

**Sixth Meeting of
the Business Facilitation Advisory Committee**

Agenda Item 3 : Report on the Work of the Task Forces

Purpose

This paper reports on the work of the four business facilitation task forces since the last Business Facilitation Advisory Committee (BFAC) meeting on 25 July 2007.

Pre-construction Task Force (PCTF)

Review of the processing of lease modification and land exchange applications

2. The consultancy study commissioned by the Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit (EABFU) was completed in February 2007. In response to the recommendation, most of the stakeholding departments strived to give priorities and reply to Lands Department's (LandsD) circulation of land transaction proposals within the expected timeframe, i.e., three weeks. In this regard, the PCTF will continue to work with departments concerned to look for room for improvement.

3. Another two major recommendations of the consultancy study are (i) to set up dedicated teams in District Lands Offices to speed up the processing of lease modification and land exchange cases; and (ii) to centralise the premium valuation process at Headquarters of the LandsD. A pilot run of the "dedicated team" approach will be launched in the District Lands Office (Hong Kong West and South) in the next financial year. The PCTF will be informed of the progress in due course.

Working Group on Review of Premium Valuation Process (Working Group)

4. After the Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong (REDA) had raised the issues relating to the existing premium assessment process and the suggestion of an Expert Determination Mechanism (EDM) with the Chairman of BFAC, a Working Group led by the Convenor of the PCTF with representatives from the REDA, Hong Kong Institute of

Surveyors (HKIS), PCTF, LandsD and EABFU was established in August 2007.

5. The Working Group has met thrice since. Contributory factors to the prolonged premium valuation process, including system constraints and procedural issues, were thoroughly discussed in the meetings. After considering proposals of the REDA and HKIS, the Working Group was of the view that a more transparent valuation system, coupled with suitable communications between applicants and the LandsD, would effectively expedite the valuation process and reduce the number of appeal cases. Key recommendations of the Working Group are highlighted below :

- (a) allow developers to present the key issues at the first Valuation Conference / Valuation Committee (VC) meeting prior to the VC's decision on premium ;
- (b) allow negotiation of premium after the VC decision instead of resorting to the lengthy appeal proceedings;
- (c) establish an independent EDM to break the deadlock when the developer and the Government could not reach agreement on the premium value;
- (d) regularly review the valuation parameters, e.g. development profits, development costs, etc, to truly reflect the market situation and consult the industry accordingly;
- (e) centralise the valuation work at LandsD Headquarters; and
- (f) establish performance pledges for issue of premium offers.

Items (a) - (d) aimed at early agreement on premium, and reducing the number of appeal cases through revised / counter-offers. On the other hand, items (a), (e) and (f) are procedural improvements that would help shorten the processing time.

Initial response from the Administration

6. The LandsD will consider the feasibility and impact of the above recommendations. It will seek comments from the ICAC on the proposed arrangement for negotiation of premium after the VC meeting. The PCTF will be informed of the progress in due course.

7. Regarding the EDM, the then Housing, Planning and Lands Bureau had raised, in 2005, a number of issues, inter alia, on impartiality, confidentiality and implications on public revenue that had to be addressed before the EDM could be further explored. The Working Group will work out the technical feasibility of the EDM before putting the proposal to the Development Bureau. The PCTF will keep in view the progress.

Town Planning Task Force (TPTF)

8. The Convenor has asked departments to report on the progress of their implementations of the recommendations proposed by the TPTF (**Annex I**). The TPTF will re-convene to discuss the progress after receiving the reports from departments.

Retail Task Force (RTF)

Regulatory review of the beauty products/cosmetics/medicine categories

9. The trade urges the Department of Health (DH) to impose a less stringent registration process on vitamins, minerals and other health supplements or to exempt them from registration. The RTF is working with the trades to come up with a proposed list of beauty/health products which might be exempted from registration for DH's consideration. Replies from a number of trade representatives are pending. DH agrees to consider the proposed list, and will incorporate suitable changes in the draft guidelines on beauty/health products requiring registration, which is being finalized.

