged in a wrapper or confining band of less than 1/2 inch in width;
- food that is not prepackaged with a few exceptions.

Question 2-4 Physical feature of food in the name

Common names prescribed by regulation usually include the physical feature of the food in cases where the physical form of the food has been altered, e.g. concentrated fruit juice, dehydrated, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables. For some fish products, the physical feature is identified in the name e.g. “salted cod”, “chunk light tune”.

Question 2-8 Specific regulations on food names

Common names are prescribed by regulation for most foods which are subject to standards of composition, strength, potency, purity, quality or other property. In addition, there are specific requirements pertaining to the common name of ingredients.

For fish products, the document: "The Canadian Fish List, guide to Common names permitted in Canada for the specified species. Policies exist for special names of fish products e.g. for surimi based products.

Question 3-1 Ingredient Labeling

Almost all multi-ingredient prepackaged foods must have a complete list of ingredients and components (ingredients of ingredients). However, certain ingredients and classes of ingredients are exempt from component declaration. In some cases, the

exemption from component declaration applies when the ingredient/class of ingredient is present in the food below a specified level. For example, jams, marmalades, and jellies subject to compositional standards in the *Food and Drug Regulations* are exempt from component declaration when the total amount of these ingredients is less than 5% of the prepackaged product. In other cases, the exemption from component declaration applies when the ingredient is one of eleven specified preparations or mixtures, including a food additive preparation, and the components of this ingredient do not perform a function or have an effect on the food to which the preparation or mixture is added.

Question 3-2 Manner of Declaring Ingredients

Ingredients are required to be listed in descending order of proportion by weight or as a percentage of the prepackaged product except for spices, seasonings and herbs, natural and artificial flavors, flavor enhancers, food additives, and vitamins and mineral nutrients, all of which may be shown at the end of the list of ingredients.

The order or percentage is based on the amount of each of the ingredient before they are combined to form the product.

Question 3-4 Permitted Class Names for Ingredients

The use of collective or class names for certain ingredients or classes of ingredients is permitted. There are differences between Canada's and Codex requirements pertaining to the use of class names.

Question 3-11 Declaration of Composite Ingredients

Components (ingredients of ingredients) are required to be declared in the following manner:

- a parenthetical listing by common name following the ingredient name, in descending order of their proportion in the ingredient, or
- by common name in the list of ingredients, in descending order of predominance in the finished food without listing the ingredient itself.

Question 3-12 Exemption from Ingredient Declaration

The following prepackaged foods do not have to carry a declaration of list of ingredients.

- products packaged from bulk on the retail premises (other than mixture of nuts),
- with meals or snacks,
- individual servings of food that are prepared by a commissary and sold by automatic vending machines or mobile canteens,
- meat and meat by-products that are cooked on the retail premises,
- alcoholic beverages that are subject to compositional standards,
- vinegar that are subject to compositional standards.

Question 4-1 Measurement System for Net Quantity Declaration

The net quantity must be declared in metric units. In addition to the required metric declaration, a net quantity declaration in non-metric units e.g. Canadian units (previously named “Imperial”) or U.S. (American) units of measure may also be used provided it is not false or misleading to the consumer.

Question 4-2 Drained Weight Declaration

Drained weight is also required for fish packed in brine vinegar and canned fish packed in water (tuna, sardines).

Question 4-3 Difference between Declared Value and Actual Value for Net Weight

For prepackaged foods, the actual contents of the packages in a lot must not be less, on average, than the declared net quantity. In addition, only a limited number of packages are allowed to exceed the prescribed tolerance set out in Schedule I of the *Consumer Packaging and Labeling Regulations*.

Question 4-5 Net Quantity declaration “Compounded Package”

If the “compounded package” is a prepackaged product sold as one unit, it must carry a net quantity declaration. If the “basic units” inside the “compounded package” are to be offered for sale as individual units, they must also be labeled with a net quantity declaration.

Question 4-6 Exemption from Net Quantity Declaration

The following prepackaged foods are exempt from a declaration of net quantity:

- a soft drink the container of which is re-used by a dealer as a soft drink container, permanently labeled with any information required by regulations under the *Food and Drugs Act*, and manufactured before March 1, 1974 or during a period of 12 months after March 1, 1974;
- one-bite confections that are usually sold individually to consumers;
- fresh fruits or fresh vegetables that are packaged in a wrapper or confining band of less than 1/2 inch in width;
- raspberries or strawberries that are packaged in the field in containers having a capacity of 1.14 liters or less.

The following types of transactions are also exempt from a net quantity declaration:

- sales by automatic vending machines or mobile canteens of prepackaged individual servings of food that are prepared by commissary;
- sales to a retailer by a manufacturer, processor or producer of prepackaged catch-weight* products; and
- *sales of prepackaged individual portions of food that are served by a restaurant or other commercial enterprise with meals or snacks.*

* “catch-weight product” means a class of food product that because of its nature cannot normally be portioned to a predetermined quantity and is, as a result, usually sold in packages of varying quantity.

Question 5-1 Name and Address

For meat products the following is required: the name and address of the registered

establishment where the meat product was produced or labeled or the person for whom the meat product was produced or labeled, preceded by the words “prepared for”.

Food and Drug Regulations

6-2 The *Food and Drug Regulations* do not define “country of origin” For wines, “Product of (naming the country) ”has been accepted as a clear indication of country of origin provided that at least 75% of the finished wine originates in the named country. This means that at least 75% of the grape juice is from grapes grown in the named country and must be fermented, processed, blended and finished in the named country.

Egg Regulations

6-2 Country of origin information is specified is specified on the container, using the words “Product of (name of the country of origin)”.

