

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY**MODIFICATION to Mexican Official Standard, NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados-Información comercial y sanitaria (General Specifications for Labeling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Sanitary Information), published on April 5th, 2010.**

On the margin appears a shield with the National Coat of Arms, which reads: Mexican United States. - ECONOMY. -Ministry of Economy. -HEALTH. -Ministry of Health. -National Commission for Protection against Health Risks.

MODIFICATION TO MEXICAN OFFICIAL STANDARD, NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR LABELING OF PREPACKAGED FOODS AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES – COMMERCIAL AND SANITARY INFORMATION, PUBLISHED ON THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE FEDERATION ON APRIL 5TH, 2010.

ALFONSO GUATI ROJO SÁNCHEZ, Director General of Standards and Chairman of the National Consulting Committee for Standardization of the Ministry of Economy (CCONNSE), and y José Alonso Novelo Baeza, Federal Commissioner of the Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks and Chairman of the National Consulting Committee for Standardization of Regulation and Health Promotion (CCNNRFS), based on Articles 34 Sections II, VIII, XIII, and XXXIII, 39 Sections XXI and XXVII of the Organic Law of Federal Public Administration; 4 of the of the Federal Administrative Procedures Law; 38 Sections II and IX, 39 Section V, 40 Sections VIII, XI, and XII, 47 Sections III, IV, and its second paragraph of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law (LFMN); 31 and 34 of the Bylaws of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law; 36 Sections I, IX, and X of the Interior Bylaws of the Ministry of Economy; the Ministry of Health through the Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks, 3 Sections XXII and XXIV, 13 Part A, Sections I, II, IX, and X 17 Bis Section III, 194, 195, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, and 393 of the General Health Act; 2 Subparagraph C Section X of the Interior Bylaws of the Ministry of Health, and 3 Sections I, Subsections c and d, II and 10 Sections IV, VIII, and XXV of the Bylaws of the Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks.

WHEREAS

It is the Federal Government's responsibility to provide the necessary measures to guarantee that products sold in the National Territory meet the necessary requirements in order to guarantee the inclusion of commercial information elements to have an effective protection of consumers;

On November 8th 2019, a Decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation to amend, and add to, different provisions of the General Health Act, in regards to overweight, obesity and labeling of foods and non-alcoholic beverages setting forth a front-of-package warning label system.

On October 4th 2019, The National Consulting Committee for Standardization of the Ministry of Economy (CCONNSE), and the National Consulting Committee for Standardization of Regulation and Health Promotion (CCNNRFS), approved the publication of the Draft for modification of Mexican Official Standard, PROY-NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados – Información comercial y sanitaria (General Specifications for Labelling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Health Information), which was published on the Official Gazette of the Federation on October 11th 2019, so that it was open for public comment by interested parties.

For a period of 60 calendar days as of the publication of said Draft of modification of the Mexican Official Standard, the Analysis of Regulatory Impact referred to in Article 45 of the Mexican Metrology and Standardization Law, was open for general public comments; and within the same period of time, interested parties submitted their comments on the contents of said Draft of Modification of the Mexican Official Standard, which were analyzed by the working group, making the relevant modifications to the Draft of the Mexican Official Standard.

On January 24th 2020, CCONNSE and CCNNRFS approved the modification of Mexican Official Standard, NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados–información comercial y sanitaria y su respuesta a comentarios recibidos (General

Specifications for Labelling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Health Information), and the replies to comments.

The Analysis of Regulatory Impact referred to in Chapter III of Title Three of the General Law of Regulatory Improvement was subjected to the consideration of the National Commission for Regulatory Improvement, and the Final Opinion was issued by said Commission on March 26th 2020, through official letter No. CONAMER/20/1540.

The Federal Metrology and Standardization Law are considered the ideal instrument to determine the commercial and health information that shall be met by food and non-alcoholic beverage labels to provide information to consumers; Now Therefore, the following modification to Mexican Official Standard, NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados–información comercial y sanitaria (General Specifications for Labelling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Health Information) is issued.

