Draft CARICOM REGIONAL STANDARD

Nutritional labelling - Requirements

DCRS 06: 202X

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Committee representation

This CARICOM Regional Standard was developed under the supervision of the Regional Regional Technical Committee (RTC 1) for Labelling, (hosted by the CARICOM Member State, Jamaica) which was at the time comprised of the following members:

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Mr Adrian McCarthy	Chemistry Food and Drugs, Trinidad and Tobago
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Ms Andrea Mendonca	Guyana National Bureau of Standards
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Contents

Page

Annexes

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Foreword

This CARICOM Regional Standard DCRS XX*: 202X Pre-packaged foods - Nutritional labelling - Requirements* has been developed under the authority of the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ). It was approved as a CARICOM Regional Standard by the CARICOM Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) at its xx Meeting in MMM YYYY.

This standard is intended to ensure that nutrition labelling:

- provides the consumer with information about a food so that an informed choice of food can be made;
- provides a means for conveying information of the nutrient content of a food on the label;
- encourage the use of nutrition principles in the formulation of foods which would benefit public health;
- provides the opportunity to include supplementary nutrition information on the label;
- ensures 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; and
- ensures that no nutrition claim is made without nutrition labelling.

In formulating this standard considerable assistance was derived from the following:

CODEX Alimentarius Commission Standard
– Guidelines on nutrition labelling - CAC/GL 2-1985 (Amended 2017)

Food and Drug Administration
– The New Nutrition Facts Label Examples of Different Label Formats

Pan American Health Organisation
– Pan American Health Organization Nutrient Profile Model

World Health Organisation
– Guiding principles and framework manual for front-of-pack labelling for promoting healthy diet

Introduction

Principles for Nutrition labelling

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.

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.

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 Scope

This CARICOM Regional Standard is applicable to the nutritional labelling of pre-packaged foods.

This standard is not applicable to:

a. food intended for export only, which complies with the requirements of standards or laws on labelling of the country to which they are being exported;
b. food weighed or measured in or counted into the package in the presence of the purchaser provided that nutrition information is provided at point of sale; and
c. front of package food labelling

NOTE: For foods for special dietary uses, more detailed provisions may be developed.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referenced, and are essential for the implementation of this document. For dated references, only the cited edition applies. For non-dated references, the last edition of the referenced document applies (inclusive of any amendments).

CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)
Labelling of pre-packaged foods CRS 5

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following terms and definitions shall apply:

3.1
acceptable macronutrient distribution range (AMDR)
range of intakes for a particular energy source that is associated with reduced risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases while providing adequate intakes of essential nutrients. For macronutrients, they are generally expressed as a percentage of energy intake.

3.2
carbohydrates
linear or branched polymer (e.g. starch, cellulose, etc.) composed of covalently linked monosaccharides, including cellulose, pectin and starch

3.2.1
dietary fibre
carbohydrate polymers with ten or more monomeric units, which are not hydrolysed by the endogenous enzymes in the small intestine of humans and belong to the following categories:

- edible carbohydrate polymers naturally occurring in the food as consumed,

- carbohydrate polymers, which have been obtained from food raw material by physical, enzymatic or chemical means and which have been shown to have a physiological effect of benefit to health as demonstrated by generally accepted scientific evidence to competent

authorities,

- synthetic carbohydrate polymers which have been shown to have a physiological effect of benefit to health as demonstrated by generally accepted scientific evidence to competent authorities.

NOTE When derived from a plant origin, dietary fibre may include fractions of lignin and/or other compounds associated with polysaccharides in the plant cell walls. These compounds also may be measured by certain analytical method(s) for dietary fibre. However, such compounds are not included in the definition of dietary fibre if extracted and re-introduced into a food.

3.3
competent authority
any person or organization that has the legally delegated or invested authority, capacity, or power to perform a designated function. Similarly, once an authority is delegated to perform a certain act, only the competent authority is entitled to take accounts there from and no one else.

3.4
daily intake reference values
reference nutrient intake values provided by a recognized authoritative scientific body that may be considered in establishing a NRV based on the principles and criteria in Section 4. These values may be expressed in different ways (e.g. as a single value or a range) and are applicable to the general population or to a segment of the population (e.g. recommendations for a specified age range).

3.5
energy value
total chemical energy available in food (in kilocalo•ries or kcal) and its macronutrient constituents (carbohydrates, fats, and proteins)

3.6
fats
one of three main nutrients in food that provides calories, or “energy,” for the body. Each gram of fat provides 9 calories. Fat is necessary for proper growth and development, helps the body absorb fat-soluble vitamins, and supports key body processes (such as blood clotting, nervous system function, reproduction, and immune response)

3.6.1
saturated
fat molecules with no double bonds between car•bon molecules. The saturated fatty acids used most often in current food products are C14, C16, and C18. In the case of milk and coco•nut oil, however, saturated fatty acids range from C4 to C18.

3.6.2
unsaturated
fatty acid in which the hydrocarbon molecules have two carbons that share double or triple bond(s) and are therefore not completely saturated with hydrogen atoms

3.6.2.1
monounsaturated
fatty acids that have one double bond and are usually liquid at room temperature. Sources include vegetable oils (such as canola, olive, high oleic safflower, and sunflower), as well as nuts and seeds.