Dairy Product Regulations

6-2 Country of origin information must be specified as “Product of (name of the country)”.

Honey Regulations

6-2 The *Honey Regulations* under the *Canada Agricultural Products Act* require that:

- i) where honey is imported into Canada, every container of prepackaged honey bears a label marked with the name of the country of origin preceded by the words “Product of ”;
- ii) where honey produced in Canada is graded under the *Honey Regulations*, the container shall be market with the words “Product of Canada” or “Canadian Honey”;
- iii) where imported honey is blended with Canadian honey, the container shall be marked with the words “A Blend of Canadian and (naming the foreign source or sources) Honey” or “A Blend of (naming the foreign source or sources) Honey and Canadian Honey”, the sources being in descending order of their proportions or

- iv) where imported honey is repacked in Canada, unblended with Canadian honey, the containers shall be marked with the name of the country of origin preceded by the words “Product of”.

Maple Products Regulations

- 6-2 The container of a maple product imported into Canada must have a label marked with a declaration of the country of origin.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations

- 6-2 Every container of imported produce must be labeled to show on the principal display panel and in close proximity to the declaration of the net quantity or the grade name, the words “Product of”, “Grown in” or “Country of Origin”, followed by the name of the country of origin of the produce, or other words which clearly indicate the country in which the produce was grown.

Processed Products Regulations

- 6-2 Products imported into Canada must carry a label which clearly and conspicuously states the country where the product was packed in type size as prescribed in the Regulations, either as part of the name and address of the foreign operator or as a separate declaration indicating the origin of the product.

Meat Inspection Regulations

- 6-2 The statement of country of origin must be specified as “Product of (name of the country of origin)” in close proximity to the product name.

Fish Inspection Regulations

- 6-2 “Product of (naming the country of origin)” on any part of the label except that part applied to the bottom of the container.

Food and Drug Regulations

- 6-3 No

Egg Regulations

6-3 Certain exemptions are prescribed which apply primarily to imported product not intended for commercial sale.

Dairy Product Regulations

6-3 No exemptions

Honey Regulations

6-4 No.

Maple Products Regulations

6-3 No

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations

6-3 Yes. Imported fresh fruit and vegetables may be exempted from any labeling requirements of the *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations*, if the importation and marketing of this food product is necessary to alleviate a shortage in Canada in the available supply from domestic production of that food product or an equivalent food product, However, if the imported food product is repacked in Canada, every container or the repacked produce must conform to the country of origin requirement stated above.

Processed Products Regulations

6-3 Yes. As above, if it is packed in Canada and the name and address of the Canadian packer or first dealer is declared, if the foreign packer address shows the country name or if a foreign food product undergoes processing in Canada which changes the nature or adds significant Canadian value. Also, an imported food product may be exempted from any labeling requirements of the *Processed Products Regulations* if the importation and marketing of this food product is necessary to alleviate a shortage in Canada in the available supply from domestic production of that food product or an equivalent food product.

Meat Inspection Regulations

6-3 Yes. When a meat product undergoes processing in Canada, it becomes product of Canada and does not need a country of origin statement.

Fish Inspection Regulations

6.3 The country of origin is not mandatory on domestic products.

Dairy Product Regulations

7-2 No.

Honey Regulations

7-2 Yes. Identification of the producing factory not required to be part of the lot number.

Processed Products Regulations

7-2 No

Fish Inspection Regulations

7-2 Yes. Codex requires lot identification on containers of all foods. *Fish Inspection Regulations* require lot identification on containers of canned fish products and bivalve molluscs in the shell.

Egg Regulations

Processed Egg Regulations

7-3 Lot identification is marked both on the transportation package and on the sales package .

Dairy Product Regulations

7-3 Lot identification must appear on both the transportation package and on the sales package.

Honey Regulations

7-3 On the transportation package only.

Processed Products Regulations

7-3 On the sales package.

Meat Inspection Regulations

7-3 The lot identification must be marked on both the transportation package and the sales package.

Fish Inspection Regulations

7-3 Lot identification must be marked on the transportation package (master cartons) for all fish products, and on the sales packages as stated in 7.2.

Egg Regulations

Processed Egg Regulations

7-4 Yes. For shell eggs, the lot number refers to the producer of the eggs. A station grading the eggs of several producers is responsible for ensuring traceback to the farm of origin, but may not necessarily specify the producer name on the egg carton.

Dairy Product Regulations

7-4 No exemptions permitted.

Honey Regulations

7-4 Yes. Lot number is not required on prepackaged honey container labels.

Processed Products Regulations

7-4 Yes. Lot number is not required on prepackaged frozen fruit and vegetable

container labels.

Fish Inspection Regulations

7-4 See response to 7.2

Question 8-1,8-2, and 8-4 Date Marking

Durable life information is required on prepackaged foods which have a durable life of less than 90 days, with the following exceptions

- prepackaged fresh fruits and vegetables;
- prepackaged individual portions of food served by restaurants, airlines, etc, with meals or snacks;
- prepackaged individual servings of food prepared by a commissary and sold in automatic vending machines or mobile canteens;
- prepackaged donuts.

For those foods packaged at other than the retail premises, durable life information is in the form of a durable life date of “best before” date. For foods packaged at retail a “packaged on ” date along with durable life information is required.

“Durable life” is the period, starting on the day a food is packaged for retail sale, that the food will retain its normal wholesomeness, palatability and nutritional value, when it is stored under conditions appropriate for that product.

The durable life date means the date on which the durable life of the product ends and is intended to convey to consumers that if the product has been properly handled, the unopened product should be of high quality until the specified date. The durable life date is not a date after which the product is considered to be unsafe or inedible, not is it a guarantee of freshness or quality.

