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Voluntary - Public

Date: 3/14/2019

GAIN Report Number: TS1926

Tunisia

Post: Tunis

Order on Food Labeling and Presentation of Prepackaged Foods

Report Categories:

FAIRS Subject Report

SP2 - Prevent or Resolve Barriers to Trade that Hinder U.S. Food and Agricultural Exports

Retail Foods

Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional

Food Processing Ingredients

WTO Notifications

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Report Highlights:

This report contains an unofficial translation of Tunisia's Order concerning mandatory labeling, nutrition labeling and claims, as well as labeling and claims relative to special dietary uses and medical purposes. The Order applies to all prepackaged foodstuffs intended for consumption, mass caterers and certain aspects relating to their presentation and advertising. The Order was earlier notified to the WTO as [G/TBT/N/TUN/18](#) and [G/TBT/N/TUN/20](#) with the purpose of updating Tunisia's regulations and harmonization with European and international legislation. In the case of imports, only products, which have not exceeded half of their expiry date, may enter Tunisia.

Order of the Ministers of Trade and Crafts, Public Health, Industry, Energy and Small and Medium Enterprises of September 3, 2008 on the labeling and presentation of prepackaged foods.

MINISTERS OF TRADE AND HANDICRAFTS, PUBLIC HEALTH, INDUSTRY, ENERGY AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES,

Considering the [Law N° 66 of August 6, 1982](#), relating to the standardization and the quality,

Considering the [Law N° 91-64 of July 29, 1991](#), relating to the competition and prices, together the texts which modified or completed it and in particular the Law N° 2005-60 of July 18, 2005,

Considering the [Law N° 92-117 of December 7, 1992](#), relating to the protection of the consumer in particular articles 3 and 5,

Considering the [Law N° 99-40 of May 10, 1999](#), relating to the legal metrology,

Considering the [Law N° 98-40 of June 2, 1998](#), relating to the techniques of sale and the commercial advertising,

Considering the [Order of Minister of the National Economy of July 22, 1985](#), approving the Tunisian Standard 15.23 concerning the labeling and presentation of prepackaged foods.

ORDERED:

Art. 1 - This Order applies to the labeling of all prepacked foodstuffs intended for consumption, mass caterers and certain aspects relating to their presentation and advertising.

This Order deals with mandatory labeling, claims including dietary foods or diet, and claims regarding foods for special medical purposes, as well as nutrition labeling for all foods.

Nutritional and health claims will not be allowed for foods concerning infants and young children and natural mineral waters unless provided for by special provisions in force.

Art. 2 - For the purposes of this Order, the following terms mean:

Labeling: Any written or printed text or graphic drawing on the label that attached to the product or is placed near the product to promote its sale.

Prepackaged food: Means any single item for presentation as such to the final consumer and to mass caterers, consisting of a food and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the food completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without the packaging being opened or modified.

Food: Any treated, partially processed, or raw material intended for human consumption, this term includes beverages, chewing-gum and any substance used in the manufacture, preparation or processing of foods, excluding cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs.

Consumer: The person who buys a product for the purpose of consuming it.

Container: Any packaging of a foodstuff intended to be distributed as an individual item, whether or not this package covers it wholly or in part, the sheets used for packaging are included in that definition. A container may contain more than one unit or type of packages at the time it is offered to the consumer.

Food for mass caterers: Food used in restaurants, canteens, schools, hospitals and other establishments that provide food for immediate consumption.

Ingredient: An ingredient within the meaning of this Order means any substance, including food additives, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and still present in the finished product, if necessary, even if in an altered form.

Chapter I

General Principles of Labeling and Presentation of Prepackaged foods

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 3 - The label affixed to prepackaged foods shall not describe or present the product in a manner that is false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create in any way a mistaken impression of its true nature.

- Prepackaged foods shall not be described or displayed on the label or in the labeling by words, images, or in any other way referring or alluding directly or indirectly to another product with which they could be confused, or in a manner that suggests to the purchaser or consumer that the food is related to that other product.
- The labeling and the methods of completion must not:
 - a) be such as misleading the consumer, including:
 - On the characteristics of the foodstuff, and in particular on the nature, identity, qualities, composition, quantity, durability, origin, or provenance, method of manufacture or production,
 - By attributing to the foodstuff effects or properties which it does not possess,
 - By suggesting that the food possesses special characteristics when in fact all similar foods possess such characteristics,
 - b) Subject to the provisions applicable to natural mineral waters and foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses, food information shall not attribute to any food the property of preventing, treating or curing a human disease, nor refer to such properties.

These restrictions also apply:

- The presentation of foods in particular their shape, appearance or packaging, the packaging materials used, the way in which they are arranged and the environment in which they are displayed,
- To advertising.

Art. 4 - The labeling of foodstuffs must comply with the following provisions:

- 1) No prepackaged food product may be sold without labeling,

- 2) The sale or distribution free of charge of prepackaged foods at a date after the expiry date indicated on the labeling is prohibited,
- 3) The sale or distribution free of charge of prepackaged foods stored under conditions not in conformity with those prescribed on the labeling is prohibited,
- 4) In the case of imports, only products, which have not exceeded half of their expiry date, may enter Tunisia.

Any indication on the label must be made in indelible ink or by molding or stamping. In case the product contains alcohol, the words "Product contains alcohol" must be clearly indicated on the label,

In the case of mail order sales, catalogs, brochures, leaflets or advertisements informing the consumer of the products offered for sale and enabling him to place his order directly must contain the information provided for in 1°, 2°, 4°, and 9° of Article 10 and other mandatory particulars provided for, where appropriate, by the other regulations relating to certain specified foodstuffs.

Art. 5 - The mandatory information provided for in Article 10 of this Order must be clear, conspicuous, indelible and easily readable under normal conditions of purchase and use.

The mandatory information must be easily understandable, indicated in a conspicuous place, easily legible and visible. They must not be masked, hidden or concealed by other indications or images.

The labels of prepackaged foods must be fixed in such a way that they cannot become detached from the container. The use of a sticker to rectify or correct all or part of the mandatory labeling information is prohibited.

Art. 6 - In the case of a prepackaged food product containing pork, pork fat, or beef fat, mention must be made clearly by their specific names on the labeling.

Art. 7 - In the case of a foodstuff containing genetically modified organisms (GMOs), mention must be made clearly on the labeling according to the regulations in force.

Art. 8 - The labeling of any foodstuff, which has been treated with ionizing radiation, must bear one of the following words: "treated with ionizing radiation" or "treated with ionization" written for this purpose in close proximity to the name of the product.

