

CODEX GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION LABELLING**CAC/GL 2-1985 (Rev. 1 - 1993) ¹****PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES**

To ensure that nutrition labelling is effective:

- in providing the consumer with information about a food so that a wise choice of food can be made;
- in providing a means for conveying information of the nutrient content of a food on the label;
- in encouraging the use of sound nutrition principles in the formulation of foods which would benefit public health;
- in providing the opportunity to include supplementary nutrition information on the label.

To ensure that nutrition labelling does not describe a product or present information about it which is in any way false, misleading, deceptive or insignificant in any manner.

To ensure that no nutritional claims are made without nutrition labelling.

PRINCIPLES FOR NUTRITION LABELLING**A. Nutrient declaration**

- Information supplied should be for the purpose of providing consumers with a suitable profile of nutrients contained in the food and considered to be of nutritional importance. The information should not lead consumers to believe that there is exact quantitative knowledge of what individuals should eat in order to maintain health, but rather to convey an understanding of the quantity of nutrients contained in the product. A more exact quantitative delineation for individuals is not valid because there is no meaningful way in which knowledge about individual requirements can be used in labelling.

B. Supplementary nutrition information

- The content of supplementary nutrition information will vary from one country to another and within any country from one target population group to another according to the educational policy of the country and the needs of the target groups.

C. Nutrition labelling

- Nutrition labelling should not deliberately imply that a food which carries such labelling has necessarily any nutritional advantage over a food which is not so labelled.

¹ The Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling were adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission at its 16th Session, 1985. The Nutrient Reference Values for Food Labelling Purposes in Section 3.4.4 were amended by the 20th Session of the Commission, 1993. They have been sent to all Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO and WHO as an advisory text, and it is for individual governments to decide what use they wish to make of the Guidelines.

1. SCOPE

1.1 These guidelines recommend procedures for the nutrition labelling of foods.

1.2 These guidelines apply to the nutrition labelling of all foods. For foods for special dietary uses, more detailed provisions may be developed.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these guidelines:

2.1 **Nutrition labelling** is a description intended to inform the consumer of nutritional properties of a food.

2.2 Nutrition labelling consists of two components:

- (a) nutrient declaration;
- (b) supplementary nutrition information.

2.3 **Nutrition declaration** means a standardized statement or listing of the nutrient content of a food.

2.4 **Nutrition claim** means any representation which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular nutritional properties including but not limited to the energy value and to the content of protein, fat and carbohydrates, as well as the content of vitamins and minerals. The following do not constitute nutrition claims:

- (a) the mention of substances in the list of ingredients;
- (b) the mention of nutrients as a mandatory part of nutrition labelling;
- (c) quantitative or qualitative declaration of certain nutrients or ingredients on the label if required by national legislation.

2.5 **Nutrient** means any substance normally consumed as a constituent of food:

- (a) which provides energy; or
- (b) which is needed for growth, development and maintenance of life; or
- (c) a deficit of which will cause characteristic bio-chemical or physiological changes to occur.

2.6 **Sugars** means all mono-saccharides and di-saccharides present in food.

2.7 **Dietary fibre** means edible plant and animal material not hydrolysed by the endogenous enzymes of the human digestive tract as determined by the agreed upon method.

2.8 **Polyunsaturated fatty acids** means fatty acids with cis-cis methylene interrupted double bonds.

3. NUTRIENT DECLARATION

3.1 Application of nutrient declaration

3.1.1 Nutrient declaration should be mandatory for foods for which nutrition claims, as defined in Section 2.4, are made.

3.1.2 Nutrient declaration should be voluntary for all other foods.

3.2 Listing of nutrients

3.2.1 Where nutrient declaration is applied, the declaration of the following should be mandatory:

3.2.1.1 Energy value; and

3.2.1.2 The amounts of protein, available carbohydrate (i.e., carbohydrate excluding dietary fibre) and fat; and

3.2.1.3 The amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition claim is made; and

3.2.1.4 The amount of any other nutrient considered to be relevant for maintaining a good nutritional status, as required by national legislation.

3.2.2 Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or the type of carbohydrate, the amount of total sugars should be listed in addition to the requirements in Section 3.2.1. The amounts of starch and/or other carbohydrate constituent(s) may also be listed. Where a claim is made regarding the dietary fibre content, the amount of dietary fibre should be declared.

3.2.3 Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or type of fatty acids, the amounts of saturated fatty acids and of polyunsaturated fatty acids should be declared in accordance with Section 3.4.7.

3.2.4 In addition to the mandatory declaration under 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, vitamins and minerals may be listed in accordance with the following criteria:

3.2.4.1 Only vitamins and minerals for which recommended intakes have been established and/or which are of nutritional importance in the country concerned should also be declared.

3.2.5 When nutrient declaration is applied, only those vitamins and minerals which are present in significant amounts should be listed.²

3.2.6 In the case where a product is subject to labelling requirements of a Codex standard, the provisions for nutrient declaration set out in that standard should take precedence over but not conflict with the provisions of Sections 3.2.1 to 3.2.5 of these guidelines.

² As a rule, 5% of the recommended intake (of the population concerned) supplied by a serving as quantified on the label should be taken into consideration in deciding what constitutes a significant amount.