Proper storage instructions must accompany the “best before” date if the product requires storage conditions that differ from normal room temperature.

“Packaging date” means the date a food is first placed in a consumer package or the date a prepackaged food is first weighted by a retailer in a consumer package.

For prepackaged fresh yeast, the provisions for durable life date and storage instructions do not apply if the date on which the product has lost its effectiveness is shown on the label in the following manner; “Use by (year)(month)(day)” Also, even though the durable life of live mollusks is less than 90 days, the “best before” date is not required. Instead, the date of harvesting must be indicated. A date of manufacture is required for bulk cheeses that are still ripening.

Expiration dates are required on the label of human milk substitutes, foods represented for use in very low energy diets, and formulated liquid diets.

“Expiration date” with respect to formulated liquid diet and food represented for use in a very low energy diet means the date ending the period during which the product retains its nutritional value without any appreciable deterioration. With respect to human milk substitute, “expiration date” means the date after which the manufacturer does not recommend that it be consumed, and up to which it maintains its microbiological and physical stability and the nutrient content declared on the label.

Question 10-2 Irradiated Food Labeling

Regulations for the labeling of irradiated foods require the identification of wholly irradiated foods with both a written statement such as “irradiated” or “treated with irradiation” and the international irradiation symbol. When used as an ingredient in another food, an irradiated product that constitutes more than 10% of the final food must be identified in the list of ingredients as “irradiated”. Signs accompanying the bulk displays of irradiated foods are also required to.

APPENDIX II

(Information from Hong Kong)

Items exempt from labeling of ingredient list

(refer to Schedule 4 of the Food and Drugs(Composition and Labeling) Regulations)

1. Prepackaged food with an alcoholic strength by volume of more than 1.2%.
2. Prepackaged food sold at a catering establishment for immediate consumption. Individually wrapped confectionery products in a fancy form intended for sale as single items.
3. Individually wrapped preserved fruits which are not enclosed in any further packaging and which are intended for sale as single items.
4. Prepackaged food packed in a container the largest surface of which has an area of less than 10 cm²
5. Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables.
6. Carbonated water, to which no ingredient other than carbon dioxide has been added and the description of which indicates that it has been carbonated.
7. Vinegar which is derived by fermentation exclusively from a single basic product and to which no other ingredient has been added.
8. Cheese, butter, fermented milk and fermented cream, to which no ingredient has been added other than-
 - (i) lactic products, enzymes and micro-organism cultures essential to the manufacture of the item; or
 - (ii) the salt needed for the manufacture of mature cheese.
9. Any food consisting of a single ingredient.
10. Flavorings.

Name and Address of Manufacturer and Packer

(refer to Schedule 3 to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling) Regulations)

Prepackaged food items should be legibly marked or labeled in the manner indicated in item (i) below. The manufacturer or packer may also adopt for the manner indicated in item (ii) or (iii). National food may be labeled in the manner indicated in item (iv):

Indication on the Label
(i) Full name or business name Full address or details of the registered or principal office of the manufacturer or packer.

Notification to Department of Health in Writing
Not required

or

(ii) Country of origin Name and address of the registered or principal office of the distributor or brand owner in Hong Kong

Full address of the manufacturer or packer of the food in its country of origin notified in writing to the Department of Health by the distributor or brand owner in Hong Kong.

or

(iii) Country of origin A Code Marking identifying the manufacturer or packer in that country
--

Particulars of the Code Marking and of the manufacturer or packer of whom it relates notified in writing to the Department of Health by the manufacturer or packer or by the distributor or brand owner in Hong Kong.

or

(iv) Where the food was manufactured or packed in a factory or other place that is owned, run or managed by the government of the country of origin, the food may be labeled to indicate that it is a product of that government.

Not required

Items exempt from date marking of prepackaged food

(refer to Schedule 4 of the Food and Drugs(Composition and Labeling) Regulations)

1. Prepackaged food with an alcoholic strength by volume of more than 1.2%.
2. Prepackaged food sold at a catering establishment for immediate consumption.
3. Individually wrapped confectionery products in a fancy form intended for sale as single items.
4. Individually wrapped preserved fruits which are not enclosed in any further packaging and which are intended for sale as single items.
5. Fresh fruit and fresh vegetables.
6. Vinegar which is derived by fermentation exclusively from a single basic product and to which no other ingredient has been added.
7. Cooking salt.
8. Sugar with no added ingredients other than preservatives.
9. Chewing gums and other similar products.
10. Deep-frozen (including quick-frozen) food.*
11. Any food which can reasonably be expected to retain its specific properties for more than 18 months.*

** Under the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labeling)(Amendment) Regulation 1996, these items will be repealed and the effective date will be appointed by the Secretary for Health and Welfare of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by notice in the gazette.*

APPENDIX III

(Information from Japan)

Nutrition Improvement Law *(# 248 as last amended by #101)*

Article 1 outlines the purposes of the law which is basically to contribute to the public welfare by fostering greater awareness of nutrition improvement among the population of Japan, clarifying national nutrition standards, and striving for maintenance and improvement of good public health through appropriate measures.

Article 12 includes the main provisions for permission and labeling by a Japanese manufacturer of Foods for Special Dietary Uses (subcategories as shown on p.2), and further clarification of same under relevant Ministerial Ordinances to be enacted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, including enforcement regulations.

Article 13 contains the provisions for Food Sanitation Inspector monitoring of this law. Under this article, in order to check for compliance or violation of the conditions under which permission or approval has been granted by MHW, take samples of the foods labeled in accordance with this law.

Article 14 in part contains the general terms stating that in order to ensure compliance with this law, inadequate or improper labeling shall be punished by revocation of the labeling permission or approval.