10. DH has updated the RTF of improvement measures implemented/being taken forward to address the trade's concerns. Some notable developments/achievements include –

- (a) with the implementation of a number of improvement measures as recommended by the RTF, the registration time for pharmaceutical products containing New Chemical Entities (NCE) has been reduced from seven months in mid-2005 to 5.5 months by June 2007, representing a 20% reduction;
- (b) on the advice of the RTF, the number of meetings of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board, and its Registration and Poisons Committees has already been increased to five times. But to further expedite the registration process, the suggestion to hold monthly meetings

on a need basis will be referred to the Board for consideration in its coming meeting in November;

- (c) DH has recently completed a set of new guidelines on re-registration requirements, and refined the guidance notes on registration of pharmaceutical products. In addition, DH has just finalized a guide on chemicals covered by the Poisons List. DH will inform the concerned trades of the availability of these reference materials, and arrange to upload them to its web site; and
- (d) DH will continue to closely monitor the actual time taken for re-registration after the release of the relevant guidelines, and consider setting up a performance pledge for re-registration.

11. On the whole, the RTF appreciates the efforts made by DH to facilitate the trade through administrative measures as far as possible, notwithstanding manpower constraints and the legal requirements under the current regulatory framework. But in view of the rapid change in technology and in keeping with the present-day requirements, the RTF is still of the view that it would better meet the needs of the trade and consumers if DH and other authorities concerned would further explore the scope for possible relaxation/streamlining of the drug registration process and restriction on ingredients while safeguarding public health. The RTF will continue to monitor the progress.

Allergen and nutrition labelling

Nutrition labelling

12. The Food and Health Bureau (FHB) and the Centre for Food Safety of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) have recently briefed the RTF on the Administration's latest thinking on the proposed labelling scheme on nutrition information. The Administration's current plan is to submit the relevant Amendment Regulation to the Legislative Council in early 2008. According to the Administration's latest thinking,

- (a) its original proposal released in April 2005 has scope for moderation;
- (b) the Administration is considering to reduce the number of core nutrients in the labelling scheme from nine to six, by taking out cholesterol, dietary fibre and calcium, and to implement the nutrition labelling scheme in one single phase;

- (c) if a claim is made in relation to fat or cholesterol, the nutrient value for saturated/monounsaturated/polyunsaturated fat, trans fat, and cholesterol will also need to be listed; and
- (d) as to the format for labelling of the nutrients and energy value, the Administration is considering the case for allowing the expression of nutrient content in per serving format and energy value in kJ format.

13. A paper provided by the Administration to brief the RTF on the issues raised during the consultation exercise on the introduction of a labelling scheme on nutrition information for prepackaged food, and the latest thinking of the Administration on the matter is at **Annex II**. Relevant government officials will attend the BFAC meeting on 1 November 2007 to present the Administration's latest thinking to Members.

14. The RTF noted that the Administration's latest proposal was broadly similar to that of Australia/New Zealand, but less stringent than that of Canada/U.S.A. The RTF has no objection in principle to the proposed scheme which aims to protect public health. However, the RTF has a consensus that the Administration should refrain from adopting a unique labelling scheme above the common international standard, given that any over-regulation will adversely affect the supply of food items, reduce consumer choice and inflate product prices. The RTF urges the Administration to agree on a realistic timetable for implementation, and allow sufficient time to thrash out the implementation details with the trades and other relevant stakeholders, with a view to minimizing any undue regulatory impact on the trade and the consumers. The implementation timetable should not move ahead of our major trading partners. It is also advisable to align the requirements of our scheme with those in the Mainland which is our major food supplier. Consideration should be given to exempt products with small sales volume as far as possible. Public health education should be stepped up.