The use of the international food irradiation symbol, indicated in the regulations in force, is optional, but when it is used, it must appear in close proximity to the name of the product.

Symbole International:



When an irradiated product is used as an ingredient in another product, it must be mentioned in the list of ingredients.

When a single-ingredient product is prepared from a raw material that has been irradiated, the labeling of the product shall be marked with the treatment applied.

Art. 9 - The Arabic language must be one of the languages used in the appropriate labeling of domestically produced or imported foodstuffs. All mandatory labeling particulars should be clear and

understandable, written in a conspicuous place and in such a way as to be visible and clearly legible and indelible. They must not in any way be concealed, veiled or separated by other indications or images.

TITLE II

MANDATORY LABELING PARTICULARS

Art. 10 - Without prejudice to the provisions relating to metrological control, and subject to the derogations provided for in this Order, the labeling of foodstuffs includes, in Arabic, the following mandatory particulars:

- 1) The sales name,
- 2) The list of ingredients,
- 3) The quantity of certain ingredients or categories of ingredients, under the conditions laid down in Articles 26, 27 and 28,
- 4) The net quantity,
- 5) The date of manufacture,
- 6) The date of minimum durability, in the case of microbiologically very perishable foodstuffs, or the expiry date as well as the indication of the particular conditions of conservation and use,
- 7) The name or business name and address of the manufacturer or packager,
- 8) The indication of the lot,
- 9) The place of origin or provenance,
- 10) The instructions for use, in case of its omission, does not make it possible to make an appropriate use of the foodstuff as well as, if necessary, the particular conditions of use,
- 11) The other mandatory particulars provided for, where appropriate, by other regulatory provisions relating to certain specified foodstuffs.

Art. 11 - When the prepacked foods are intended for the final consumer, the indications listed under 1°, 4° and 6° of Article 10 must be grouped in the same field of vision.

Section 1: Product Name

Art. 12 - The name must indicate the true nature of the product and it should normally be specific and not generic.

The name under which a foodstuff is sold shall be the name provided for according to the provisions applicable to it.

When there is no such name, a common or current name or an appropriate descriptive term that is not likely to mislead the consumer.

Art. 13 - A brand of manufacture or trade or fancy name cannot replace the name under which a foodstuff is sold.

Art. 14 - The label shall bear in relation with or in close proximity to the name of the food, such additional words or phrases as necessary to avoid misleading or confusing the consumer in regard to the true nature and conditions of the food, including its packaging medium, its presentation, and the situation or type of treatment which has undergone, for example: dehydrated, freeze-dried, concentrated, reconstituted, smoked, frozen, deep-frozen.

Section 2: List of ingredients

Art. 15 - The indication of the ingredients is not required in the case where the product contains only one ingredient provided that the sale's denomination is identical to the name of the ingredient or it makes it possible to determine the nature of the ingredient without risk of confusion.

The indication of the ingredients is not required in the following cases:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, which have not been peeled, cut or similarly treated,
- Carbonated water, the description of which indicates that it has been carbonated,
- Fermentation vinegars derived exclusively from a single basic product, provided that no other ingredient has been added,
- Cheeses, butter, fermented milk and cream, to which no ingredient has been added other than lactic products, enzymes and micro-organism cultures essential to manufacture, or in the case of cheese other than fresh cheese and processed cheese, the salt needed for its manufacture.

Art. 16 - The following shall not, however, be regarded as ingredients:

- a) The constituents of an ingredient that have been temporarily removed during the manufacturing process and later reintroduced in a quantity not exceeding the initial proportion,
- b) Additives:
 - Whose presence in a given food is solely due to the fact that they were contained in one or more ingredients of that food and provided that they serve no technological function in the finished product,
 - Which are used as processing aids,
- c) Substances used in strictly necessary doses as solvents or media for additives and flavorings.

Art. 17 - The list of ingredients is constituted by the enumeration of all the ingredients of the food, in descending order of weight, as recorded at the time of manufacture of the product. It is preceded by an appropriate particular including the word "ingredients".

Art. 18 - Ingredients used in concentrated or dehydrated form, and reconstituted at the time of manufacture, may be listed in order of weight as recorded before their concentration or dehydration.

In the case of concentrated or dehydrated foods, which are intended to be reconstituted by the addition of water, the quantity of the ingredients may be indicated on the basis of their proportion in the reconstituted product, provided that the list of ingredients is accompanied by a statement as "ingredients of the reconstituted product" or "ingredients of the product ready for consumption."

Art. 19 - The added water and the volatile ingredients shall be listed in order of their weight in the finished product. The amount of water added as an ingredient in a food shall be calculated by deducting from the total amount of the finished product the total amount of the other ingredients used. This amount shall not be required to be taken into consideration if it does not exceed 5% of the finished product.

By way of derogation from Articles 16 and 17, the mention of water is not required:

- Were the water used, during the manufacturing process, solely for the reconstitution of an ingredient used in concentrated or dehydrated form,
- In the case of liquid medium, which is not normally consumed.

Art. 20 - In the case of mixtures of fruit or vegetables, none of which significantly predominates by weight, these ingredients may be listed in a different order provided that the list of such ingredients is accompanied by a statement such as "in variable proportion".

In the case of mixtures of spices or aromatic plants, none of which significantly predominates by weight, these ingredients may be listed in a different order provided that the list of such ingredients is accompanied by a statement such as "in variable proportion".

Art. 21 - The following foods and ingredients are known to cause allergies and must always be reported:

- Cereals containing gluten, namely wheat, rye, barley, oats, spelt or their hybridized strains and derived products,
- Crustaceans and products thereof,
- Eggs and products thereof,
- Fish and products thereof,
- Peanuts, soybeans and products thereof,
- Milk and dairy products (including lactose),
- Nuts and products thereof,
- Sulphite at concentration of 10 mg / kg or more.

The presence in any food or food ingredient obtained using biotechnology of an allergen transferred from any of the products listed above shall be declared. Where it is not possible to provide, through labeling, the appropriate information regarding the presence of an allergen, the food containing the allergen must not be marketed.

Art. 22 - Any food additive transferred in a significant or sufficient quantity to a food product, to perform a technological function in that food, as a result of the use of raw materials or other ingredients in which the additive has been used must be declared in the food list of ingredients.

For food additives in various categories and in the lists of food additives authorized for use in food, the following category names should appear beside the specific name or a recognized identification number:

– Acidity regulators – Acids – Anti-agglutinate – Anti-foam agent – Antioxidants – Ballast agent – Colorant – Color retention agent – Emulsifier – Emulsifying salt – Firming agent – Flour treatment agent – Flavor enhancer – Foaming agent – Gelling agent – Glazing agent – Moistening agent – Preservative agent – Propellant agent – Lifting agent – Stabilizer – Sweetener – Thickener – Modified starch.