Article 15 provides for direct approval of labeling of products under this law, for products to be directly exported to Japan.

Article 16 mainly includes provisions for granting permission to agents in Japan to import and label foods, produced overseas, under this law. Article 19 contains the provisions for punitive action to be taken for failure to comply with approval requirements under this law.

Appendix B

Article 12 A false or exaggerated information which may render it injurious to the public health shall not appear in the labeling or advertisement of food, food additives, food utensils or containers/packages.

Nutrition Labeling Standards in Japan

1. Application of declaring nutrition content

Mandatory nutrition labeling requirements for processed foods would present consumers with claims of the following nutrients, written in Japanese.

- Energy
- Protein
- Fat
- Carbohydrates
- Minerals: Calcium, Iron, Potassium, Phosphorus, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper
- Vitamins: Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, VitaminB6, Vitamin B12, Niacin, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin K, Folic Acid.

2. Nutrition Label Content and presentation

2.1 Nutrition Label should contain the following nutrients and their content

- Energy
- protein
- Fat
- Available Carbohydrates
- Sodium
- Other nutrients for which nutritional claims are made:

Note:

- (1) Available carbohydrates are defined as carbohydrates excluding dietary fiber. Declaring carbohydrates instead of available carbohydrates is acceptable for a short time, if no dietary fiber is declared.
- (2) A nutrition label should be in Japanese and on the container or package where a label is easily visible without opening the package.
- (3) The nutrient content described in (1) should be given per 100g, or per 100ml, or per serving, or per pieces as quantified on the label. The nutrient content expressed in the following units should be given in the specified value or the value of upper and lower limits.

- Energy kilo calorie(kcal)
- Protein gram(g)
- Fat gram(g)
- Available Carbohydrates gram(g)
- Calcium, Iron and sodium milligram(mg)
(note: sodium= 1000mg) gram(g)
- Vitamin A and Vitamin D international unit(IU)
Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Niacin
and Vitamin C milligram(mg)

(4) When the amount of nutrients is given in a specified value, the analyzed value of nutrients should always be in the following ranges versus the amount declared on the label.

Energy, Protein, Fat, Available Carbohydrates, Sodium:	-20% to +20%
Vitamin A, Vitamin D, Calcium, Iron:	-20% to +50%
Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Niacin, Vitamin C:	-20% to +80%

(5) When the amount of nutrients is given in the value of upper and lower limits, the analyzed value should be within given range.

3. Nutrition claims meaning “able to replenish”

(1) When the nutrition claims such as “high” or “source” for the following nutrients are made, the standard should be applied.

Protein, Dietary fiber, Calcium, Iron, Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Niacin, Vitamin C and Vitamin D.

(2) When using an expression such as “high” or “source” of a nutrient state in (1), the following rules should be followed.

- When nutrition claims such as “high” or “rich” are made, the conditions specified in Table 1 should be satisfied.
- When nutrition content claims such as “source” or “contain” are made, the condition specified in Table 2 should be satisfied.

(3) When nutrition claims such as “high” or “rich” compared with similar foods are made, the amount of increase in nutrients should satisfy the condition specified in Table 2.

The foods being compared should be identified. The amount or fraction of increase in

nutrients should be stated. The amount of increase in foods should be more than the declared value.

4. Nutrition claims meaning “able to control the intake”

- (1) When the nutrition claims such as “free” or “low” for the following nutrients are made, the standard should be applied.
Energy, Fat, Saturated fatty acids, Sugars (monosaccharides and disaccharides only, except polyols), and sodium
- (2) When using an expression such as “free” or “low” of the nutrients or energy state in (1), the following rules should be followed.
 - When nutrition claims such as “free”, “zero”, or “non” are made, the conditions specified in Table 3 should be satisfied.
 - When nutrition claims such as “low” or “light” are made, the conditions specified in Table 4 should be satisfied.
- (3) When nutrition claims such as “low” compared with similar foods are made, the amount of decrease in nutrients should satisfy the conditions specified in Table 4.

The foods being compared should be identified. The amount or fraction of decrease in nutrients should be stated. The amount of decrease in foods should be more than the declared value.

With reference to “low sodium soy sauce”, more than 20% of the sodium should be reduced compared with similar soy sauce.

5. This legislation will be executed from May 24, 1996, and the period of transitional measure is until March 31, 1998.

Table 1.

Claim: High, Rich

Component	Conditions (not less than)
Dietary Fiber	6 g per 100 g (solids) or 3 g per 100 ml (liquids) or 3 g per 100 kcal
Protein	14 g per 100 g (solids) or 7 g per 100 ml (liquids) or 7 g per 100 kcal
Calcium	180 mg per 100 g (solids) or 90 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 60 mg per 100 kcal
Iron	3 mg per 100 g (solids) or 1.5 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 1 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin A	600 IU per 100 g (solids) or 300 IU per 100 ml (liquids) or 200 IU g per 100 kcal
Vitamin B1	0.3 mg per 100 g (solids) or 0.15 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 0.1 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin B2	0.42 mg per 100 g (solids) or 0.21 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 0.14 mg per 100 kcal
Niacin	5.1 mg per 100 g (solids) or 2.6 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 1.7 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin C	15 mg per 100 g (solids) or 8mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 5 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin D	30 IU per 100 g (solids) or 15 IU per 100 ml (liquids) or 10 IU per 100 kcal

Table 2.**Claim: Source , Contain**

Component	Conditions (not less than)
Dietary Fibre	3 g per 100 g (solids) or 1.5 g per 100 ml (liquids) or 1.5 g per 100 kcal
Protein	7 g per 100 g (solids) or 3.5 g per 100 ml (liquids) or 3.5 g per 100 kcal
Calcium	90 mg per 100 g (solids) or 50 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 30 mg per 100 kcal
Iron	1.5 mg per 100 g (solids) or 0.8 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 0.5 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin A	300 IU per 100 g (solids) or 150 IU per 100 ml (liquids) or 100 IU g per 100 kcal
Vitamin B1	0.15 mg per 100 g (solids) or 0.08 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 0.05 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin B2	0.21 mg per 100 g (solids) or 0.11 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 0.07 mg per 100 kcal
Niacin	2.6 mg per 100 g (solids) or 1.3 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 0.9 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin C	8 mg per 100 g (solids) or 4 mg per 100 ml (liquids) or 3 mg per 100 kcal
Vitamin D	15 IU per 100 g (solids) or 8 IU per 100 ml (liquids) or 5 IU per 100 kcal

Table 3.