15. In the light of the successful example of the Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme, the RTF suggests that the Administration should consider the feasibility of introducing a voluntary labelling scheme on nutrition information first, to be followed by a mandatory scheme. The RTF considers that the gradual evolvement from a voluntary to a mandatory scheme will cause less disruption to the market and allow time for adjustment and refinement of the scheme to the benefit of all parties concerned.

16. The Administration has explained to the RTF that since Hong Kong is already lagging behind many countries in the implementation of labelling scheme on nutrition information, there is an urgent need to catch up with the global trend. However, the Administration has assured the RTF that it will strive to strike a proper balance of different interests, and develop a suitable local scheme which will promote public health and better accommodate food products around the world. The Administration will continue to exchange views with the trade and other stakeholders before finalizing the proposal.

17. The RTF will closely monitor the progress of development.

Allergen labelling

18. The RTF gathered from the trade that around 4 000 items of product of small sales volume had disappeared from the market since the implementation of the allergen labelling scheme in July 2007. To alleviate the problems encountered by the trade in compliance with the allergen labelling scheme, the RTF reminded the Administration to review and rationalize the related requirements in due course in the light of actual experience.

Mandatory Energy Efficiency Labelling Scheme

19. The RTF supports in principle the implementation of the proposed self-testing system which does not require product registration and which will alleviate business operators of the burden of a registration fee. The Bills Committee of the Legislative Council is still examining the Bill on the Scheme, which is expected to be completed by early 2008. To ease the burden of SMEs, the RTF has written to the Bills Committee that consideration should be given to waiving the requirement for test report for a particular appliance from other suppliers once a test report on the appliance has been submitted. The Administration has explained to the Bills Committee that the energy performance of different batches of products of the same model may sometimes differ. The requirement in the Bill has also taken into account the views of the two trade task forces set up by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department that names of the information providers should be added to the energy labels to allow consumers to identify the manufacturers/importers responsible. Given that each manufacturer/importer is responsible for ensuring that his products are in compliance with the energy efficiency performance as claimed in the test reports submitted by him, it is necessary for importers to submit test reports for a particular model of product even if other importers have already submitted the test report. The

Bills Committee noted the RTF's suggestion and the Administration's explanation.

Concerns of the proprietary Chinese medicine (pCm) trade

20. To facilitate mutual communication, the RTF has recently arranged a meeting for the trade to exchange views with DH on the trade's concerns about the regulation and development of the pCm trade. The meeting was well received by the trade. DH briefed the trade and the RTF on the progress of pCm registration and improvement measures undertaken by DH to address the trade's concerns.

21. Regarding the progress of pCm registration, priority is being accorded to evaluate the 14 000 applications for transitional registration. The first batch of "Confirmation Notice for transitional registration of pCm" (Notice) will be issued in late 2007/early 2008. To avoid any potential confusion and misunderstanding as to whether it is legitimate to continue selling products not yet registered/under consideration, DH has undertaken to work out a clear and practicable plan in consultation with the trade, and duly educate the retailers and other parties concerned of the status of different classes of pCm before the issuance of these Notices.

22. DH has assured the trade and the RTF that it will continue to explore possible ways to facilitate the trade while safeguarding public interests. Some major improvement measures undertaken by DH include enhancing its existing enquiry service on pCm testing, organizing more technical workshops and seminars for the traders and the testing laboratories, providing more guidelines and specific advice to help the trade comply with the Undesirable Medical Advertisements Ordinance, etc.