Mexico City, March 26th 2020. – The Director General of Standards and Chairman of the National Consulting Committee for Standardization of the Ministry of Economy, **Alfonso Guati Rojo Sánchez**.- (Appears Signature). – The Federal Commissioner for Protection against Health Risks and Chairman of the National Consulting Committee for Standardization of Regulations and Health Promotion, **José Alonso Novelo Baeza**.- (Appears Signature).

INTRODUCTION

In the writing of this Mexican Official Standard, the following organizations participated:

- Análisis Técnicos S.A. de C.V. (AGROLAB)
- Asociación Mexicana de Endoscopia Gastrointestinal (AMEG)
- Asociación Nacional de Industriales de Aceites y Mantecas Comestibles, A.C. (ANIAME)
- Asociación Mexicana de Industriales de galletas y Pastas, A.C.(AMEXIGAPA)
- Asociación Mexicana de la Industria Salinera, A.C. (AMISAC)
- Asociación Nacional de Productores de Refrescos y Aguas Carbonatadas (ANPRAC)
- Asociación de Normalización y Certificación, A.C. (ANCE)
- Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Chocolates, Dulces y Similares, A.C. (ASCHOCO)
- Asociación de Bebidas Energéticas de México (BENERMEX)
- Asociación Nacional de Tiendas de Autoservicio y Departamentales (ANTAD)
- Cámara de la Industria Alimenticia de Jalisco
- Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Transformación (CANACINTRA)
- Cámara Nacional de Industriales de la Leche (CANILEC)
- Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (CONCAMIN)
- Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Chocolates, dulces y similares, A.C (CONFIMEX)
- Consejo Nacional Agropecuario (CNA)
- Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX)
- Consejo Mexicano de la Industria de Productos de Consumo A:C: (CONMEXICO)
- Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE)
- US Dairy Export Council (USDEC)
- Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Aceites y Grasas Comestibles (CANIAG)
- Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Conservas Alimenticias, A.C. (CANAINCA)
- Cámara Nacional de la Industria Panificadora y Similares de México (CANAINPA)
- Cámara Nacional de las Industrias Azucarera y Alcohólica (CNIAA)
- Cámara Nacional del maíz Industrializado (CANAMI)

- Cámara Nacional de la Industria Molinera Del Trigo (CANIMOLT)
- Consejo Mexicano de la Carne (COMECARNE)
- Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Aceites, Grasas, Jabones y Detergentes (CANAJAD)
- El Poder del Consumidor
- Factual Services
- UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Mazapán de la Rosa SA de CV
- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
- Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN)
- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor (PROFECO)
 - Subprocuraduría de Verificación
 - ✓ Laboratorio Nacional de Protección al Consumidor
 - ✓ Dirección General de Verificación y Defensa del Consumidor
- Quiero Saber Salud
- Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (Ministry of Agriculture) (SADER)
 - Subsecretaría de Autosuficiencia Alimentaria
 - ✓ Dirección General de Normalización Agroalimentaria
- Secretaría de Economía (Ministry of Economy)
 - Subsecretaría de Industria, Comercio y Competitividad
 - ✓ Dirección General de Normas
 - ✓ Director General de Industrias Ligeras
 - Subsecretaría de Comercio Exterior
 - ✓ Dirección General de Disciplinas de Comercio Internacional
- Secretaría de Salud (Ministry of Health)
 - Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios (Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks) (COFEPRIS)
 - Subsecretaría de Prevención y Promoción de la Salud
 - ✓ Dirección General de Promoción de la Salud
 - Centro Nacional de Programas Preventivos y Control de Enfermedades (CENAPRECE)
 - Coordinación General de los Institutos Nacionales de Salud
 - Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (INSP)
 - Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán (INCMNSZ)
- Sociedad Mexicana de Inocuidad y Calidad para Consumidores de Alimentos A.C.
- Salud Crítica
- Tu Derecho a Estar Informado de lo que CONSUMES A.C. (CONSUME)
- Unión Nacional de Cañeros, A.C. (UNC)
- Unión Nacional de Productores de Caña de Azúcar, A.C (UNPCA)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Objective and Field of Application
- 2 References to Standards
- 3 Terms, Definitions, Symbols and Abbreviations.
- 4 Specifications
- 5 Calculations
- 6 Claims
- 7 Legends
- 8 Verification and Surveillance
- 9 Conformity Assessment
- 10 Harmonization with International Standards