3.6.2.2
polyunsaturated
fatty acids with cis-cis methylene interrupted double bonds. Sources include vegetable oils and some nuts and seeds. Polyunsaturated fats provide essential fats, such as n-3 and n-6 fatty acids

3.6.3
trans-fat
all the geometrical isomers of monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids having non-conjugated, interrupted by at least one methylene group, carbon-carbon double bonds in the trans configuration. This form of fat results from the hydrogenation of unsaturated fatty acids or occurs naturally in the milk and meat of certain animals. The most common trans-fatty acids in current food products are isomers (18:1 trans) derived from partial hydro- genation of vegetable oils

3.7
individual nutrient level
the daily intake reference value that is estimated to meet the nutrient requirement of 98 percent of the apparently healthy individuals in a specific life stage and sex group

3.8
nutrient
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.

3.9
nutrition claim
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.

3.10
nutrient declaration
a standardized statement or listing of the nutrient content of a food.

3.11
nutrition labelling
a description intended to inform the consumer of nutritional properties of a food and it consists of two components. Namely
(a) nutrient declaration; and
(b) supplementary nutrition information

3.12
nutrient reference values (NRVs)
set of numerical values that are based on scientific data for purposes of nutrition labelling and relevant claims. They comprise the following two types of NRVs**:**

a) nutrient reference values - requirements (NRVs-R)
NRVs that are based on levels of nutrients associated with nutrient requirements.

b) nutrient reference values – non-communicable disease (NRVs-NCD)
NRVs that are based on levels of nutrients associated with the reduction in the risk of diet-related non-communicable diseases not including nutrient deficiency diseases or disorders.

3.13
potassium
a mineral important for many body processes, such as heart function, muscle contraction, nervous system function and fluid balance

3.14
pre-packaged foods
food packaged or made up in advance in a container, ready for offer to the consumer, or for catering purposes

3.15
protein
macromolecule composed of one or more polypeptides, each comprising a chain of amino acids linked by peptide bonds

3.16
recognized authoritative scientific body (RASB)
an organization supported by a competent national and/or regional authority(ies) that provides independent, transparent, scientific and authoritative advice on daily intake reference values through primary evaluation of the scientific evidence upon request and for which such advice is recognized through its use in the development of policies in one or more countries.

3.17
sodium
a soft, silver-white element found in salt; 1 g of sodium equals about 2.5 g of salt

3.18
sugars
all mono-saccharides and di-saccharides present in food

3.18.1
added sugars
monosaccharides and disaccharides added to foods and beverages by the manufacturer, cook, and/or consumer plus sugars that are naturally present in honey, syrups and juices) added to foods and beverages during manufacturing or home preparation

3.18.2
free sugars
monosaccharides and disaccharides added to foods and beverages by the manufacturer, cook, and/or consumer plus sugars that are naturally present (e.g., honey, syrups, and fruit juices).

3.18.3
total sugars
sugars naturally present in many nutritious foods and beverages, such as sugar in milk and fruits

as well as any added sugars that may be present in the product

3.19
tolerances
acceptable difference between the nutrient values declared on a label and those established in the course of official controls

3.20
tolerance range
difference between the upper and lower level of tolerances

3.21
upper level of intake (UL)
maximum level of habitual intake from all sources of a nutrient or related substance judged to be unlikely to lead to adverse health effects in humans

3.22
weighted average value
average of a set of numbers, each with different associated “weights” or values

4 Nutrient Declaration

4.1 Application of nutrient declaration
4.1.1 Nutrient declaration shall be mandatory for all pre-packaged foods for which nutrition or health claims, as defined in the Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims (CAC/GL 23-1997), are made.

4.1.2 Nutrient declaration shall be mandatory for all other pre-packaged foods except where national circumstances would not support such declarations. Certain foods may be exempted for example, on the basis of nutritional or dietary insignificance or small packaging. An insignificant amount of a nutrient or food component shall be that amount that allows a declaration of zero in nutrition labelling, except that for total carbohydrate, dietary fibre, and protein, it shall be an amount that allows a declaration of "less than 1 gram." Examples of foods that are exempt under this paragraph include coffee beans (whole or ground), tea leaves, plain unsweetened instant coffee and tea, condiment-type dehydrated vegetables, flavour extracts and food colours.

4.2 Listing of nutrients
4.2.1 Where nutrient declaration is applied, the declaration of the following shall be mandatory:

I. Energy value;
II. Protein;
III. Carbohydrate (i.e. dietary carbohydrate excluding dietary fibre)
IV. Fat
V. Saturated fat
VI. Sodium
VII. Total sugars to include free sugars

VIII. The amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition or health claim is made; and
IX. The amount of any other nutrient considered to be relevant for maintaining a good nutritional status, as required by national legislation or national dietary guidelines.
X. Trans fat, potassium and dietary fibre to be declared or as per national regulations.

7

4.2.2 When a voluntary declaration of specific nutrient, in addition to those listed in section 4.2.1, is applied, national legislation may require the mandatory declaration of the amount of any other nutrients considered relevant for maintaining a good nutritional status.

4.2.3 Where a specific nutrition or health claim is applied, then the declaration of the amount of any other nutrient considered relevant for maintaining a good nutritional status as required by national legislation or national dietary guidelines shall be mandatory.

4.2.4 Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or the type of carbohydrate, the amount of total sugars shall be listed in addition to the requirements in Section 4.2.1. The amounts of starch and/or other carbohydrate constituent(s) shall also be listed. Where a claim is made regarding the dietary fibre content, the amount of dietary fibre shall be declared.