23. Concerning the trade's concern about inadequate Government support to the pCm trade, the RTF has referred the trade's views and proposals to the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB) and the FHB for consideration. According to the Administration,

- (a) small and medium enterprises (SMEs) of the pCm industry and their industrial and trade organizations may apply for support under the SME Funding Schemes to help secure financing, expand export markets and enhance overall competitiveness;
- (b) apart from the SME Funding Schemes, the Support and Consultation Centre for SMEs (SUCCESS), which is administered by the Trade and Industry Department, provides SMEs (including

those in the pCm industry) with business information and consultation services;

- (c) the pCm industry may also benefit from the liberalization and cooperation measures under CEPA;
- (d) the Administration will maintain a sound regulatory regime which will enhance public confidence in the practice of Chinese medicine, and which will in turn foster the development of the industry; and
- (e) the Hospital Authority (HA) is actively exploring the feasibility of integrating Chinese and western medicine and its clinical effectiveness in public hospitals. The HA also complements the service interface between Chinese and western medicine with other efforts, including the provision of training, integration of information systems and conduct of researches.

24. The RTF will monitor the progress of development.

Food Business Task Force (FBTF)

Review of outside seating accommodation (OSA) for restaurants

25. The Secretariat had requested FEHD to review the progress for implementing the OSA study recommendations. Six of the eleven recommendations have already been implemented, and another five are in good progress. To simplify the referral process, agreement has been made with the Environmental Protection Department not to refer future applications to them. The Planning Department (PlanD) is also working on the referral rule on OSA applications with a view to cutting down the number of referrals on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon areas.

26. The Licensing Authority would review section 125 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance for feasibility in providing a statutory appeal mechanism for OSA applications. The FBTF will continue to monitor the progress for implementing the review recommendations.

Review on liquor licensing

27. To address the trade's concern and the issues identified while keeping the community's interests intact, the Study Team has developed short- to long-term recommendations. All recommendations were accepted

by the Liquor Licensing Board. Most of the short- and medium-term recommendations have been implemented or are going to be implemented. As a longer-term target, the Study Team recommends that a legislative review be conducted at an appropriate time to address the trade's concern. The FHB is now in the process of conducting the legislative review as recommended by the Efficiency Unit (EU). Once the proposals are ready, the FHB will then consult the relevant stakeholders, including the FBTF, the BFAC and liquor premises operators. The FBTF will monitor the legislative review progress.

Review of the Design Manual: Barrier Free Access 1997

28. Having reviewed the Design Manual: Barrier Free Access 1997 (DM97), the Administration had issued a draft revised Design Manual for public consultation which was completed last year. The Administration is finalizing the revised Design Manual, and plans to introduce the necessary legislative proposal to the Legislative Council by the end of 2007 or early 2008.

29. The catering trade supports in principle the provision of a barrier-free physical environment for people with disabilities (PWDs) though it considers that some of the requirements governing the provision of barrier-free access and facilities for PWDs under the draft revised Design Manual proposed by the Administration are over-stringent. The FBTF will continue to discuss with the Administration with a view to taking a balanced and flexible approach in implementing the revised measures.

Reviews on food factory licence and the transfer of food-related licences

30. The trade expressed concern that since the implementation of the new licensing policy from 18 April 2006, many food factory operators had difficulties in transferring their food factory licences. To address the trade's concerns, the FBTF commissioned the EU to conduct two regulatory reviews, on food factory licences and the transfer of food business licences respectively.

31. The study commenced in early August 2007, and is due to be completed in January 2008. The Study Team has completed the first round of interviews with six key stakeholding departments, including FEHD, Buildings Department, Fire Services Department, Labour Department, LandsD and PlanD to understand their responsibilities, areas of concern and workflows in vetting the applications. The Study Team has also interviewed a number of food business operators/associations and conducted two focus

group sessions, inviting members of the restaurant and non-restaurant Business Liaison Groups to join. The reviews are proceeding according to the work schedule in the study proposal. In the coming months, the Study Team will continue to explore issues and potential improvement areas, develop recommendations, and formulate a pragmatic action programme for taking the recommendations forward. The final findings and recommendations of the reviews will be reported to the FBTF.