Appendix A (Normative)

- 11 Bibliography

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Mexican Official Standard, NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados -Información comercial y sanitaria (General Specifications for Labeling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Sanitary Information).

1. Objective and Field of Application

The objective of this Mexican Official Standard is to establish the commercial and sanitary information to be contained on labels of prepackaged products aimed at end consumers, made in the country or abroad, to be marketed in the National Territory, as well as to determine the characteristics of such information and to establish a front-of-pack labelling system, which shall clearly and truly warn on the contents of critical nutrients and ingredients posing a health risk when consumed excessively.

This Mexican Official Standard shall not be applied to:

- a) Prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages that are subject to the provisions of commercial and sanitary information contained in specific Mexican Official Standards, and which do not include a standard reference to this Mexican Official Standard, or in some other federal regulations in effect that explicitly excludes them from compliance with this Standard;
- b) Bulk food and non-alcoholic beverages;
- c) Food and non-alcoholic beverages packaged at the point of sale; and
- d) All other products as determined by the competent authority, according to its responsibilities.

2. Reference to Standards

The following indicated documents, their modifications or those replacing them are indispensable for the application of this Mexican Official Standard.

- 2.1 NOM-008-SCFI-2002, Sistema General de Unidades de Medida (General System of Units of Measurement), published on the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 27 2002.
- 2.2 NOM-030-SCFI-2006, Información comercial-Declaración de cantidad en la etiqueta-especificaciones (Commercial Information – Statement of Quantity on the Label, Specifications), published on the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 6th 2006.

- 2.3 NOM-086-SSA1-1994** Bienes y servicios-Alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas con modificaciones en su composición. Especificaciones nutrimentales (Goods and Services – Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Modified in their Composition), published on the Official Gazette of the Federation on June 26th 1996.
- 2.4 NOM-106-SCFI-2017** Características de diseño y condiciones de uso de la Contraseña Oficial (Design Characteristics and Use Conditions of the Official Marking) published on the Official Gazette of the Federation on September 8th 2017.

3. Terms, Definitions, Symbols and Abbreviations

For the purposes of this Mexican Official Standard, the following terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations shall be applied:

3.1 Resolution

RESOLUTION by which additives and adjuvants in foods beverages and food supplements, their use and sanitary provisions are determined.

3.2 Additives

Any substance that as such is not usually consumed as food, nor used as a basic ingredient in foods, with or without nutritional value, and whose addition to the product is for technological purposes during production, manufacturing, preparation, treatment, packaging, packing, transportation or storage, resulting or reasonably foreseen to result (directly or indirectly) by itself or its sub-products, in a product component or an element affecting its characteristics (including organoleptic ones). This definition does not include “contaminants” or added substances to the product to maintain or improve its nutritional characteristics.

3.3 Food

Any solid, semi-solid, natural or transformed substance or product that provides elements to the body for nutrition.

3.4 Sugars

All monosaccharides and disaccharides present in food, or in a non-alcoholic beverage.

3.5 Added Sugars

Free sugars added to food and non-alcoholic beverages during industrial processing.

3.6 Free Sugars

Monosaccharides and disaccharides available added to foods and non-alcoholic beverages by manufacturers, plus the sugars naturally present in honey, syrups and juices from fruits and vegetables.

3.7 Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Any natural or transformed liquid that provides nutrition elements to the body and which contains less than 2.0 % by volume of ethylic alcohol.