4.2.5 Where a claim is made regarding the amount and/or type of fatty acids or the amount of cholesterol, the amounts of saturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids and cholesterol shall be declared, and the amount of trans fatty acid may be required according to national legislation, in addition to the requirements of Section 4.2.1 and in accordance with section 4.4.7.

4.2.6 In addition to the mandatory declaration under 4.2.1, 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 vitamins and minerals may be listed in accordance with the following criteria:

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

When nutrient declaration is applied, vitamins and minerals which are present in amounts less than 5% of the Nutrient Reference Value or of the officially recognized guidelines of the competent authority per 100 g or 100 ml or per serving as quantified on the label shall be declared.

4.2.7 In the case where a product is subject to labelling requirements of a CARICOM standard, the provisions for nutrient declaration set out in that standard should take precedence over but not conflict with the provisions of Sections 4.2.1 to 4.2.6 of this standard.

4.3 Calculation of nutrients

4.3.1 Calculation of energy

The amount of energy to be listed shall 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

4.3.2 Calculation of protein

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

Protein = Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen x 6.25

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

4.4 Presentation of nutrient content

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

4.4.2 Information on energy value shall 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.

4.4.3 Information on the amounts of protein, carbohydrate and fat in the food shall 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.

4.4.4 Numerical information on vitamins and minerals shall be expressed in metric units and/or as a percentage of the NRV 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 and additional nutrients may also be expressed as percentages of the NRV where a NRV has been established.

The following NRVs are for the general population identified as individuals older than 36 months.

They comprise two types of NRVs: Nutrient Reference Values-Requirements (Table 1) (NRVs-R) and Nutrient Reference Values – Non-communicable Disease (NRVs-NCD).

9

4.4.4.1 NRVs-R

Table 1 - Nutrient Reference Values-Requirements (NRVs)

Vitamin	NRVs
Vitamin A (µg RAE or RE)	800
Vitamin D (µg)	5 – 15[a]
Vitamin C (mg)	100
Vitamin K ((µg)	60
Vitamin E (mg)	9
Thiamin (mg)	1.2
Riboflavin (mg)	1.2
Niacin (mg NE)	15
Vitamin B6 (mg)	1.3
Folate (µg DFE)	400
Vitamin B12 (µg)	2.4
Pantothenate (mg)	5
Biotin (µg)	30
Minerals	**NRVs**
Calcium (mg)	1 000
Magnesium (mg)	310
Iron (mg)[b]	14 (15% dietary absorption; Diversified diets, rich in meat, fish and poultry, and/or rich in fruit and vegetables) 22 (10% dietary absorption: diets rich in cereals, roots or tubers, with some meat, fish, poultry and/or containing some fruit and vegetables)
Zinc (mg)[b]	11 (30% dietary absorption; mixed diets, and lacto-ovo vegetarian diets that are not based unrefined cereal grains or high extraction rate (>90%) flours) 14 (22% dietary absorption; cereal-based diets, with >50% energy intake from cereal grains or legumes and negligible intake of animal protein)
Iodine (µg)	150
Copper (µg)	900
Selenium (µg)	60
Manganese (mg)	3
Molybdenum (µg)	45
Phosphorus (mg)	700
Other	**NRVs**
Protein (g)	50

[a] The value of 15 µg is based on minimal sunlight exposure throughout the year. Competent national and/ or regional authorities should determine an appropriate NRV-R that best accounts for population sunlight exposure and other relevant factors.

[b] Competent national and/ or regional authorities should determine an appropriate NRV-R that best represents the dietary absorption from relevant diets.

Table 2 Conversion factors for vitamin equivalents

Vitamins	Dietary equivalents	
Niacin	1mg niacin equivalents (NE) =	1 mg niacin 60 mg tryptophan
Folate	1µg dietary folate equivalents (DFE) =	1µg food folate 0.6 µg folic acid added to food or as supplement consumed with food 0.5 µg folic acid as supplement taken on an empty stomach
Vitamin A	1 µg retinol activity equivalents (RAE) = OR	1 µg retinol 12 µg β-carotene 24 µg other provitamin A carotenoids
1 µg retinol equivalents (RE) =	1 µg retinol 6 µg β-carotene 12 µg other provitamin A carotenoids	
Vitamin E	1 mg α-tocopherol	1 mg RRR- α-tocopherol (d- α-tocopherol)

The conversion factors for vitamin equivalents in the Table provide supporting information to enable competent national and/or regional authorities to determine appropriate application of NRVs-R.

4.4.4.2 NRVs-NCD

Table 3 Nutritional Reference Values – NCDs

Substance	**Value**
Intake levels not to exceed per day	
Saturated fatty acids	20g
Sodium	2000mg
Intake levels to achieve	
Potassium	3500mg

NOTE 1 In countries where serving sizes are normally used, the information required by Sections 4.4.2, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 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.

4.4.5 The presence of available carbohydrates shall be declared on the label as "carbohydrates". Where the type of carbohydrate is declared, this declaration shall 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

11

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

4.4.6 Where the amount and/or type of fatty acids or the amount of cholesterol is declared, this declaration shall follow immediately the declaration of the total fat in accordance with section 4.4.3.