Art. 23 - The names of the following categories may be used for food additives belonging to one of them and appearing in the lists of food additives whose use is generally authorized in foods: Flavor(s), Flavorings, and Modified Starch(s).

The term "flavorings" may be followed by one of the following terms: "natural", "identical to natural substances", "artificial" or a combination of these terms, as the case may be.

The term "natural" or any other word having a substantially the same meaning may be used only for flavorings in which the flavoring component has been isolated by appropriate physical processes, enzymatic or microbiological processes, or traditional food-preparation processes solely or almost exclusively from the food or flavoring source concerned.

Art 24 - The ingredients are designated by their specific name, where appropriate, in accordance with the rules laid down in Section 1 of this Order.

However:

- Ingredients, which belong to one of the categories of foods, listed in Annex I and which are constituents of another food shall only be required to be named by the designation of that category.

The designation "starch" in Annex I must always be accompanied by an indication of its specific vegetable origin, where that ingredient may contain gluten,

- Ingredients, which belong to one of the categories of foods, listed in Article 21 of this Order are necessarily to be named by the designation of this category, followed by their specific name. In the case of an ingredient, which belong to more than one category, the category appropriate to its principle function in the case of the food in question shall be indicated.

The designation "modified starch" in Article 22 of this Order must always be accompanied by an indication of its specific vegetable origin, where that ingredient may contain gluten.

Art. 25 - Where a food ingredient that itself the product of more than one ingredients, a compound ingredient may be included in the list of ingredients, under its own designation in so far as this is laid down by law, or established by custom, in terms of its overall weight, and immediately followed by a list of its ingredients in descending order of their proportions (m/m).

This list of ingredients for compound ingredients shall not be compulsory:

- a) Where the compound ingredient is less than 5% of the composition of the finished product, however, this provision shall not apply to food additives which serve a technological function in the finished product,
- b) Where the compound ingredient is a food for which the list of ingredients is not required under the rules in force.

Art. 26 - In addition to the exceptions mentioned in Article 25, the quantity of an ingredient or a category of ingredients that has been used in the manufacture or preparation of a food shall be mentioned in accordance with the following provisions:

- a) Where the ingredient or category of ingredients concerned appears in the name under which the food is sold or is usually associated with the sale name by the consumer or,
- b) Where the ingredient or category of ingredients concerned is emphasized in the labeling by words, pictures or graphics or,

- c) Where the ingredient or category of ingredients concerned is essential to characterize a food and distinguish it from products with which it could be confused because of its name or appearance.

Art. 27 - The provisions of Article 26 (2) do not apply:

- a) To an ingredient or category of ingredients:
 - The drained net weight of which is indicated in accordance with Article 31 of this Order, or
 - The quantity of which are already mandatory on the labeling according to the provisions mentioned in the regulations in force, or
 - Which in small quantities for the purposes of flavoring, or
 - Which, while appearing in the sale's name of the food, is not capable to determine the consumer's choice since the variation in quantity is not essential to characterize the foodstuff or of a nature to distinguish it from other products similar,
- b) Where specific provisions stipulate precisely the quantity of the ingredient or category of ingredients without providing for the indication on the labeling,
- c) In the cases referred to in Article 20 of this Order,

Art. 28 - The quantity mentioned, expressed as a percentage, corresponds to the quantity of the ingredient(s) at the time of its / their use.

The indication referred to in Article 25 of this Article shall appear either in or immediately next to the name of the food or in the list of ingredients in connection with the ingredient or category of ingredients concerned.

When a food has lost moisture following heat treatment or other treatment, this quantity expressed as a percentage, which shall correspond to the quantity of the ingredient(s) used, related to the finished product.

However, where the quantity of an ingredient or the total quantity of all the ingredients indicated in the labeling exceeds 100% of the total quantity of the finished product after loss of moisture, the percentage shall be replaced by the indication of the weight or ingredient(s) used to prepare 100g of finished product.

This Article shall apply without prejudice to the provisions in force relating to the nutrition labeling of foodstuffs.

Section 3: Net Contents and Drained Weight

Art. 29 - Without prejudice to the provisions on metrological control, the average net content shall be declared as follows:

- a) Volume measurement for liquid foods,
- b) Weight measurement for solid foods,
- c) By weight or by volume for pasty or viscous products.

Using as appropriate the liter, the centiliter, the milliliter or the kilogram or the gram.

For shelled snails and oysters, the quantity can be expressed in number of units with the indication of size.

In the case of shell molds, the quantity may also be indicated volume unit.

Art. 30 - When a prepackaged item consists of two or more individual prepackaged items containing the same quantity of the same product, the net quantity shall be indicated by mentioning the net quantity contained in each individual package and the total number such packages.

However, the indication of those particulars are not mandatory when the total number of individual packages can be clearly seen and easily counted from the outside and when at least one indication of the net quantity contained in each individual package can be clearly seen from the outside.

Art. 31 - When a solid food is presented in a liquid medium, the drained net weight of that food shall also be indicated in the labeling.

For the purposes of this paragraph, "liquid medium" means the following product, possibly in mixtures and also when frozen or deep-frozen, provided that the liquid is merely an adjunct to the essential elements of this preparation and is therefore not decisive factor for the purchase: water, aqueous solutions of salts, brines, aqueous solutions of food acids, vinegar, aqueous solutions of sugars, aqueous solutions of other substances or sweetening matter, fruit or vegetable juices in the case of fruit or vegetables.

Art. 32 - The net quantity shall not be mandatory in the case of foods:

- a) Which are subject to considerable losses in their volume or mass and which are sold by number or weighed in the presence of the purchaser,
- b) The net quantity of which is less than 5 grams or 5 milliliters; however, this provision shall not apply to spices and herbs.

Section 4: Dating and Storage Instructions

Art. 33 - The date of manufacture is the date on which the food becomes the described product and in the case of frozen or deep-frozen products, the date of manufacture indicates the date of freezing.

The date of manufacture is indicated by day/month/year.

Art. 34 - The date of minimum durability of a food is the date until which the food retains its specific properties under appropriate storage conditions. It is announced by the mention:

- "Best before..." when the date includes an indication of the day,
- "Best before end ..." in other cases.

These particulars provided for in the paragraph above shall be accompanied by:

- The date itself,
- A reference to where the date appears in the labeling.

If need to be, these particulars shall be followed by a description of storage conditions which must be observed if the product is to keep for the specified period.