3.8 Processing Adjuvant

Substance or materials –excluding devices, utensils and additives– which are not consumed as food ingredients by themselves, and are intentionally used in the manufacturing of raw materials, products or their ingredients, to achieve a technological goal during treatment or manufacturing, that lead to the unintended, but unavoidable, presence of residues or derivatives of the final product.

3.9 Consumer or End Consumer

Refers to the individual or company that buys or enjoys as end user a prepackaged product.

3.10 Contents

Quantity of prepackaged product that given its nature may be quantified to be commercialized, by numerical count of units of product.

3.11 Net Contents

Quantity of prepackaged product that remains after all the tare reductions have been made as the case may be.

3.12 Claims

Any text or representation stating, suggesting or implying that prepackaged foods or non-alcoholic beverages have special qualities due to their origin, nutritional properties, nature, mode of manufacturing, composition or by any other quality, different from the brand name of the product and the name of ingredients.

3.13 Nutrition Claims

Any text or representation stating suggesting or implying that prepackaged foods or non-alcoholic beverages have particular nutritional properties, not only in regards to their energy value or their contents of: proteins, fats, carbohydrates or vitamin and inorganic nutrients (minerals) content.

The following are not Nutrition Claims:

- a) Mentioning substances on the list of ingredients or the designation or brand of the prepackaged product;
- b) Mentioning nutrients as the mandatory part of the nutrition labelling, when the addition thereof is mandatory, as well as the corresponding supplementary nutritional information;
- c) The quantitative or qualitative claims on the label of nutritional properties of some nutrients or ingredients, when it is mandatory, in accordance to the applicable legal regulations.

3.14 Nutrition Declaration

Listing or enumeration of the content of nutrients of prepackaged foods or non-alcoholic beverages.

3.15 Sweeteners

Substances different from monosaccharides and disaccharides providing sweet flavor to products.

[Source: RESOLUTION by which additives and adjuvants are determined in foods, beverages and food supplements, their use and sanitary provision published on the Official Gazette of the Federation on July 16th 2012 and their modifications.]

3.16 External Packaging Materials (*Embalaje*)

Material that wraps, contains and protects prepackaged products for storage and transportation material.

3.17 Package

Any container or wrapping in which the prepackaged product is contained for sale to endo consumers.

3.18 Multiple or Collective Package

Any pack, container or wrapping that contains two or more units of prepackaged product (same or different), aimed to sale for consumers

3.19 Label

Any sign, tag, inscription, image or any other descriptive or graphic, written, printed, stenciled, marked, carved material in high or low relief, adhered, superimposed or affixed to the prepackaged product package, or when it is not possible due to characteristics of the product, to the external packaging material.

3.20 Expiration Date

Limit date when the sanitary and quality characteristics to be met for consumption of a prepackaged product stored under suggested conditions by the one responsible for the product, are considered to be reduced or eliminated so that after such date, it should not be marketed nor consumed.

3.21 Best-By-Date

Date in which, under certain storage conditions, the period during which the prepackaged product is marketable and maintains its specific characteristics tacitly or explicitly attributed expire, but after which the prepackaged product may still be consumed.

3.22 Dietary Fiber

Polymers or carbohydrates with ten or more monomeric units which are hydrolyzed by human small-intestine endogen enzymes belonging to the following characteristics:

- a) Carbohydrate polymers naturally occurring in foods as they are consumed;
- b) Carbohydrate polymers obtained from food raw materials by physical, enzymatic or chemical means, and which have been proven to have a beneficial physiological effect on health by generally-accepted scientific tests given to the competent authorities; and

c) Synthetic carbohydrate polymers that have proven to have a beneficial physiological effect on health by generally-accepted scientific tests given to the competent authorities.

3.23 Technological Function

Effect produced by the use of additives in prepackaged product, which provides or intensifies its aroma, color or flavor, and/or improves its stability and preservation, among others. Refer to additive.