Claim : Free , Zero, None

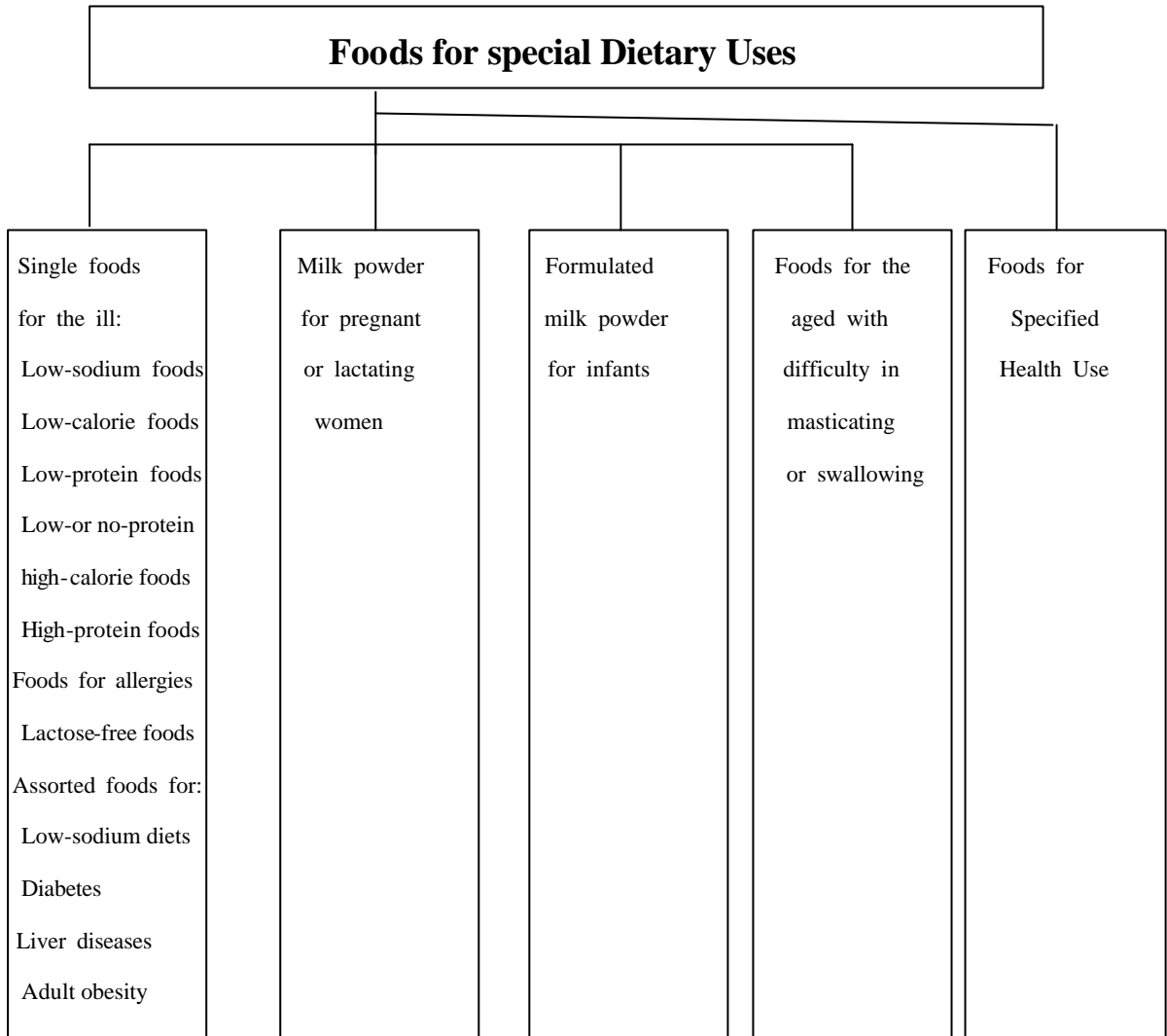
Component	Conditions (not more than)
Energy	5 kcal per 100 g/ml
Fat	0.5 g per 100 g/ml
Saturated Fatty Acid	0.1 g per 100 g/ml
Sugars	0.5 g per 100 g/ml
Sodium	5 mg per 100 g/ml

Table 4.

Claim: " Low, Light, Less, Reduced, Cut, Off "

Component	Conditions (Not More Than)
Energy	40 kcal per 100 g(solids) or 20 kcal per 100ml(liquids)
Fat	3 g per 100 g(solids) or 1.5 g per 100ml(liquids)
Saturated Fatty Acid	1.5 g per 100 g(solids) or 0.75 g per 100 ml(liquids) 10% of energy
Sugars	5 g per 100 g(solids) or 2.5 mg per 100ml(liquids)
Sodium	120 mg per 100 g/ml

What are Foods for Specified Health Use (FOSHU)?