Offensive trades clause in old Government leases

32. At the FBTF meeting held in May 2007, Members had expressed concern on the change in policy governing lease modification for restaurant and hotel uses within lots subject to offensive trades clause. The LandsD had subsequently clarified that it would continue with the practice of charging only an administrative fee for the variation of the offensive trades clause to accommodate restaurant and hotel use under the Government lease. In August this year, the LandsD had issued a Practice Note on the LandsD's web site to explain how the offensive trades clause can be removed. The FBTF welcomed the Practice Note but still had concern with the penalty measures related to multi-ownership. The LandsD agreed to review and report to the FBTF in due course.

Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit,
Financial Secretary's Office
November 2007

Recommendations of the Town Planning Task Force

Environmental Protection Department

- ♦ Provide pre-submission enquiry service for applicants to discuss on site-specific noise compliance rate for sites less than two hectares.
- ♦ Explore the practicability of establishing suitable noise compliance level for sites smaller than two hectares.

Transport Department

- ♦ Publish demand and supply forecast of car-parking spaces by district to facilitate planning of development proposals with respect to car-parking provisions.
- ♦ Provide pre-submission enquiry service for applicants to discuss on matters relating to transport provisions within development projects.

Planning Department

- ♦ Timely publish the public's comments on planning applications on Town Planning Board's (TPB) web-site.
- ♦ Better use of the District Planning Conference to resolve issues amongst departments relating to discharging planning conditions.
- ♦ Inform parties concerned of the reasons for any delay in plan making process.
- ♦ Consider requests for more than one deferment of TPB's consideration of planning applications if strong justification is provided.

Town Planning Appeal Board

- ♦ Expand the size of appeal board panel and reserve hearing dates in advance in order to reduce the waiting time for appeal hearings.

**Business Facilitation Advisory Committee
Retail Task Force**

Proposed Labelling Scheme on Nutrition Information

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the issues raised during the consultation exercise on the introduction of a Labelling Scheme on Nutrition Information for prepackaged food and the latest thinking of the Administration on the matter.

Background

2. Food label is an important communication channel whereby consumers can obtain specific information on individual food products, and provision of nutrition information on food labels is an important public health tool to promote a balanced diet. As consumers are becoming more health conscious, the number of food products with nutrition label and/or nutrient-related claims is on the increase. There are however no specific regulations over nutrition labelling and the conditions/principles for nutrient-related claims under the existing regime in Hong Kong.
3. The Administration has been planning to introduce a Labelling Scheme on Nutrition Information in relation to prepackaged food, with the aims to –
 - (a) assist consumers to make healthy food choices;
 - (b) encourage food manufacturers to apply sound nutrition principles in the formulation of foods which would benefit public health; and
 - (c) regulate misleading or deceptive labels and claims.
4. In order to ensure that the proposed Scheme will be able to address the concerns of stakeholders, feasibility study, extensive consultation and regulatory impact assessment (RIA) have been conducted.

Defining the Scope

5. The proposed Scheme is to cover nutrition labelling, and as far as claims are concerned, nutrient content claim, nutrient comparative claim and nutrient function claim.

- (a) *Nutrition labelling*: refers to the listing of the nutrient content of a food in a standardized manner. When nutrition labelling is applied, energy content and the nutrient content of a core list of nutrients (*i.e. core nutrients*) are required to be affixed on the nutrition label.
- (b) *Nutrient content claim*: describes the level of a nutrient contained in a food, e.g. 'High calcium'; 'Low fat'; 'Sugar-free'.
- (c) *Nutrient comparative claim*: compares the nutrient levels of two or more different versions of the same food or similar food products, e.g. 'Reduced fat – 25% less than the regular product of the same brand'.
- (d) *Nutrient function claim*: describes the physiological role of a nutrient in growth, development and normal functions of the body, e.g. Calcium aids in the development of strong bones and teeth. Product X is high in calcium.