Art 35 - The date shall be consisted, in clear and in order, of the day, the month and the year.

However, in the case of foods:

- Whose durability is less than three months, the indication of the day and the month is sufficient,
- Whose durability is greater than three months, but does not exceed eighteen months, the indication of the month and the year is sufficient, and when the durability is greater than eighteen months the indication of the year is sufficient. When the month is December, the indication of the year is sufficient.

Art. 36 - Subject to the provisions imposing other date indications, an indication of the date of durability shall not be required for:

- Fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, which have not been peeled, cut or similarly treated. This derogation shall not apply to sprouting seeds and similar products such as legume sprouts,
- Wines, liqueur wines, sparkling wines, aromatized wines and similar products obtained from fruit other than grapes,
- Beverages containing at least 10% by volume of alcohol,
- Bakers' and pastry products which, given the nature of their content, are normally consumed within 24 hours of their manufacture,
- Vinegars,
- Cooking salt,
- Solid sugar,
- Confectionery products consisting almost solely of flavored and / or colored sugars,
- Chewing gums and similar chewing products,
- Individual portions of ice cream.

Art. 37 - In the case of foods which are microbiologically very perishable and which are therefore likely after a short period to constitute an immediate danger to human health, and in the case of foods for which the rules on health control sets a shelf life, the date of minimum durability shall be replaced by the "use by" date, announced by one of the words "To consume until ..." or "To consume until the date shown ..." followed respectively by the date itself or by the indication of where the such date appears in the labeling.

Art. 38 - In addition to the date of minimum durability, any special conditions for the storage of the food shall be indicated on the label, in a such way as to enable appropriate use to be made thereof.

Section 5: Other mandatory particulars

Art 39 - The name and address of the manufacturer, packager, distributor, importer, exporter or seller of the food shall be declared.

Art. 40 – The country of origin of the product must be mentioned. When a food product undergoes a processing in a second country, which changes its nature, the country where the processing is carried out must be considered as the country of origin for a labeling purpose.

Art. 41 - «Lot» means a defined quantity of a commodity produced under similar conditions.

Each container must bear an engraved inscription or an indelible mark, in code or in clear, identifying the production plant and the lot.

However, when the date of minimum durability or the date of consumption is indicated on the labeling, the production lot may not be indicated, provided that this date consists of the indication, in clear and in order, at least of the day and the month.

Art. 42 - The instructions for use of a food shall be indicated in such a way as to enable the appropriate use to be made thereof.

The provisions mentioned in the regulations in force may, for certain foods, determine the manner in which those instructions shall be indicated.

Section 6: Derogations from mandatory labeling

Art. 43 - When the foods are prepackaged, the particulars provided for in Title I of this Chapter shall appear on the package or on a label attached thereto.

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, where prepacked foods are:

- Intended for the final consumer, but marketed at a stage prior to sale to final consumer and where sale to a mass caterer is not involved at that stage,
- Intended for supply to mass caterers for preparation, processing, splitting or cutting up.

The particulars provided for in Title 1 of this Chapter may appear only on commercial documents referring to the foods when it is ensured that such documents containing all the labeling information either accompany the foods to which they refer or were sent before or at the same time as delivery.

In those cases referred to, the particulars provided for in Title I, Section 1 and 4 and Article 39 shall appear on the external packaging in which the foods are presented for marketing.

Art. 44 - With the exception of spices and aromatic herbs, the labeling of small units with a maximum area of less than 10 cm², and for glass bottles intended for reuse, which are indelibly marked and which, therefore, bear no label, ring or collar, may contain only the particulars provided for in 1, 4 and 6 of Article 10.

Chapter II

Nutrition labeling

Art. 45 - We mean by:

- "Nutrition labeling" means any description of the nutritional properties of a food intended to inform the consumer.

It comprises two elements:

- Declaration on the nutrition labeling;
- Additional nutrition information.
- "Nutritional declaration" means the standardized statement or list of nutrients in a food.
- "Nutrient element" means any substance normally consumed as constituent of a food:

- a) Providing energy, or
 - b) Necessary for an individual's growth and development and their life preservation, or
 - c) Whose absence results in biochemical alterations or physiological characteristics.
- "Sugars" mean all monosaccharides and disaccharides present in a food.
 - "Dietary fibers" mean any edible plant or animal matter that has not been hydrolyzed by the endogenous enzymes of the human digestive tract, as determined by a known method.
 - "Polyunsaturated fatty acids" are cis-methylene interrupted polyunsaturated fatty acids.

Art. 46 - Nutritional claim means any representation and any advertising message that states or suggests or involves that a food has particular nutritional properties, including but not limited to, its energy value, its content of; protein, fat and carbohydrate, as well as vitamins and minerals.

The following cases do not constitute nutritional claims:

- The mention of substances in the list of ingredients,
- The mention of nutrients as mandatory elements of nutrition labeling,
- The quantitative or qualitative declaration of certain nutrients or ingredients on the labeling, insofar as it is prescribed in the regulations in force.

Art. 47 - Nutrient declaration must be mandatory for foods in question of nutrition claims, which is optional for all other foods.

Art. 48 - If the nutrient content is declared on the labeling, the following information must be mandatory:

- Energetic value,
- Quantities of protein, assimilable carbohydrates (i.e. carbohydrates excluding dietary fiber) and lipids,
- Amount of any other nutrient that is the subject of a nutrition claim, and
- The amount of any other nutrient deemed necessary to maintain a good nutritional status, in accordance with the regulations in force.

Art. 49 - Nutrition labeling may also include quantities of one or more of the following:

- Starch,
- Polyols,
- Monounsaturated fatty acids,
- Polyunsaturated fatty acids,
- Cholesterol,
- All mineral salts or vitamins.

Art. 50 - Where a claim relates to:

- The quantity and / or type of carbohydrate, the quantity of total sugars must be indicated in addition to the mandatory information required by Article 50 of this Order. It is also possible to indicate the quantities of starch and / or sugar,

- The dietary fiber content, the amount of dietary fiber should be indicated,
- The quantity and / or type of fatty acids, the quantities of saturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids must be declared in accordance with Article 59 of this Order.

Art. 51 - In addition to the mandatory information provided for in Articles 49 and 50, vitamins and minerals may be listed in accordance with the criteria set out below:

- 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,
- Vitamins and minerals that are present in quantities of less than 5% of the nutritional value of reference or recommendations officially recognized by the authority, per 100 g or per 100 ml or per portion, according to the quantities indicated on the labeling must not be declared.