The following format shall be used:

Total Fat	g
of which	
saturated fatty acids/saturated fat/saturates	g
trans fatty acids/trans fat/trans	g
monounsaturated fatty acids/monounsaturated fat/monounsaturates	g
polyunsaturated fatty acids/polyunsaturated fat/polyunsaturates	g
Cholesterol	mg

4.5 Tolerances and compliance

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

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

4.5.3 In those cases where a product is subject to a CARICOM standard, requirements for tolerances for nutrient declaration established by the standard shall take precedence over the requirements of this standard.

5 Presentation of labelling information

5.1 General principles

5.1.1 The nutritional label on pre-packaged foods shall be applied in such a manner that they shall not become separated from the container.

5.1.2 Statements required to appear on the label by virtue of this standard shall be clear, prominent, indelible and readily legible by the consumer under normal conditions of purchase and use.

5.1.3 Where the container is covered by a wrapper, the wrapper shall carry the necessary nutritional information or the label on the container shall be readily legible through the outer wrapper and not be obscured by the wrapper.

5.2 Specific features of presentation

5.2.1 Nutrient content shall be declared in a numerical, tabular format. Where there is insufficient space for a tabular format, nutrient declaration may be presented in a linear format.

5.2.2 Nutrients shall be declared in the specified order outlined in Annex D and shall be consistent across food products.

5.2.3 Where the application of font sizes and lay out of the nutritional labelling information whether linear or tabular is being considered see Annex D.

5.2.4 A significant contrast shall be maintained between the text and background so that the nutrition information is clearly legible.

5.2.5 The numerical presentation of nutrient content shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.4.

6 Supplementary Nutrition Information

Supplementary nutrition information on food labels shall be optional and shall 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.

7. Language

7.1 The labelling requirements specified in this standard shall be in the official language(s) of the country in which the product is being sold.
7.2 All numeric values must be expressed in Arabic numerals.

13

Annex A (Normative)
Rounding guidelines for the nutrient declaration in nutrition labelling of foods and food supplements

Nutritional Element	Amount	Rounding
Energy		To nearest 1kj/kcal (no decimals)
Fat*, Carbohydrate*, sugars*, Protein*, Fibre*, Polyols*, Starch*	≥ 10 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 1 g (no decimals)
	< 10 g and > 0.5 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 0.1 g
	No detectable amounts is present or concentration is ≤ 0.5 g per 100 g or ml	"0 g" or "<0.5 g" may be declared
Saturates*, Mono-unsaturates*, Polyunsaturates*	≥ 10 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 1 g (no decimals)
	< 10 g and > 0.1 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 0.1 g
	No detectable amounts is present or concentration is ≤ 0.1 g per 100 g or ml	"0 g" or "<0.1 g" may be declared

Sodium	≥ 1 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 0.1 g
	< 1 g and > 0.005 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 0.01 g
	No detectable amounts is present or concentration is ≤ 0.00 5 g per 100 g or ml	"0 g" or "<0.005 g" may be declared
Salt	≥ 1 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 0.1 g
	< 1 g and > 0.0125 g per 100 g or ml	To nearest 0.01 g
	No detectable amounts is present or concentration is ≤ 0.0125 g per 100 g or ml	"0 g" or "<0.01 g" may be declared
Vitamins and minerals	Vitamin A, Folic Acid, Chloride, Calcium, Phosphorous, Magnesium, Iodine, Potassium	3 significant figures
	All other vitamins and minerals	2 significant figures

* Not applicable to sub-categories

NOTE: The rounding of the declared values should be taken into account when determining the tolerance limits.

Annex B (Normative)
Labelling of negligible amounts of nutrients

Nutrient	Negligible amount	Nutrition declaration
Fat, Carbohydrate, Sugars, Protein	No detectable amount is present or concentration is ≤0.5g per 100g or per 100ml	"0g" or "<0.5g"
Saturates	No detectable amount is present or concentration is ≤0.1g per 100g or per 100ml	"0g" or "<0.1g"
Salt	No detectable amount is present or concentration is ≤0.0125g per 100g or per 100ml	"0g" or "<0.01g"

B.1 Alternatively, where the amount of a nutrient(s) in the product is negligible, the information on this element(s) shall be replaced by a statement such as:

"Contains negligible amounts of…."

The statement shall be in close proximity to the nutrition declaration.

Annex C (Informative)
General principles for establishing nutrient reference values for the general population

C1. General

These principles apply to the establishment of Nutrient Reference Values (NRVs) for the CARICOM population identified as individuals older than 36 months. These values may be used for helping consumers to:

1) estimate the relative contribution of individual products to overall healthful dietary intake; and
2) compare the nutrient content between products.

Governments are encouraged to use the NRVs, or alternatively, consider the suitability of the general principles below including the level of evidence required and additional factors specific to a country or region in establishing their own reference values for labelling purposes. For example, at the national level, population-weighted values for the general population may be established by weighting science-based reference values for daily intakes for age-sex groups using census data for a country and proportions of each age-sex group. In addition, governments may establish reference values for food labelling that take into account country or region-specific factors that affect nutrient absorption, utilization, or requirements. Governments may also consider whether to establish separate food label reference values for specific segments of the general population.