APPENDIX IV

(*Information from Thailand*)

Nutrient References Values of Codex and Thai Recommended Daily Intakes Thai RDI:

Nutrient		NRV of Codex	Thai RDI
Total fat	g	-	65
Saturated fat	g	-	20
Cholesterol	mg	-	300
Protein	g	50	50
Total carbohydrate	g	-	300
Dietary fiber	g	-	25
Vitamin A	g	800	800
Vitamin D	μg	5	5
Vitamin E	mg	-	10
Vitamin C	mg	60	60
Vitamin K	μg	-	80
Thiania(B1)	mg	1.4	1.5
Riboflavia(B2)	mg	1.6	1.7
Hiacia	mg	18	20
Vitamin B6	mg	2	2
Folacin	μ g	200	200
Vitamin B12	μ g	1	2
Biotin	mg	-	0.15
Pantothenic acid	mg	-	6
Calcium	mg	800	800
Phosphorus	mg	-	800
Iron	mg	14	15
Magnesium	mg	300	350
Zinc	mg	15	15
Iodine	μg	150	150
Copper	mg	-	2
Potassium	mg	-	3,500
Sodium	mg	-	2,400
Manganese	mg	-	3.5
Selenium	μ g	-	70
Fluoride	mg	-	2
Molybdenum	μ g	-	160
Chromium	μ g	-	130
Chloride	mg	-	3,400

APPENDIX V

(*Information from Mexico*)

The declaration of the energetic amount must be expressed in kl (Kcal) for each 100g or for serving or for packing, if this one contained only one serving.

The declaration of the proteins, carbohydrates (hydrates of carbon) and total fat (lipids) amount that contain the food must be expressed for each 100g or for serving or for packing, if this one contained only one serving.

The numeric declaration of vitamins and minerals must be expressed in metric units or in Recommended Dietary Allowances percentages (RDA) for each 100g or for serving or for packing, if this one contained only one serving.

For those cases, it must be used the following steady recommendations table for Mexican people:

Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA)

Nutrient	Values
Protein g	75
Vitamin A μ g (equalities of retinol)	1000
Vitamin E mg (tocopherol)	10
Vitamin B1 mg (Thiamin)	1.5
Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	1.7
Vitamin B6 mg (Pyridoxine)	2
Niacin mg eq (Nicotinic acid)	20
Folic acid μ g (Folacin)	200
Vitamin B 12 μ g (Cobalamina)	2
Vitamin C mg (Ascorbic acid)	60
Calcium mg	800
Phosphorus mg	800
Iron mg	15
Magnesia mg	350
Zinc mg	15
Iodine μ g	150

APPENDIX VI

(*Information from Singapore*)

Question 10-2 Irradiated food

38. (1) The importation or sale of food which has been exposed to ionizing radiation is prohibited except under a license issued specifically for that consignment of food in such form as the Director may require and subject to such purpose, conditions or restrictions as the Director may direct:

Provided that.....

(a) such ionizing radiation has been conducted in accordance with the Codex Recommended International Code of Practice for the Operation of Radiation Facilities Used for Treatment of Foods; and

(1)Such irradiated food meets the Codex General Standards for irradiated Foods.

(2)Such license shall expire when the quantity stated therein has been imported , or 6 months after the date of issue ,whichever is earlier.

(3). (a) There shall be written on the labels on or attached to a package containing food that has been processed by ionizing radiation, the following words, printed in letters of not less than 3 mm height:

"TREATED WITH IONIZING IRRADIATION" or "IRRADIATED (here insert of the food)".

(b) When an irradiated food is used as an ingredient in another food, this shall be so declared in the statement of ingredients.

(c) When a single ingredient product is prepared from a raw material which has been irradiated, the label of the product shall contain a statement indicating the treatment.

Question 5-1 Nutrition Reference Amount

<i>Nutrient</i>	NVR(CAC)	Daily Allowance (S' pore Food Regulations)
Protein(g)	50	-
Vitamin A(meg)	800	750
Vitamin D (meg)	5	2.5
Vitamin C (mg)	60	30
Thiamin (mg)	1.4	1.0
Riboflavin(mg)	1.6	1.5
Niacin (mg)	18	16
Vitamin B6 (mg)	2	2.0
Folic (meg)	200	-
Vitamin B12 (meg)	1	-
Calcium (mg)	800	500
Magnesium (mg)	300	-
Iron (mg)	14	10
Zinc (mg)	15	-
Iodine (meg)	150	100
Phosphorous (mg)	-	800

APPENDIX VII

(*Information from Australia*)

Food additive names which are different in Codex and the Food Standards Code

INS. No.	Codex name of Food Additive	Name of Food Additive In The Food Standards Code
120	Carmines	Cochineal (CI 75470)
142	Green S	Food green S
151	Brilliant Black PN	Brilliant black BN
161	Flavoxanthin(161a), Lutein (161b), Kryptoxanthin(161c), Rubixanthin (161d), Violoanthin(161e), Rhodoxanthin(161f) Canthaxanthin (161g)	Xanthophylls
181	Tannirs, Food Grade	Tannic acid
216	Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate	Propylparaben
218	Methy p-hydroxybenzoate	Methylparaben
308	Synthetic gamma-tocopherol	? -tocopherol
309	Synthetic delta-tocopherol	d - tocopherol
375	Nicotinic acid	Niacin
410	Carob bean gum	Locust bean gum
414	Gum araxic (acacia gum)	Acacia
433	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate	Polysorbate 80
435	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate	Polysorbate 60
436	Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan	Polysorbate 65

	tristearate	
450	Diphosphates (8 entries - See Note 1)	Potassium pyrophosphate, Sodium acid pyrophosphate, Sodium pyrophosphate
451	Triphosphates (i) pentasodium triphosphate and (ii) pentapotassium triphosphate	Sodium tripolyphosphate, Potassium tripolyphosphate
452	Polyphosphates (5 entries - See Note 2)	Potassium polymetaphosphate, Sodium metaphosphate (insoluble), sodium polyphosphosphate
559	Aluminium silicate	Kaolin
900	(a) - polydimethylsiloxane (b) - methylphenylsiloxane	Dimethylpoly - siloxane
905a	Mineral oil, food grade	Mineral oil, white
965	Maltitol and maltitol syrup	Hydrogenated glucose syrup

