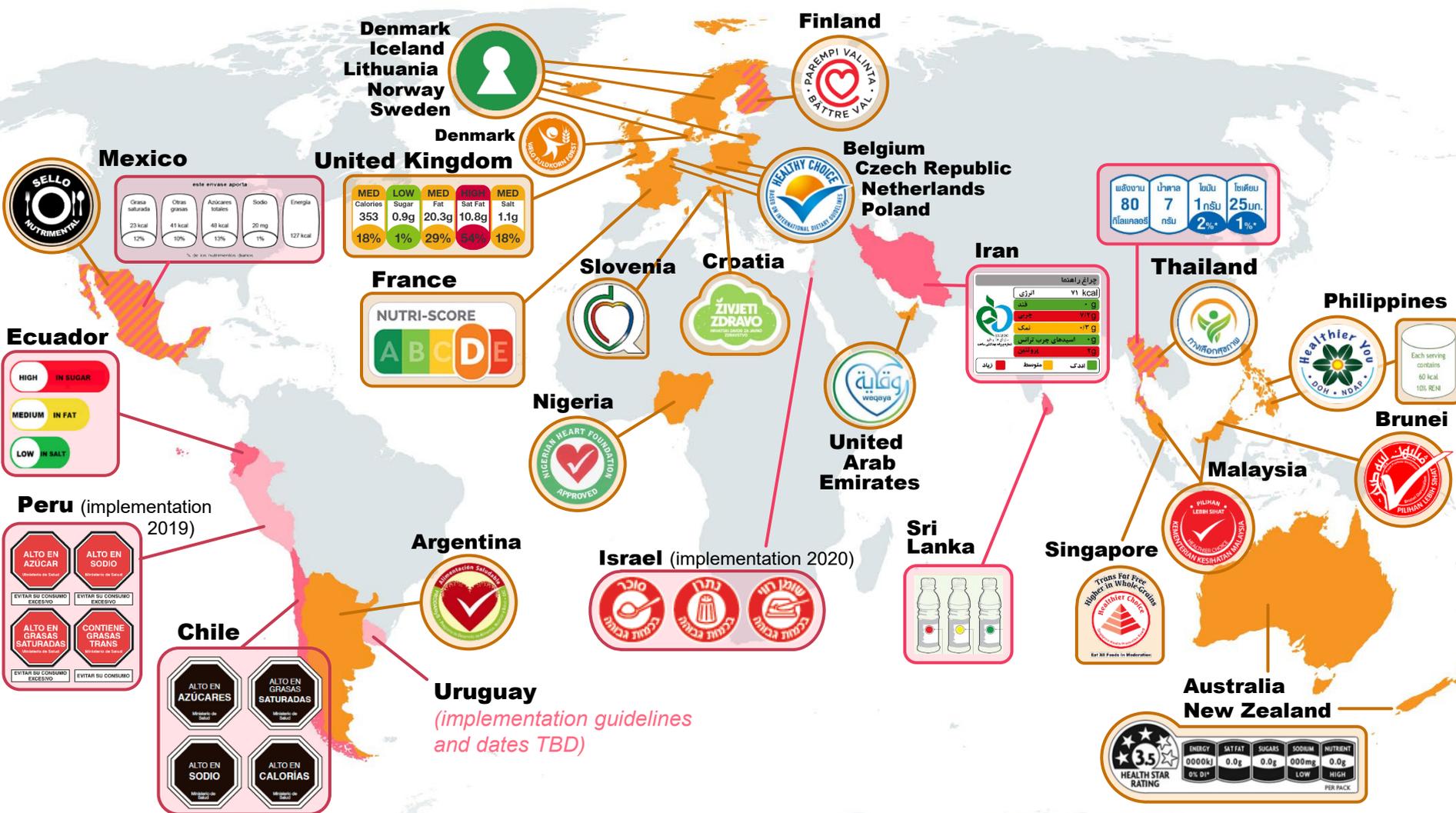


MANDATORY
VOLUNTARY

Countries with either mandatory or voluntary interpretive labels on packaged foods



Countries with **mandatory** interpretive labels on packaged foods

MANDATORY
VOLUNTARY

Finland Since 1993, all packaged food categories that contribute significantly to salt intake (e.g. bread, cheese, deli meats) must carry a "high salt content" warning label. This law was updated in 2016 to apply to unpackaged products sold at retail outlets, as well.

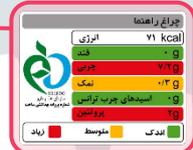
Mexico Since 2014, most pre-packaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages sold and distributed in Mexico must carry a Guideline Daily Amount (GDA) label listing saturated fat, other fats, total sugars, sodium, and energy — per serving, per pack, or both — expressed both as kcal amounts (or mg for sodium) and percentages of recommended daily amounts.

este envase aporta	
Grasa saturada	23 kcal
Otras grasas	41 kcal
Azúcares totales	48 kcal
Sodio	20 mg
Energía	127 kcal
	12%
	10%
	13%
	1%
	127 kcal

% de las recomendaciones diarias.

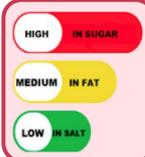
พลังงาน	น้ำตาล	ไขมัน	โซเดียม
80 กิโลแคลอรี	7 กรัม	1 กรัม	25 มก.
		2%	1%

Iran Since 2015, all industrial foods manufactured in or imported into Iran must carry a traffic light label with information on levels fat, sugar, salt, trans fats, and energy content relative to set thresholds.



Thailand Since 2007, five categories of snack foods are required to carry a GDA label listing calorie, sugar, fat, and sodium content as well as percent of recommended daily intake. Also required to bear a warning, "Should consume in small amounts and exercise for better health." (Not shown.)

Ecuador Since Aug. 2014, packaged foods must carry a color-coded "traffic light" label with levels of fats, sugar, and salt.



Peru (implementation 2019)



Uruguay (implementation guidelines and dates TBD)



Sri Lanka Since May 2016, drinks must have a red (>11g sugar/100mL) amber (2–11g sugar/100mL) or green (<2g/100mL) color label.



Chile



Since June 2016, packaged foods that exceed set nutrient thresholds for calories, saturated fat, sugar, or sodium are considered "high in" foods or beverages and must carry black-and-white warning labels on the front of pack.

Israel (implementation 2020) Beginning in January 2020 (implementing in two stages), a red emblem will be required to appear on solid foods with >500mg sodium, >12g sugar, or >5g saturated fat per 100 g of product, as well as on liquids with >500mg sodium, >5g sugar, or >3g sat. fat per 100g.

Countries with **voluntary** interpretive labels on packaged foods

MANDATORY
VOLUNTARY