The Proposed Scheme in 2005

6. In formulating the proposed nutrition labelling requirements, we have taken into consideration various factors including the principles adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission¹ (Codex), local health and disease patterns, international practice, compliance cost for the food trade, implication on food choice, views collected during the consultation exercise and the results of the Regulatory Impact Assessment, etc. A Scheme containing the following features was proposed by the Administration in April 2005:

¹ The Codex Alimentarius Commission was created in 1963 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) as an international authority to develop food standards, guidelines and related texts such as codes of practice under the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme.

(a) Phased Approach

7. The Scheme to be implemented in two phases:

Phase I: Labelling of prepackaged food with nutrient-related claims. There will be a two-year grace period before implementation of Phase I.

Phase II: Mandatory nutrition labelling of all prepackaged food, except those exempted. Phase II will be implemented two years after the implementation of Phase I.

(b) Requirements on Nutrition Labelling

8. The Administration proposed to, during Phase I, require prepackaged food with nutrient-related claims to label energy plus five core nutrients, namely protein, carbohydrates, fat, saturated fat and sodium on their packages, as well as any nutrient for which a claim is made. During Phase II, all prepackaged food are required to label energy plus nine core nutrients, including protein, carbohydrates, fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sugars, sodium, dietary fibre and calcium, and any nutrient for which a claim is made.

9. A table comparing the list of core nutrients in overseas jurisdictions is at **Annex 1**.

(c) Requirements on Nutrient-related Claims

10. In regulating nutrient content claims, we propose to follow the descriptions and conditions of use specified in the Table of Conditions for Nutrient Content Claims under the Codex Guidelines for Use of Nutrition Claims.

11. We also propose to adopt the Codex principles regarding nutrient comparative claims and nutrient function claims in general.

(d) Exemptions

12. The Administration is aware that for some types of prepackaged food, it may be practically difficult for the trade to provide the nutrition information. For others, the nutrition information required to be provided would not directly benefit the ultimate consumers. We have, therefore, drawn up a list of food items which could be exempted from the Scheme. Examples of exempted items include fresh fruits and vegetables, food packed in a container of which the aggregated surface

area is less than 100cm², food sold at a catering establishment for immediate consumption, etc. Besides, our proposed nutrition labelling scheme will not apply to infant/follow-up formulae, foods for infants and young children and other foods for special dietary uses since these foods are regulated under different Codex standards.

Issues Raised during Consultation

13. Since the release of the proposal in April 2005, stakeholders have expressed the following key issues of concern through different channels:

(a) Number of core nutrients

14. Some took the view that while Hong Kong is an important market for export of food, its high reliance on imported food and the relatively small volume of food consumed might not warrant a stringent scheme requiring the listing of energy plus nine core nutrients. Such a move might turn away certain food imports such as novel foods and health foods which are usually sold in small quantities.

(b) Claim-based vs. mandatory approach

15. There was suggestion that Hong Kong should adopt a claim-based approach rather than a mandatory nutrition labelling scheme which is applicable to all prepackaged food.

(c) Phased approach and grace period/transition arrangement

16. Some said that the trade would not benefit from a phased approach as re-labelling is necessary between the different phases. In addition, they requested that a reasonable transitional period should be in place before implementation.

(d) Nutrient content expression (per 100 g/ml vs. per serving) and energy value expression (kcal vs. kJ)

17. Different jurisdictions have their own requirements as regards nutrient content expression and energy value expression. There was suggestion that we adopt a flexible approach so that re-labelling is not necessary. Please see **Annex 1** for the international situation.

(e) Small volume imports / small business exemption

18. Some proposed that the Administration should consider exemption for small business since the small business might not be able to afford the additional cost (*for re-labelling and testing*), though small business exemption under nutrition labelling scheme is not a common practice in overseas countries.