Notes:

1. Codex lists (i) " Disodium diphosphate", (ii) "Trisodium diphosphate", (iii) "Tetrasodium diphosphate", (iv) "Dipotassium diphosphate", (v) "Tetrapotassium diphosphate", (vi) "Dicalcium diphosphate", (vii) "Calcium dihydrogen diphosphate" and (viii) "Dimagnesium diphosphate".
2. Codex lists (i) "Sodium polyphosphate", (ii) "Potassium polyphosphate", (iii) "Sodium calcium polyphosphate", (iv) "Cacium polyphosphates" and (v) "Ammonium polyphosphates".

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF YOUR ECONOMY: _____

PART I GENERAL PRINCIPLE

1-1. Do you have laws, regulations and standards on food labeling ?

Yes() No()

If yes, please provide the names and codes of the laws, regulations and

standards mentioned above.

Name: _____

Code: _____

1-2. Do you have English versions of the laws , regulations and standards mentioned above ?

Yes() No()

If yes, are they available from Internet?

Yes() No()

If yes, the address is <http://www> _____

1-3. Please tick the mandatory information required on your food labels?

Name of food ()

Ingredient list ()

Net contents/Drained weight ()

Name and Address of Manufacturer ()

Country of origin ()

Lot identification ()

Date marking & Storage instructions ()

Instructions for use ()

1-4. Are there any mandatory stipulations that require other information on your food labels?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

1-5 Are there any recommendatory requirements that suggest other information be on your food labels?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

1-6. Is there any mandatory requirement about which language(s) should be used on your food labels?

Yes() No()

If yes, please list the language(s):

1-7. If the required language is used on the labels, do you permit other language(s) also be used?

Yes() No()

1-8. If the required language is not used on the food labels, do you permit the use of the attached label or supplementary label in which the required language is used?

Yes() No()

1-9. Are there any specific stipulations on food labels out of the religion consideration, Muslim, for example?

Yes() No()

If yes , please specify.

1-10. Are there any stipulations that permit the absence of food labels in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

Eight mandatory labeling information on food labels which is required in the "General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods" by the CAC.

2-1. Do you have any stipulations that the food must use the special names?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

2-2. If not, are common or usual names acceptable?

Yes() No()

2-3. Are the fanciful names acceptable?

Yes() No()

2-4. Do your standards require the physical feature of the foods as a part of the food names?

Yes() No()

2-5. Do you require specific letter type for food name labeling?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

2-6. Do you accept the attached labels for the statement of food names?

Yes() No()

2-7. Do you accept no declaration of the food names in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

2-8. To prevent consumers from being misled, do you have specific regulations on food names?

Yes() No()

If yes , please specify.

2-9. Except for the information mentioned above, do you have any other requirements on food names?

Yes() No()

If yes , Please specify.

3-1. Do you require that all the ingredients be labeled?

Yes() No()

If you have any stipulations that accept no declaration of ingredients which are less than a certain percentage, please specify.

3-2. Are all ingredients listed in descending order of ingoing weight at the time of manufacture?

Yes() No()

3-3. Do you require the declaration of the actual value of various ingredients?

Yes() No()

3-4. Except for the special names used, are class names of ingredients permitted?

Yes() No()

3-5. Is it required that the specific names of the pork, lard and beef fat be used?

Yes() No()

3-6. Do you require the declaration of the flavor?

Yes() No()

3-7. Do you require the declaration of the added water in process?

Yes() No()

3-8. Do you require the declaration of the additives?

Yes() No()

Does the declaration of the additives use the required class names?

Yes() No()

Do you permit the use of the numbers to identify the food additives present ?

Yes() No()

3-9. Does the declaration of the additives require the content value?

Yes() No()

3-10. Do the specific names of additives in your standards align with those of the CAC ?

Yes() No()

If not, please specify.

3-11. Do you require that all the composite ingredients be listed ?

Yes() No()

If yes, are the ingredients listed in descending order? Yes() No()

3-12. Do your labeling standards permit no declaration of ingredient list in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

4-1. Please tick measurement system applicable on food labels:

Mass: International System () Imperial System() Others_____

Volume: International System () Imperial System() Others_____

4-2. Do you require the declaration of drained weight, when the foods are a mixture of the liquid and solid?

Yes() No()

4-3. Do you permit the difference between the labeling value and the exact content value of the NW and drained weight?

Yes() No()

If yes, please describe the requirements on the permitted difference in your standards.

4-4. When the added water is an ineffective food ingredient, do you require drained weight marking instead of net weight marking?

Yes() No()

4-5. Please tick the marking approaches on net weight and drained weight on the compounded package and basic units inside:

() Mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, and the exact value of the net weight and drained weight on the basic units separately.

() Mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, and the net weight and drained weight of the basic units either.

() Not mark the total net weight and drained weight on the compounded package, but mark the exact value of the net weight and drained weight on the basic units.

4-6. Do you accept no declaration of the net weight and drained weight in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

5-1. Please tick those whose name and address are required on the labels.

Manufacturer ()

Packer ()

wholesaler ()

Importer ()

Exporter ()

Distributor ()

5-2. Do you accept no declaration of the information mentioned in 5-1 in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

6-1. Is there any stipulation that the country of origin must be marked?