Art. 52 - The amount of energy must be calculated using the following conversion factors:

- Carbohydrates 4 Kcal / g - 17 KJ
- Polyols 2.4 Kcal / g - 10 KJ / g
- Protein 4 Kcal / g -17 KJ
- Lipids 9 Kcal / g - 37 KJ
- Alcohol (ethanol) 7 Kcal / g - 29 KJ
- Organic acids 3 Kcal / g- 13 KJ

The amount of protein must be calculated using the following formula:

- Protein = total nitrogen (kjeldhal) x 6.25

Unless another factor is given to the food concerned, in the regulations in force or in a method of national or, where applicable, international analysis.

Art. 53 - Nutrient content data must be presented in digital form. However, the use of other forms of presentation should not be ruled out.

Art 54 - Information on the energy value must be expressed in KJ and Kcal per 100g or per 100ml, or per package if it contains only one portion. In addition, this information shall be declared by ration, as quantified on the label, or in portions, provided that the number of portions contained in the package is stated.

Art. 55 - Information on the amounts of protein, carbohydrate and fat in the food shall be expressed in grams (g) per 100g or per 100 milliliters (ml) or per package if it contains only one portion. In addition, this information shall be indicated per ration, as quantified on the label, or in portions, provided that the number of portions contained in the package is stated.

Art 56 - Numerical data on vitamins and minerals shall be expressed in metric units and / or as a percentage of the reference nutritional value per 100g or per 100ml, or per package if it contains only a single portion. In addition, this information may be declared by ration as quantified on the label or by portion provided that the number of portions in the package is stated.

Art. 57 - Information on nutrition labeling should be grouped in one place as a tabular form, with the numbers aligned if space permits. When the place is not sufficient, the information is given in linear form.

When nutrition labeling is done, it should be in one of the following two groups of information:

1. Group 1:

- The energy value,
- The amount of protein, carbohydrate and fat.

2. Group 2:

- The energy value,
- The amount of protein, carbohydrate, lipids, saturated fat, dietary fiber and sodium.

When the nutrition claim concerns a substance, nutrition labeling must include:

- The name of the substance,
- Its quantity,
- Depending on the case, the information of Group 1 or the information of Group 2,
- If necessary, other information indicated in Article 49 of this Order.
- And possibly the other information indicated in Article 7 of this Order.

When the nutrition claim concerns sugars, saturated fatty acids, dietary fiber or sodium, the information to be given is that of Group 2.

Art. 58 - The following Nutrient Reference Values should be used for labeling purposes:

Nutrient	Unit	Value
Protein	(g)	50
Vitamin A	(µg)	800
Vitamin D	(µg)	5
Vitamin E	(mg)	10
Vitamin C	(mg)	60
Thiamine	(mg)	1.4
Riboflavine	(mg)	1.6
Niacine	(mg)	18
Vitamin B6	(mg)	2
Biotin	(mg)	0.15
Folic acid	(µg)	200
Pantothenic acid	(mg)	6
Phosphorus	(mg)	800
Vitamin B 12	(µg)	1
Calcium	(mg)	800
Magnesium	(mg)	300
Iron	(mg)	14
Zinc	(mg)	15
Iodine	(µg)	150

For the declaration of β-carotene (provitamin A), the following conversion factor should be used: 1 µg retinol = 6 µg β-carotene.

Art. 59 - The presence of assimilable carbohydrates must be indicated on the label by the word "carbohydrates". When a type of carbohydrate is mentioned, this mention must immediately follow the total amount of carbohydrates in the following manner: "... g of carbohydrates, including ... g of sugars" and we may also mention: {"g" of "x"}, "x" being the specific name of any other carbohydrate constituent.

Where reference is made to the quantity and / or type of fatty acid, this mention must immediately follow the total amount of fat, in accordance with Article 55.

The following presentation must be adopted:

"Total lipids of which,
Saturated fatty acids: g
Trans fatty acids:g
Monounsaturated fatty acids:g
Polyunsaturated fatty acid: g
Cholesterol:mg

Art. 60 - The values used for the nutrient declaration shall be weighted average values derived from data obtained specifically from the analysis of products representative of the food being labeled.

Art 61 - The label declaration of providing nutritional information should be optional and supplement, and not replace the nutrient declaration.

Nutrition labeling should be periodically reviewed in a manner that ensures updating the information on the list of nutrients according to the latest nutrition data.

Chapter III - Claims

TITLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS ON CLAIMS

Art. 62 - For the purposes of this Order, the term "claim," means any statement that states, suggests or implies that a food has particular characteristics related to its origin, its nutritional properties, its nature, its production, its processing, its composition or any other quality.

Art. 63 - The following claims are prohibited:

- 1) Claims that a given food provides in sufficient quantities all essential nutrients, except in the case of specific products for which there is a regulation authorizing such claims or where the competent authorities have recognized that the product is an appropriate source of all the essential nutrients.
- 2) Claims that a normal balanced diet can not provide all the nutrients in sufficient quantity.
- 3) Claims that cannot be justified.
- 4) Claims relating to the value of a given food to prevent, relieve treat or cure a particular disease, disorder or physiological condition.

- 5) Claims that may raise doubts about the safety of similar foods, create fear or exploit such feeling regarding the consumer.

Art. 64 - The following claims are permitted subject to the conditions mentioned:

- 1) It may be stated that a food has acquired an increased or special nutritional value by the addition of nutrients such as vitamins, minerals or amino acids, provided that such addition has been made on the basis of nutritional considerations, in accordance with general principles for the addition of essential nutrients to foods.
- 2) It may be stated that an element has acquired special nutritional qualities through the reduction or omission of a nutrient, provided that such addition is based on nutritional considerations and is subject to legislation promulgated by the competent authorities.
- 3) Expressions such as "natural", "pure", "fresh", "homemade" and "organic product" may be used, provided that they conform to the usual practice. The use of these terms must be compatible with the prohibitions indicated in article 63 of this Order.
- 4) It may be stated that a food has been the subject of a religious or ritual preparation (for example, Halal), provided that the food conform to the prescriptions of the competent religious or ritual authorities.
- 5) It may be said that a food product has special characteristics, whereas these qualities are available in food of the same nature, provided that fact is evident in the claim.
- 6) The absence or non-addition of a particular substance to a food may be emphasized, provided that this claim is not likely to be misleading and:
 - That the substance is not subject to specific requirements in any regulations in force,
 - Whether it is a substance that the consumer normally expects to find in a food,
 - That it has not been replaced by another in order to give the food equivalent qualities, unless the nature of the substitution is clearly indicated in an equally visible manner, and its presence or addition is authorized by the regulations in force.