C.2 Principles for establishing NRVs

C.2.1 Selection of suitable data sources to establish NRVs

Relevant daily intake reference values provided by a recognized authoritative scientific body (RASB) that are based on a recent review of the science should be taken into consideration as primary sources in establishing NRVs. Higher priority should be given to values in which the evidence has been evaluated through a systematic review. The daily intake reference values should reflect intake recommendations for the general population.

C.2.2 Selection of Nutrients and Appropriate Basis for NRVs

C.2.2.1 Selection of Nutrients and Appropriate Basis for NRVs-R

The NRVs-R should be based on Individual Nutrient Level 98 (INL98). In certain cases where there is an absence of, or an older, established INL98 for a nutrient for a specific sub-group(s), it may be more appropriate to consider the use of other daily intake reference values or ranges that have been more recently established by recognized authoritative scientific bodies. The derivation of these values should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The general population NRVs-R should be determined by calculating the mean values for a chosen reference population group older than 36 months. For the purpose of establishing these NRVs-R, the values for pregnant and lactating women should be excluded.

17

C.2.2.2 Selection of Nutrients and Appropriate Basis for NRVs-NCD

C.2.2.2.1 The following criteria shall be considered in the selection of nutrients for the establishment of NRVs-NCD:

- Relevant convincing/generally accepted scientific evidence or the comparable level of evidence under the GRADE classification15 for the relationship between a nutrient and non-communicable disease risk, including validated biomarkers for the disease risk, for at least one major segment of the population (e.g. adults).
- Public health importance of the nutrient-non-communicable disease risk relationship(s) among CARICOM member countries.

C.2.2.2.2 Relevant and peer-reviewed scientific evidence for quantitative reference values for daily intake should be available in order to determine a NRV-NCD that is applicable to the general population.

C.2.2.2.3 Daily intake reference values from recognized authoritative scientific bodies that may be considered for NRVs-NCD include values expressed in absolute amounts or as a percentage of energy intake.

C.2.2.2.4 For practical application in nutrition labelling, a single NRV-NCD for the general population should be established for each nutrient that meets the principles and criteria in this Annex. A NRV-NCD for the general population should be determined from the daily intake reference value for the general population or adults, or if given by sex, the mean of adult males and adult females. Where a daily intake reference value is based on a percentage energy intake, the single NRV-NCD shall be expressed in grams or milligrams based on a reference intake for the general population of 8 370 kilojoules/2000 kilocalories.

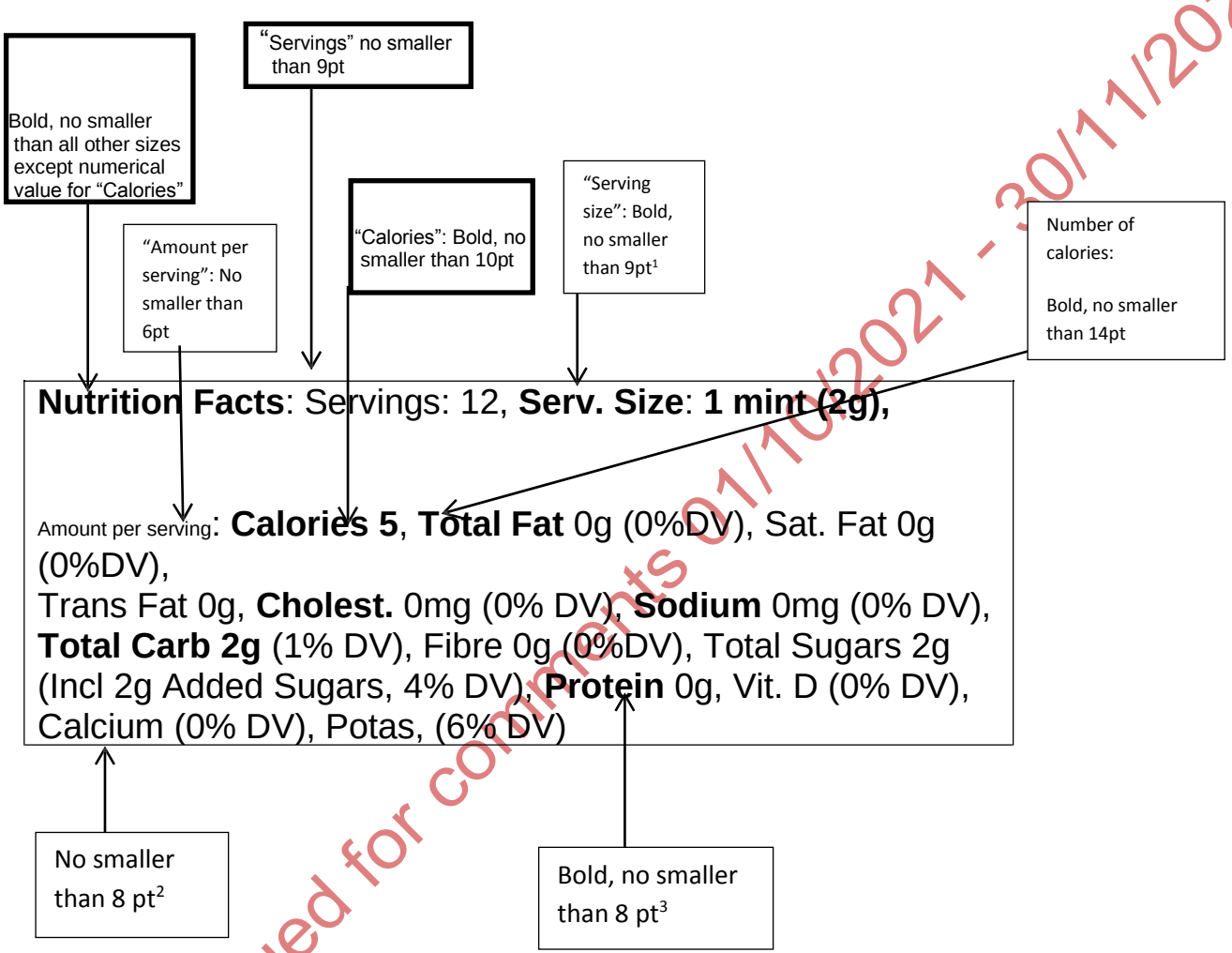
C.2.3 Consideration of Daily Intake Reference Values for Upper Levels