Latest Thinking

19. We have taken into account the views of the stakeholders, including those expressed by the Retail Task Force. Having studied the overseas practices in nutrition labelling, we are of the view that our original proposal released in April 2005 has scope for moderation. On balancing the benefits of nutrition labelling in enabling consumers to make healthy food choice, and the need to minimize the impact of the nutrition labelling scheme on the food trade especially the small businesses, we are considering to reduce the number of core nutrients in our labelling scheme from nine to six, by taking out cholesterol, dietary fibre and calcium. If a claim is made in relation to fat or cholesterol, then the nutrient value for saturated/monounsaturated/polyunsaturated fat, trans fat, and cholesterol will also need to be listed out. In light of some trade members' concern that a phased approach will mean re-labelling for the prepackaged food within a short period of time and that the number of core nutrients will likely be reduced, we are also considering to implement the nutrition labelling scheme in one single phase. As to the format for labelling of the nutrients and energy value, we are considering the case for allowing the expression of nutrient content in per serving format and energy value in kJ format.

20. We would like to seek Members' views on our latest thinking and will take that into account in finalizing our proposal.

Way Forward

21. The Administration has been communicating closely with relevant stakeholders, in particular members of the food trade and Consulates-General, to seek their views on the proposal. In light of the concerns of some of the stakeholders and having regard to the overseas practices in nutrition labelling, the Administration is reviewing the originally proposed scheme. We will continue to exchange views with the stakeholders before finalizing the proposal. Our current plan is to submit the relevant Amendment Regulation to the Legislative Council in early 2008.

22. Meanwhile, the Administration will continue the work on nutrition labelling education. A special Task Force on Nutrition Labelling Education comprising representatives from various professional organizations and Government Departments has been set up to coordinate public education and promotion activities on nutrition labelling. The Task Force will also assist professionals and non-governmental organizations to organize related education activities for the public. In addition, we plan to conduct workshops to further assist the trade in adapting to the changes once the relevant regulation is passed by the Legislative Council.

**Food and Health Bureau
Centre for Food Safety
Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
September 2007**

International Nutrition Labelling Requirements on Core Nutrients required by Law

<u>Countries/ Places</u>	Energy, Protein, Carbohydrates & Fat	Saturated Fat	Sodium	Sugars	Cholesterol	Dietary Fibre	Calcium	Other Core Nutrients	Total	Specified Energy Value & Nutrient Content Expression	
										Per 100 g/ml vs. Per serving	kilo-calories (kcal) vs. kilo-joules (kJ)
Codex	•								4	Per 100 g/ml	kcal and kJ
<i>Mandatory Labelling for all pre-packaged food</i>											
Australia/NZ	•	•	•	•					7	Per 100 g/ml <u>and</u> Per serving	kJ
Canada⁽¹⁾	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4	14	Per serving	kcal
USA⁽²⁾	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5	15	Per serving	kcal
<i>Claim-based Labelling</i>											
EC⁽³⁾	•	•	•	•		•			8	Per 100 g/ml	kcal and kJ
Japan	•		•						5	Per 100 g/ml <u>or</u> Per serving	kcal
Singapore⁽⁴⁾	•								4	Per 100 g/ml <u>and</u> Per serving	kcal or kJ
Malaysia	•								4	Per 100 g/ml <u>and</u> Per serving	kcal or kJ
Mainland⁽⁵⁾	•								4	Per 100 g/ml <u>or</u> Per serving	kJ

Notes:

- (1) **Canada** : Other 4 core nutrients required for mandatory labelling are iron, vitamin A, vitamin C, and trans fat.
- (2) **US** : Other 5 core nutrients required for mandatory labelling are iron, vitamin A, vitamin C, trans fat, and fat calories.
- (3) **European Community (EC)** : The labelling for sugars, saturated fat, dietary fibre or sodium is only required if nutrition claims for any of these 4 nutrients is made.
- (4) **Singapore** : The nutrition labelling voluntary guidelines further recommend the listing of 4 other core nutrients (*saturated fat, sodium, cholesterol, dietary fibre*).
- (5) **The Mainland** published the consultation document in end July 2007 on its revised proposal for nutrition labelling which adopts a claim-based approach.