TITLE II

CLAIMS RELATING TO NUTRITION

Art. 65 - Nutritional claim means any representation and any advertising message that states, suggests, or implies that a food has particular nutritional properties, including its energy value, its content of protein, fat and carbohydrates, and as its content of vitamins and minerals.

The following cases do not constitute nutritional claims:

- The mention of substances in the list of ingredients,
- The mention of nutrients as mandatory elements of nutrition labeling,
- The quantitative or qualitative declaration of certain nutrients or ingredients on the label, to the extent that it is prescribed in the regulations in force.

Art. 66 - The nutrient content claim is a nutrition claim that describes a nutrient ratio in a food.

Examples: calcium source, high fiber content and low fat ratio.

In the case of a nutrient content claim listed in Annex II of this Order or a synonym claim, the conditions specified in the Annex with respect to that claim shall apply.

When a food that is the subject of the claim is naturally low in content or free of the nutrient, the term describing the content of that item must not immediately precede the name of the food, but be presented as follow "low nutrient ratio (name of the nutrient) in food " or "food free from (name of the nutrient)".

Art. 67 - Comparative Nutrient Claim is a claim that compares the nutrient ratios and / or energy value of two or more foods.

Examples: reduced in, less than, lower, more than.

Art. 68 - Comparative claims must be authorized under the following conditions and be based on the food as sold, taking into account the other preparations necessary for consumption according to the methods of use indicated on the on the label:

- The foods being compared must be different versions of the same food or similar foods. The foods thus compared should be clearly identified,
- The value of the difference in energy value or the nutrient content must be indicated.

The following information should appear in immediate proximity to the comparative claim:

- The value of the difference related to the same quantity, expressed as a percentage, fraction or absolute value. Full details of the comparison must be given.
- The identity of the food (foods) to which the other food is compared. The food (foods) should be described so that it can be easily identified by consumers.

Art. 69 - The comparison should be based on a relative difference of at least 25% of the energy value or nutrient content, except for micronutrients where a 10% difference in the NRV would be acceptable, between the foods compared and an absolute minimum difference in energy value or nutrient content equivalent to the quantity defined as "low content" or "source" in Annex II of this Order.

The use of the term "light" must be subject to the same criteria as those provided for the term "reduced" and include an indication of the characteristics that make the food "light".

Art. 70 - Claims highlighting the absence or non-addition of one or more nutrients should be considered as nutrition claims and should therefore be accompanied by mandatory nutrient declaration, in accordance with the provisions on nutrition labeling.

TITLE III

CLAIMS RELATING TO HEALTH

Art. 71 - The health claim is any statement that states, suggests, or assumes that there is a relationship between a food or a food constituent and health. The health claims include the following claims: functional nutrition claim, other functional claims, and the disease risk reduction claim.

Art. 72 - Functional Nutrient Claim is a claim that describes the physiological role of the nutrient in the growth, development and normal functions of the organism.

Example: Nutrient A (statement of a physiological role of nutrient A in the body to maintain health and promote normal growth and development.) Food X is a source of or has a high ratio in nutrient A.

Other functional claims relate to the beneficial effects of consuming foods or their constituents in the context of a total diet in a normal function or biological activity of the organism. These claims relate to the positive contribution to health or the improvement of a function or the modification or preservation of health state.

Examples: Substance A (statement of the effect of substance A on the improvement or modification of a physiological function or biological activity associated with health). Food Y contains x grams of substance A.

Art. 73 - The Disease Risk Reduction Claim is that the consumption of a food or a food constituent, in the context of the overall diet, may reduce the risk of a disease or a specific condition.

Risk reduction means the substantial modification of one or more important risk factors in the development of a specific disease or condition. Diseases have multiple risk factors and modifying one of these factors may or may not have a beneficial effect.

The presentation of risk reduction claims must ensure, for example, through the use of appropriate text and the reference to other risk factors, that consumers do not interpret them as prevention claims.

Examples:

- "a healthy diet low in nutrients or substance A may reduce the risk of disease D. Food X has a low nutrient or A content."
- "a healthy diet rich in nutrients or substance A may reduce the risk of disease D. Food X is rich in nutrients or substance A."

Art. 74 - Health claims are permitted if all of the following conditions are met:

- 1) Health claims must be based on current relevant scientific justifications and the level of evidence must be sufficient to justify the type of effect claimed and its relationship to health as recognized on the basis of a scientific examination of the data, and the scientific justification must be re-examined as new data becomes available. The claim must have two parts:
 - Information on the physiological role of the nutrient or on a recognized relationship between diet and health, followed by
 - Information on the composition of the product relating to the physiological role of the nutrient or the recognized relationship between nutrition and health unless this relationship is not based on the totality of the food or foods in which case the research does not establish a specific link with particular constituents of the food.
- 2) The claimed beneficial effect shall be the consumption of a reasonable amount of the food or its constituent in the context of a balanced nutrition.
- 3) If the beneficial effect is attributed to a constituent of a food for which a nutritional value of reference has been established, the food in question must:
 - i. Be a source or have a high content in cases where greater consumption is recommended, or
 - ii. To have a low content, reduced content or to be free in the case where reduced consumption is recommended.

If applicable, the conditions for nutrient content claims and comparative claims will be used to determine ratios for "high content", "low", "reduced", or "free".

Only essential nutrients for which a Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) has been established in this Order or nutrients that are mentioned in nutrition recommendations officially recognized by the national competent authority shall be the subject of a functional nutrition claim.

Art. 75 - The health claim is prohibited if it encourages excessive consumption of food or an aversion to it, or underestimate good nutrition habits.

Art. 76 - If the claimed effect is attributed to a constituent of a food, there must be a valid method for quantifying the constituent of that food on which the claim is based.

Art. 77 - The following information must appear on the label or labeling of the food that is the subject of health claims:

- Amount of any nutrient or other constituent of the food that is the subject of the claim.
- Target group, if applicable.
- How to use the food for the claimed benefit, and other lifestyle factors or other food sources, if necessary.
- Advice to vulnerable groups on how to use the food, if needed, and groups that may need to avoid such food.
- Maximum safe intake of the food or constituent as needed.
- The way in which the food or food constituent fits into the context of the total diet.
- Statement on the importance of maintaining a balanced diet.