3.3 Calculation of nutrients

3.3.1 Calculation of energy

The amount of energy to be listed should be calculated by using the following conversion factors:

Carbohydrates	4 kcal/g - 17 kJ
Protein	4 kcal/g - 17 kJ
Fat	9 kcal/g - 37 kJ
Alcohol (Ethanol)	7 kcal/g - 29 kJ
Organic acid	3 kcal/g - 13 kJ

3.3.2 Calculation of protein

The amount of protein to be listed should be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Protein} = \text{Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen} \times 6.25$$

unless a different factor is given in a Codex standard or in the Codex method of analysis for that food.

3.4 Presentation of nutrient content

3.4.1 The declaration of nutrient content should be numerical. However, the use of additional means of presentation should not be excluded.

3.4.2 Information on energy value should be expressed in kJ and kcal per 100 g or per 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion. In addition, this information may be given per serving as quantified on the label or per portion provided that the number of portions contained in the package is stated.

3.4.3 Information on the amounts of protein, carbohydrate and fat in the food should be expressed in g per 100 g or per 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion. In addition, this information may be given per serving as quantified on the label or per portion provided that the number of portions contained in the package is stated.

3.4.4 Numerical information on vitamins and minerals should be expressed in metric units and/or as a percentage of the Nutrient Reference Value per 100 g or per 100 ml or per package if the package contains only a single portion. In addition, this information may be given per serving as quantified on the label or per portion provided that the number of portions contained in the package is stated.

In addition, information on protein may also be expressed as percentages of the Nutrient Reference Value.³

³ In order to take into account future scientific developments, future FAO/WHO and other expert recommendations and other relevant information, the list of nutrients and the list of nutrient reference values should be kept under review.

The following Nutrient Reference Values should be used for labelling purposes in the interests of international standardization and harmonization:

Protein	(g)	50
Vitamin A	(µg)	800 ⁴
Vitamin D	(µg)	5 ⁵
Vitamin C	(mg)	60
Thiamin	(mg)	1.4
Riboflavin	(mg)	1.6
Niacin	(mg)	18 ⁵
Vitamin B ₆	(mg)	2
Folic acid	(µg)	200
Vitamin B ₁₂	(µg)	1
Calcium	(mg)	800
Magnesium	(mg)	300
Iron	(mg)	14
Zinc	(mg)	15
Iodine	(µg)	150 ⁵
Copper	Value to be established	
Selenium	Value to be established	

3.4.5 In countries where serving sizes are normally used, the information required by Sections 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 may be given per serving only as quantified on the label or per portion provided that the number of portions contained in the package is stated.

3.4.6 The presence of available carbohydrates should be declared on the label as "carbohydrates". Where the type of carbohydrate is declared, this declaration should follow immediately the declaration of the total carbohydrate content in the following format:

"Carbohydrate ... g, of which sugars ... g".

This may be followed by the following: "x" ... g

where "x" represents the specific name of any other carbohydrate constituent.

3.4.7 Where the amount and/or type of fatty acids is declared, this declaration should follow immediately the declaration of the total fat in accordance with Section 3.4.3.

⁴ Proposed addition to Section 3.2.7 (Calculation of Nutrients) of the Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling: "For the declaration of β-carotene (provitamin A) the following conversion factor should be used: 1 Tg retinol = 6 Tg β-carotene.

⁵ Nutrient Reference Values for vitamin D, niacin and iodine may not be applicable for countries where national nutrition policies or local conditions provide sufficient allowance to ensure that individual requirements are satisfied. See also section 3.2.4.1 of the Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling.

The following format should be used:

Fat	... g
of which polyunsaturated	... g
and saturated	... g

3.5 Tolerances and compliance

3.5.1 Tolerance limits should be set in relation to public health concerns, shelf-life, accuracy of analysis, processing variability and inherent lability and variability of the nutrient in the product, and, according to whether the nutrient has been added or is naturally occurring in the product.

3.5.2 The values used in nutrient declaration should be weighted average values derived from data specifically obtained from analyses of products which are representative of the product being labelled.

3.5.3 In those cases where a product is subject to a Codex standard, requirements for tolerances for nutrient declaration established by the standard should take precedence over these guidelines.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION INFORMATION

4.1 Supplementary nutrition information is intended to increase the consumer's understanding of the nutritional value of their food and to assist in interpreting the nutrient declaration. There are a number of ways of presenting such information that may be suitable for use on food labels.

4.2 The use of supplementary nutrition information on food labels should be optional and should only be given in addition to, and not in place of, the nutrient declaration, except for target populations who have a high illiteracy rate and/or comparatively little knowledge of nutrition. For these, food group symbols or other pictorial or colour presentations may be used without the nutrient declaration.

4.3 Supplementary nutrition information on labels should be accompanied by consumer education programmes to increase consumer understanding and use of the information.

5. PERIODIC REVIEW OF NUTRITION LABELLING

5.1 Nutrient labelling should be reviewed periodically in order to maintain the list of nutrients, to be included in composition information, up-to-date and in accord with public health facts about nutrition.

5.2 A review of optional information for nutrition education including food groups will be needed as target groups increase in literacy and nutrition knowledge.

5.3 The present definition of sugars as in Section 2.6 and that of dietary fibre as in Section 2.7 and the declaration of energy as in Section 3.4.2 should be reviewed in the light of newer developments.