3.24 Trans Fats

Geometric isomers of monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids having non-conjugated carbon-carbon double bonds in the trans configuration.

[Source: CAC/GL 2/1985, 2. Definitions]

3.25 Available Carbohydrates

They are the carbohydrates excluding dietary fiber.

3.26 Supplementary Nutritional Information

It is the information aimed at interpreting the nutrient declaration in a specific manner, regarding the energy contents and critical nutrients added in a prepackaged product as the case may be.

3.27 Recommended Daily Intake (IDR, as abbreviated in Spanish)

It is obtained by adding two typical standard deviations to the average of requirements of the need of 97.5% of individuals in the population. If the typical deviation is unknown, the Estimated Average Requirement (RNP, as abbreviated in Spanish) of a population is multiplied times 1.2, assuming a variation coefficient (typical deviation per 100 individuals divided by the average) of 10%. Where RNP is the Estimated Average Requirement of a population that, in combination with the variance, describes the statistical variation of the individual requirements.

3.28 Suggested Daily Intake (IDS, as abbreviated in Spanish)

It is used instead of the Recommended Daily Intake (IDR) in cases when information on the requirements is insufficient.

3.29 Ingredient

Any substance or product, including additives, used in the manufacturing, processing preparation or treatment of foods or non-alcoholic beverages and is present in the final product –transformed or not.

3.30 Compound Ingredient

Blend previously made with substances and products, which is part of a finished product and which is used for the manufacturing of a different one.

3.31 Warning Legends

Any text or representation alerting consumers on the presence of a specific ingredient or on damage to health that its consumption may cause.

3.32 Lot

Amount of product processed during one same cycle, made up by homogenous units and identified with a specific code.

3.33 Drained Mass

Quantity of solid or semisolid product that represents the contents of a package, after the liquid has been removed by a pre-established method.

3.34 Liquid Medium

It is the liquid added to a prepackaged product in an airtight closed and treated container.

3.35 Children

Age group over 36 months and under 12 years of age –male and female.

3.36 Common Name

Name given to prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages, according to customs and uses, such as: waffles, pan cakes, among others.

3.37 Nutrient

Any substance including: proteins, amino acids, fats, carbohydrates, water, vitamins and inorganic nutrients (minerals) normally consumed as part of foods or non-alcoholic beverages that:

- a) Provides energy; or
- b) Is necessary for growth, development and maintenance of life; or
- c) Whose deficiency leads to characteristic chemical or physiological changes.

3.38 Critical Nutrient

Those nutrients that when ingested above the nutrient reference values, are considered as risk factors associated to non-communicable diseases. These are: free sugars, saturated fats, trans fats and sodium.

3.39 Serving

Quantity of product that is suggested to be consumed or it is generally consumed in one intake, expressed in units of the General System of Units of Measurement.

3.40 Bulk Product

Product placed in a package of any type and whose contents may be variable, which is to be weighed, counted or measured in the presence of the consumer at the type of sale.

3.41 Imitation Products

They are the prepackaged products that are processed with ingredients or procedures different from those used in the production of that prepackaged product according with a Mexican Official Standard, or in accordance to what is established in Number 4.2.1.1.1, which it intends to imitate, or whose aspect is similar to it.

3.42 Prepackaged Product

Foods and non-alcoholic beverages that are placed in a package of any kind, without the presence of the consumer, and the quantity of product in it contained may not be altered, unless the package is open or obviously tampered with.

3.43 Bylaws

Sanitary control of Products and Services Bylaws.

3.44 Individual Responsible for the Product

Individual or company importing or processing a product, or which has ordered the total or partial processing by a third party.

3.45 Stamp

Black octagonal-shape graphic element with a white contour and with the specifications described on Appendix A (Normative), used on the front-of-pack labelling.