The establishment of general population NRVs should also take into account daily intake reference values for upper levels established by recognized authoritative scientific bodies where applicable (e.g. Upper Level of Intake, Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range).

Annex D (Normative)
Nutritional labelling format

D.1 Linear display

D.1.1 Linear Display for Small or Intermediate-Sized Packages (with nutrients in 8 point font)



+ Text in bold font is Helvetica Black; text not bolded is Helvetica Regular in all instances.

[1]Serving size declaration may be decreased to no smaller than 8 pt bold if additional space is needed for the declaration

[2]Sat. Fat, *Trans* Fat, Fibre, Total Sugars, Added Sugars, Vit. D, Calcium, Iron, Potas., voluntary nutrients (if listed) and all g/mg values and % Daily values: No smaller than 8pt

[3] Total Fat, Cholest., Sodium, Total Carb., Protein: Bold, no smaller than 8 pt

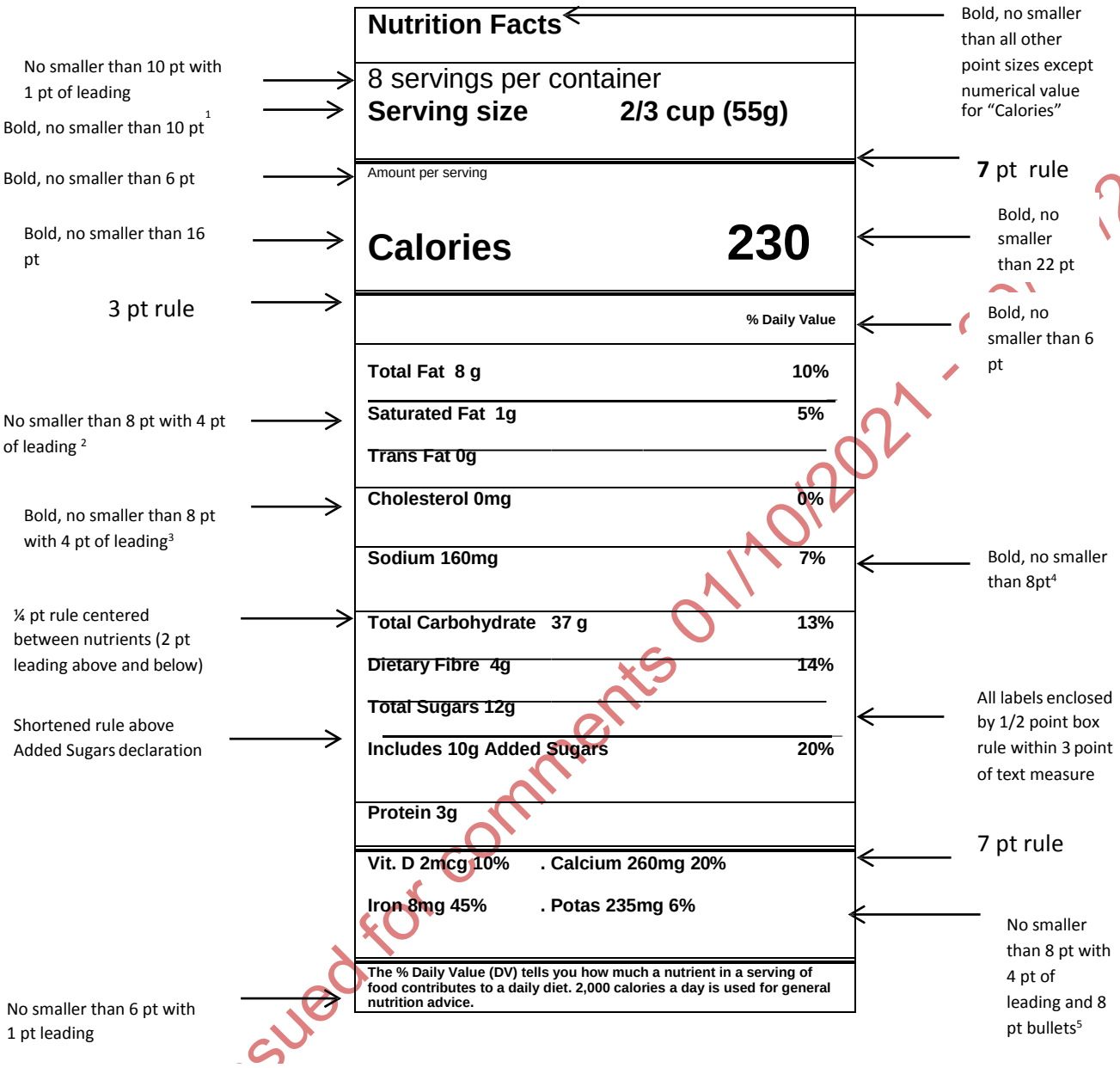
D. 1.2 Linear Display for Small Packages (with < 12 sq. in. of labelling space)