TITLE IV

CLAIMS CONCERNING "DIETARY GUIDELINES" OR BALANCED DIET

Art. 78 - Claims relating to dietary guidelines or "balanced diets" must be authorized under the following conditions:

- Only food-related claims included in dietary guidelines should be used;
- Flexibility in the formulation of claims is acceptable, as long as the claims are consistent with the dietary habits presented in the dietary guidelines.
- Claims relating to a "balanced diet" or any synonym term are considered food diet claims included in the dietary guidelines and must be consistent with them.
- The description of a food as part of a balanced diet, a healthy diet, etc..., shall not be based on the selective consideration of one or more aspects of the food. Concerned foods must meet certain minimum criteria applicable to other important nutrients related to dietary guidelines.
- Foods should not be described as "healthy" or be presented in a way, which implies that a food itself and by itself can provide health.
- Foods can be described as part of a "balanced diet", provided that the labeling includes an indication of the relationship between the food and the dietary habits prescribed in the dietary guidelines.

Chapter IV

Provisions concerning labeling and claims relating to pre-packaged dietary foods

Art. 79 - Diet or dietary foods are foods exclusively processed or prepared to meet dietary needs relating to a particular physical or physiological condition and / or specific diseases and disorders and which are presented as such; the composition of these foods should be significantly different from that of ordinary foods with comparable nature, if the latter exist.

Art. 80 - Prepackaged dietary or diet foods shall not be described or presented in a manner that is false, misleading, or deceptive, or is likely to create an erroneous impression, in any way whatsoever, regarding their nature.

There must be no indication in the labeling or advertising of the foods defined in Article 79 that the opinion of a competent person is not necessary.

Art. 81 - All pre-packaged dietary or diet foods must bear on the label the information required by Sections 1 to 8 of this Article, where applicable, unless otherwise provided in the regulations in force governing dietary foods or diet.

- 1) **The name of the food:** In addition to indicating the name of the food in accordance with Section 1 of Title II of Chapter I of this Order, the following provisions shall apply:
 - 1.1 The expressions "dietary", or "diet" or other similar word is prohibited unless the product complies with the definition given in section 79,
 - 1.2 The essential characteristic of the food, other than for which it is intended, must be indicated in appropriate descriptive terms, immediately next to the name of the food.
- 2) **List of ingredients:** The list of ingredients must be indicated in accordance with Section 2 of Title II of Chapter I of this Order.
- 3) **Nutrition labeling:**
 - 3.1 Nutrition labeling must include the following:
 - a) The amount of energy per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold, or as the case may be, by a specified quantity of the food proposed to be consumed, expressed in kilocalories (kcal) and in kilojoules (kJ),
 - b) The amount of protein, available carbohydrate and fat expressed in g per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold or, if applicable, by a specified amount of the food proposed to be consumed,
 - c) The total quantity of nutrients and / or other specific constituents that provide the essential characteristics that make a food suitable to incorporate into the particular diet for which it is intended, indicated by 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold and, where appropriate, by a specified quantity of the food proposed to be consumed.
- 4) **Net contents and drained weight:** The net content and the drained weight must be indicated in accordance with Section 3 of Title II of Chapter I of this Order.
- 5) **Name and address:** The name and address must be indicated in accordance with Section 5 of Title I of Chapter I of this Order.
- 6) **Country of origin:** The country of origin of the product shall be declared in accordance with Section 5 of Title II of Chapter I of this Order.

7) **Identification of the lot:** The declaration identifying the lot must comply with Section 5 of Title II of Chapter I of this Order.

8) **Date and storage instructions:** In addition to dating and storage instructions that must comply with Section 4 of Title I of Chapter I of this Order, the following provisions shall apply:

8.1 Provisions for the storage of diet or dietary foods in open packages shall appear on the label as necessary to ensure that these products maintain their safety and nutritional value. A warning shall appear on the label if the food can not be stored in open containers or should not be kept in the container after opening.

The quantitative labeling of ingredients must comply with Section 3 of Title I of Chapter I of this Order.

Art. 82 - All claims relating to foods referred to in this Chapter of the present Order shall be in accordance with the general provisions relating to the claims set out in Chapter III.

- If a claim indicates that a food is intended for a "particular dietary use", that food must comply with all the provisions of this Order, unless otherwise provided for in a specific text concerning dietary or diet foods.
- A food, which has not been the subject of any special treatment in accordance with Article 79, but it may be suitable for a given diet because of its natural composition, must not be designated as a "dietary" or "diet" food, or by any other equivalent term; it may, however, bear on the label an indication as "this food is naturally 'X' " (where X is the essential characteristic), provided that such declaration is not likely to mislead the consumer).
- Claims that a food, as defined in Article 79, may be used to prevent, relieve, heal or cure a specific disease, disorder or physiological condition are not permitted unless they comply with the provisions concerning dietary or diet foods and respect the principles set out in the regulations in force.

Art. 83 - The labeling of irradiated diet or dietary foods must comply with Article 8 of Title I, Chapter I.

Art. 84 - Exemptions from mandatory labeling provisions must be in accordance with Section 6 of Title II of Chapter I.

The presentation of the mandatory information must comply with Article 5 of Title I of Chapter I of this Order.

Chapter V

Provisions concerning labeling and claims particulars relating to foods intended for special medical purposes

Art. 85 - "Food for special medical purposes" means a category of diet or dietary products specially processed and formulated for the dietary treatment of patients, presented as such and can only be used under medical supervision.

They are intended for the exclusive or partial feeding of patients whose ability to ingest, digest, absorb or metabolize ordinary foods or certain elements contained therein is limited or diminished, or which present other medically-determined nutrient requirements, whose dietary management cannot be achieved only by modification of the normal diet, or a combination of these two methods.

Art. 86 - The formulation of dietary foods for special medical purposes shall be based on sound medical and nutritional principles. Their use, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, shall be safe,

beneficial, and effective in meeting the particular nutritional requirements of the persons for whom they are intended, as demonstrated by generally accepted scientific data.

Labels, package inserts and / or any other form of labeling or advertising relating to foods for special medical purposes must provide sufficient information on the nature and purpose of the product and detailed instructions and precautions for its use. The format of the information must be adapted to the person for whom it is intended.

Advertising of these products intended for the general public must be prohibited.