Yes() No()

If yes, please answer 6-2, 6-3.

6-2. How to specify the country of origin ?

6-3. Do your standards accept no declaration of the origin country in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes , please specify.

7-1. Do your standards require lot identification on food labels?

Yes() No()

If yes, please answer 7-2, 7-3 , 7-4 questions.

7-2. Are the requirements of lot identification in your standards different from those of the CAC,

Yes() No()

If yes , Please specify.

7-3. Please tick the approach in which the lot identification is marked.

On the transportation package ()

On the sales package ()

Both of the above ()

7-3. Is it permitted that in some cases the lot number may be absent on the labels?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

8-1. Please tick the mandatory date marking required .

Date of manufacture and process ()

Expiration date ()

Shelf-life ()

8-2. Please tick the acceptable approaches of date marking .

"Use(Drink) best before ..." ()

"Before ...used(drunk) best" ()

"Used(drunk) by ..." ()

"Expiration date to ..." ()

"Shelf life to ..." ()

"Expiration date as ... months" ()

"Shelf-life as ... months" ()

8-3. Please tick the ways of date marking applied.

MM/DD/YY ()

DD/MM/YY ()

YY/MM/DD ()

8-4. Do you accept no date marking of food products in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify

8-5. Do you accept no storage instructions in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

9-1. Do your labeling standards require instructions for use?

Yes() No()

9-2. If yes, do you require the instructions for use together with illustrations?

Yes() No()

An additional mandatory labeling information on food labels which is required by the CAC's "General Standards for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods".

10-1. Do your labeling standards permit the use of irradiated foods or ingredients?

Yes() No()

If yes, please answer 10-2 to 10-5 .

10.2. Do you have any regulations on the irradiated foods labeling?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify the regulations.

10-3. Do your irradiated foods use the international irradiation mark?

Yes() No()

10-4. Do your labeling standards on the radiation sources align with those of international standards?

Yes() No()

If not, please specify the difference between your standards and the international standards.

10-5. Do your labeling standards permit no declaration of irradiated foods in some cases?

Yes() No()

If yes, please state it.

—

PART II LAWS REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS ON NUTRITION LABELING

Nutrition Label

1-1. Do you have any laws, regulations and standards on nutrition labeling?

Yes() No()

If yes, please answer the following questions.

Names and Code numbers of the laws, regulations and standards: _____

Do you have English versions ? Yes() No()

Have they been put into Internet? Yes() No()

If yes, please write down the address: <http://www> _____

1-2. Please list the catalogues to which the laws ,regulations and standards mentioned above are applicable .

Nutrition Claims

2-1. Please tick the items required in the nutrition content claims .

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Protein | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Total Fat | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Unsaturated Fat |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Saturated Fat | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Cholesterol | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Total Carbohydrate |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Starch | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Sugar | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Glycols |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Dietary Fiber | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Mineral | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Sodium |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Potassium | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Calcium | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Magnesium |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Iron | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Zinc | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Iodine |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Copper | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin A |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin D | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin C | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin B1 |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin B2 | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Pantothenic Acid | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin B6 |
| (<input type="checkbox"/>)Folic Acid | (<input type="checkbox"/>)Vitamin B12 | |

Others: _____

2-2. Please tick the approaches by which the nutrient content is shown.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Protein | g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving | () |
| Total Fat | g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving | () |
| | mg/100g, mg/100ml | () |
| | mg/serving | () |
| Total Carbohydrate | g/100g, g/100ml, g/serving | () |
| Mineral | Reference amount/percent of 100g | () |
| | Reference amount/percent of 100ml | () |
| | Reference amount/percent of serving | () |
| | g/100g or g/100ml, g/serving | () |
| | mg/100g or mg/100ml, mg/serving | () |
| | μ g/100g or mg/100ml, μ g/serving | () |
| | Vitamin | Reference amount/percent of 100g |
| | Reference amount/percent of 100ml | () |
| | Reference amount/percent of serving | () |
| | mg/100g or mg/100ml, mg/serving | () |
| | μ g/100g or mg/100ml, μ g/serving | () |
| | IU/100g or 100ml | () |
| | IU/serving | () |
| | N/100g or 100ml, N/serving | () |

If there are other expressions not mentioned above, please specify.

2-3. Do you have any provisions on the order in which minerals are listed on the nutrition labels?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

2-4. Do you have any provisions on the order in which vitamins are listed on the nutrition label?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

3-1. Do you accept the following expression which declare the level of nutrients amount?

"...good source" Yes() No()

"high ..." Yes() No()

"rich in ..." Yes() No()

"low ..." Yes() No()

"no ..." Yes() No()

3-2. Do you accept the following expression which declare the comparison of the nutrients amount?

"reduced" Yes() No()

"lower" Yes() No()

"less" Yes() No()

"enriched" Yes() No()

"more" Yes() No()

3-3. Do you permit nutrition function claims for nutrients?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify the condition.

3-4. Do you permit health claims for nutrients?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify the condition for use.

4-1. Do you have any stipulations of the amount per serving?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

4-2. Is the provision on the amount per serving mandatory or
recommendatory?

Mandatory () Recommendatory()

5-1. Do you have any regulations of nutrition reference amount?

Yes() No()

If yes, is the nutrition reference amount the same with the NVRs of the
CAC? Yes() No()

If not, please specify.

5-2. Do you have any rules for rounding off of numerical values?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.

5-3. Please specify the methods of the nutrients verification.

5-4. Do you have stipulations on the differences allowed between the nutrient
content claimed and the actual content?

Yes() No()

If yes, please specify.