Nutrition Facts: Servings: 12, **Serv. Size: 1 mint (2g**), Amount per serving: **Calories 5**, **Total Fat** 0g (0%DV), Sat. Fat 0.g (0%DV), Trans Fat 0g, **Cholest**. 0mg (0% DV), **Sodium** 0mg (0% DV), **Total Carb** 2g (1% DV), Fibre 0g (0% DV), Total Sugars 2g (Incl 2g Added Sugars, 4% DV), **Protein** 0g, Vit. D (0% DV), Calcium (0% DV), Potas. (6% DV

+Text in bold font is Helvetica Black; text not bolded is Helvetica Regular in all instances; all type sizes are 6 point

D.2 Tabular display

D.2.1 Vertical display with micronutrients listed side-by-side



+ Text in bold font is Helvetica Black; text not bolded is Helvetica Regular; leading may be "at least" the point size indicated in all instances

[1]"Serving size" declaration may be decreased to no smaller than 8 pt bold if additional space is needed for the declaration.

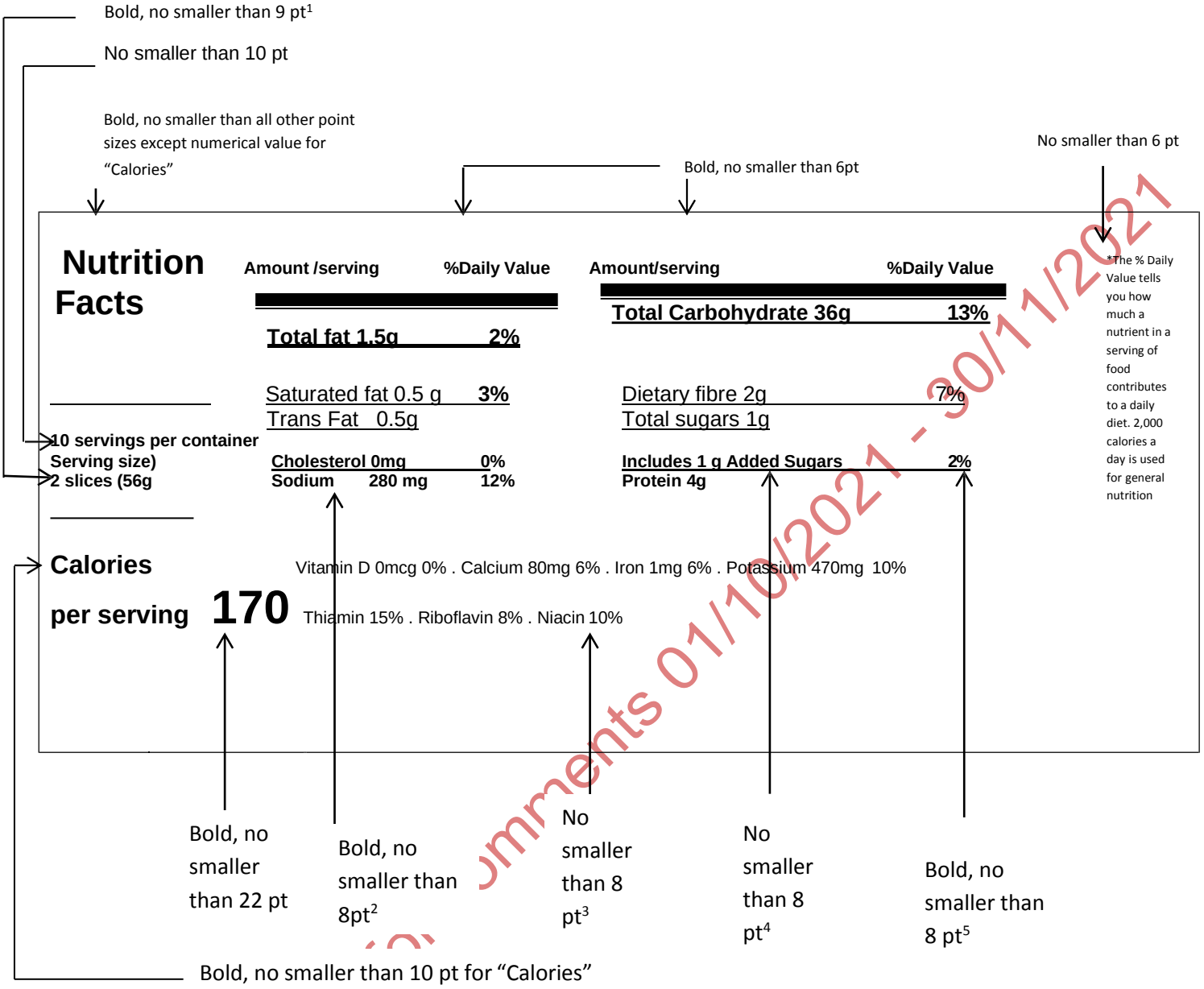
[2]Saturated fat, *Trans* Fat, Dietary fibre, Total Sugars, Added Sugars, voluntary nutrients (if listed) and their g/mg values: No smaller than 8 pt with 4 pt of leading