Art. 87 - Foods intended for special medical purposes must be labeled in accordance with Chapters I and IV of this Order, except that:

- a) Sections 3, 2 (Articles 26, 27, 28), Article 8 of Title I Chapter I and Section 6 of Title II Chapter I of this Order do not apply to the labeling of foods intended for special medical purposes; and
- b) The following specific provisions apply:
 1. **Nutrition Labeling:** Foods for special medical purposes must be nutritionally labeled as follows:
 - 1.1 The declaration of nutrient content must be presented in digital form. However, the use of additional means of presentation shall not be excluded.
 - 1.2 Information on the energy value must be expressed in kJ or Kcal per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold, as well as by a fixed quantity of the food recommended for consumption.
 - 1.3 The information on the amounts of protein, carbohydrate and fat in the food shall be expressed in grams per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold, as well as the specified quantity of the food recommended for consumption. Information on the amounts of essential and non-essential amino acids and / or essential fatty acids can be expressed similarly in metric units, as appropriate.
 - 1.4 Information on the amounts of vitamins and essential minerals must be expressed in metric units per 100 g or 100 ml of the food as sold, and by a fixed quantity of the food recommended for consumption.
 - 1.5 In addition, where appropriate, the amount of nutrients may be expressed as a percentage of the recommended daily allowance according to internationally acceptable standards.
 - 1.6 Information on the osmolality or the osmolarity and acid-base balance shall be provided as appropriate.
 - 1.7 Information on the origin and the nature of the protein and/or protein hydrolysates contained in the product shall be provided.
 - 1.8 Foods intended for special medical purposes whose essential characteristics result in a change in the content or nature of the protein, fat or carbohydrate must be accompanied by a complete quantitative declaration of their amino acid, fatty acid or carbohydrates, as the case may be.
 2. **Date:** The date of minimum durability shall be declared in accordance with Section 4 of Chapter I, Title II, of this Order.

Art. 88 - The words "must be used under medical supervision" must appear prominently on the label, in bold type, clearly separated from any other text or graphic representation.

Instructions for the appropriate preparation of the product, including the requirement to add other ingredients, directions for use, and instructions for storage after the opening of the container shall be included on the label.

An additional warning, in the form of an explanatory text, prominently appeared in bold on the label, clearly separated from any other text or graphic representation, if the food for special medical purposes poses a health hazard when it is consumed by persons who do not have the disease(s), disorder(s) or pathological condition(s) for which the food is intended.

A statement must appear on the label indicating that the product is not suitable for parenteral use.

A statement, prominently on the label, shall whether the product is suitable for use as the sole source of nourishment;

Art. 89 - The claim "For dietary treatment ..." must be completed by:

- The disease(s), disorder(s) or medical condition(s) for which the product is intended and effective.
- A complete statement of precautions, known side effects, contra-indications and known interactions between the product and any medications, if any.
- A statement justifying the use of the product and describing the properties or characteristics that make it useful.
- If the product has been formulated for a specific age group, it must be prominently marked for that purpose.
- A statement indicating which nutrient(s) are reduced, deleted, increased or otherwise modified, and the reason why these nutrients have been reduced, deleted, increased or otherwise modified.

Art. 90 - Are repealed, all previous provisions contrary to this Order, including the Order of the Minister of Economy of July 22, 1985, approving the Tunisian standard 15-23 relating to the labeling and presentation of prepackaged food.

Art. 91 - Infringements of the provisions of this Order will be noted, prosecuted and repressed in accordance with the provisions of the Law n° 92-117 of December 7, 1992, relating to the protection of the consumer.

Art. 92 - This Order comes into force after one month of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Tunisia.

Tunis, September 3, 2008.

The Minister of Industry, Energy and Small and Medium Enterprises **Afif Chelbi**

The Minister of Commerce and Handicrafts **Ridha Touiti**

The Minister of Public Health **Mondher Zenaidi**

Viewed

The Prime Minister **Mohamed Ghannouchi**

ANNEX I

Ingredient categories for which the indication of the category may replace that of the specific name

Group ingredients	Category indication
Refined oils other than olive oil	"Oil", described as "Vegetable" or "Animal" and "Hydrogenated" or "Partially hydrogenated" as appropriate.
Refined fats	"Fat", qualified as "Vegetable" or "Animal", as the case may be
Starches, other than chemically modified starches	"Starches" with indication of the product of origin
All fish species, in the case of fish are an ingredient of another food, provided that the labeling and presentation of that food does not refer to a particular type of fish.	"Fish"
All types of poultry meat, in the case where it is an ingredient of another food, provided that the labeling and presentation of that food do not mention a particular type of poultry meat.	"Poultry meat"
All types of cheese, when cheese or a cheese mixture is an ingredient of another food, provided that the labeling and presentation of that food does not refer to a particular type of cheese.	"Cheese"
Any spice and spice extract not exceeding 2 % weight of the product, alone or in combination in the food.	"Spice" or "Mixed spices" according the case.
Any herbs or part of herbs not exceeding 2 % of the weight of the product, alone or in combination in the food.	"Herbs" or "Herbs mixed" according the cases.
All types of gum preparations used in the manufacture of chewing gum.	"Gum base"
All types of sucrose	"Sugars"
Dextrose anhydrous and dextrose monohydrate	"Dextrose" or "glucose"
All types of caseinates	"Caseinates"
Cocoa butter pressure, twist or refined	"Cocoa butter"
All candied fruits not exceeding 10% of product weight	"Candied fruit"

Annex II
Table of conditions applicable to claims concerning nutrient content

Component	Claim	Conditions (must not exceed)
Energy	Low	40 kcal (170 KJ) 100 g (solids) 20 kcal (80 KJ) 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	4 kcal per 100 ml (liquids)
Fats	Low	3 g per 100 g (solids) 1.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.5 g per 100 g (solids) or 0.5 per 100 ml (liquids)
Saturated fats	Low (1)	1.5 g per 100 g (solids) 0.75 g per 100 ml (liquids) and 10% energy
	Free	0.1 g per 100 g (solids) 0.1 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Cholesterol	Low (1)	0.02 g per 100 g (solids) 0.01 g per 100 ml (liquids)
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g (solids) 0.005 g per 100 ml (liquids) and for both claims, less than: 1.5 g of saturated fats per 100 g (solids) 0.75 g of saturated fat per 100 ml (liquids) and 10% of saturated fat energy
Sugars	Free	0.05 g per 100 g (solids) 0.5 g per 100 ml (liquids)
Sodium	Low	0.12 g per 100 g
	Very low	0.04 g per 100 g
	Free	0.005 g per 100 g
Protein	Source	10 % of NRV / 100 g (solids) 5 % of NRV / 100 ml (liquids) or 5% of NRV / 100 Kcal (12% of NRV by 1MJ) or 10% of the NRV per portion
	High	2 times the value of the "source"
Vitamins and minerals salts	Source	15% of the NRV / 100 g (solids) 7.5% VNR / 100 ml (liquids) Or 5% VNR / 100 Kcal (12 % VNR per 1MJ) Or 15 % VNR per serving
	High	2 times the value of the "source"

1) For the claims "Low in saturated fat", trans-fatty acids should be taken into account as appropriate. This provision therefore applies to foods presented as "low cholesterol" and "cholesterol-free".