[3]Total Fat, Cholesterol, Sodium, Total Carbohydrate, and Protein: Bold, no smaller than 8 pt with 4 pt of leading

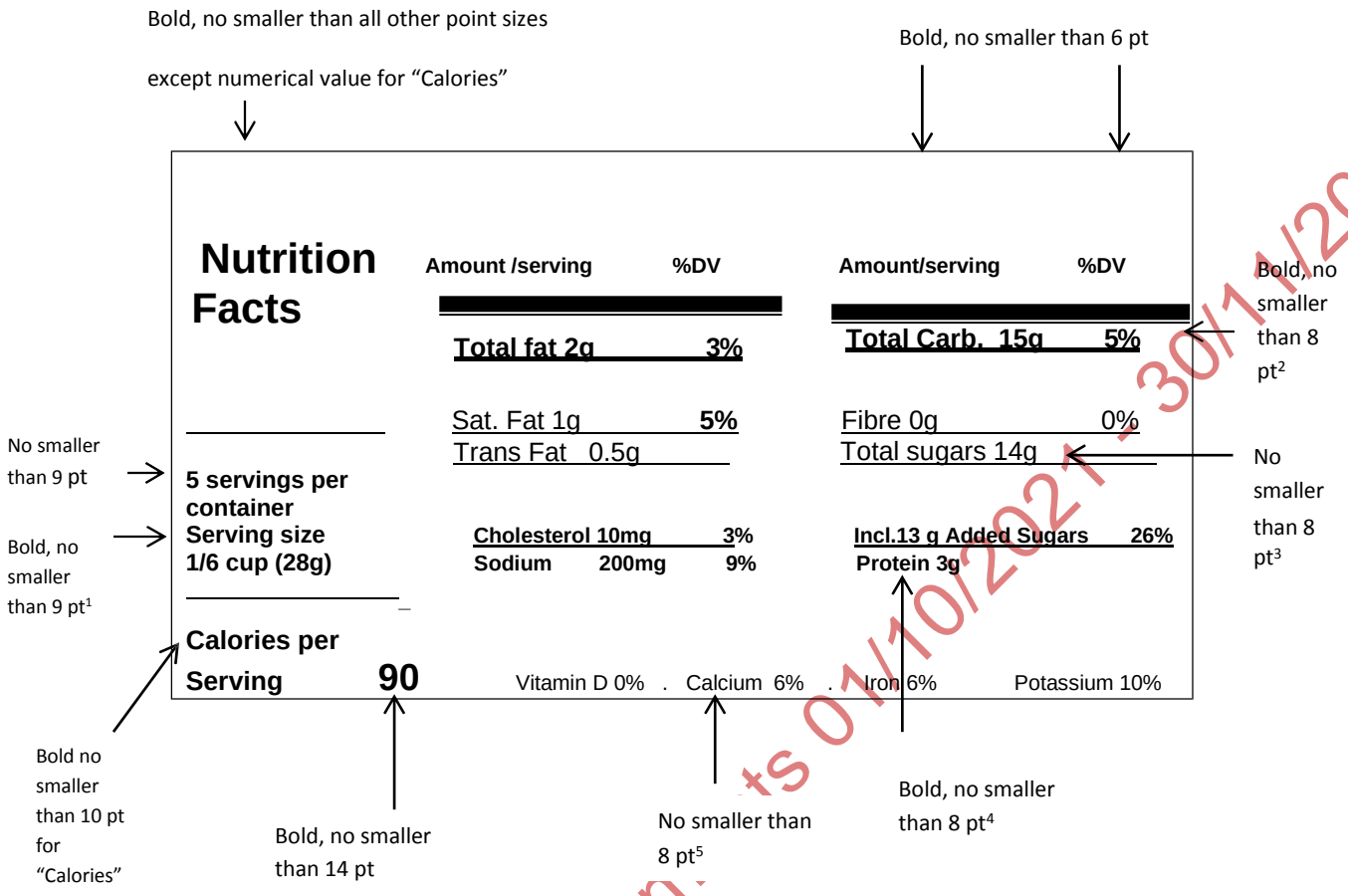
[4]% Daily Values for nutrients that appear between 7 point rules: Bold, no smaller than 8 pt.

[5]Vit. D, Calcium, Iron, Potas., voluntary nutrients (if listed) and their mg/mcg values and % Daily Values: No smaller than 8 pt and with 4 pt of leading

D.2.2 Tabular format



D.2.3. Tabular display for small or intermediate-sized packages



+ Text in bold font is Helvetica Black; text not bolded is Helvetica Regular in all instances

[1]"Serving size" declaration may be decreased to no smaller than 8 pt bold if additional space is needed for the declaration.

[2] % Daily Values for nutrients between thick bars: Bold, no smaller than 8 pt

[3]Sat. Fat, *Trans* Fat, Fibre, Total Sugars, Added Sugars, voluntary nutrients (if listed) and all g/mg values: No smaller than 8 pt

[4]Total Fat, Cholesterol, Sodium, Total Carb. And Protein: Bold, no smaller than 8 pt

[5] Vitamin D, Calcium, Iron, Potassium, voluntary nutrients (if listed) and their % Daily Values: No smaller than 8 pt.