3.46 Symbol of the Unit of Measurement

Conventional sign used to designate the unit of measurement, in accordance to Mexican Official Standard, la NOM-008-SCFI-2002, referred to in the Reference Section.

3.47 Front-of-Pack Labelling System

Information system located on the principal display panel, which in a true, direct, clear, simple and visual manner shows, when the prepackaged product has an excess contents of energy, critical nutrients and ingredients that pose a risk for health when consumed excessively, and which includes stamps and legends described in numbers 7.1.3 and 7.1.4.

3.48 Information Surface

Any area of the package or external packaging material different from the principal display panel.

3.49 Principal Display Panel

It is the area of the label, except for the stamping and overlap areas, where one finds the designation and the brand name of the product, among others, and its dimensions are estimated in accordance to Mexican Official Standard, NOM-030-SCFI-2006 (Refer to 2.2 Standard References).

3.50 Unit of Measurement

Magnitude value for which its conventionally admitted that is numeric value is equal to 1.

3.51 Nutrient Reference Value (VNR, as abbreviated in Spanish)

Group of numbers that help as a guide to assess and plan intake of nutrients in healthy and well-nourished populations.

3.52 Symbols, Terms and Abbreviations

Symbol	Meaning
IDR	Ingestión Diaria Recomendada (Recommended Daily Intake)
IDS	Ingestión Diaria Sugerida (Suggested Daily Intake)
cm ²	Square Centimeter
kJ	KiloJoule
Kcal	Kilocalorie
L, l	Liter
m/m	Mass over Mass
Mg	Milligram
Mm	Millimeter
ml, mL	Milliliter
G	Gram
µg	Microgram
%	Percent
VNR	Valor Nutricional de Referencia (Nutrient Reference Value)

4. Specifications

4.1 General Labelling Requirements

4.1.1 Information contained on prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages labels shall be truthful and described and presented in a way that does not lead to error in consumers regarding the product's nature and characteristics.

4.1.2 Prepackaged products shall have a label describing or using words, illustrations or other graphic representations in reference to the product.

Labels on prepackaged products may include graphics or description of the suggested use, usage or preparation, only if an alluding label appears in this regard.

4.1.3 Prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages shall be described nor presented with a label using words, texts, dialogues, illustrations, images, appellation and other descriptions, alluding or suggesting, directly or indirectly, any other product with which it may be confused, or that may lead consumers to assume the food is related in any way to the other product.

4.1.4 On the label of prepackaged products, stamps or recommendation legends or acknowledgements by organizations or by professional associations, may be included as long as there is submission of the appropriate documentation supporting with scientific, objective and truthful evidence, the evaluation of product according to the provisions of Article 32 of the Federal Consumer Protection Law. To grant endorsement, products shall not exceed one or more critical nutrients added as established on Table 6, and they shall specify the target population with a specific health condition. Conditional properties included in Number 6.2 are excluded.

4.1.4. Bis Label on prepackaged products not containing stamps and warning legends, may only state it in writing using the phrase “Este producto no contiene sellos ni leyendas” (“This product does not contain stamps or legends”), and shall not use graphics or descriptions thereto related. The statement shall be placed on the information surface and, its typography and size, shall be equal to, or smaller than, the quantitative minimum size of the net contents in accordance to NOM-030-SCFI-2006.

4.1.5 Prepackaged products bearing one or more warning stamps or the sweeteners legend, shall not:

a) Include on the label children's characters, animations, cartoons, celebrities, sports people or pets, or interactive elements, such as: visual-spatial games or digital downloads that, being aimed at children, incite, promote or foster consumption, purchase or choosing of products with excess of critical nutrients or with sweeteners, and

b) Make reference on the label to unconnected elements to it for the purposes of the previous paragraph.

The application of this number shall be in agreement to what is set forth in other legal provisions.

4.2 Except for what is indicated in the following paragraph, the following shall be mandatory commercial and sanitary information requirements.

Except for spices and aromatic herbs, small products where the widest surface area is less than 10 cm² may be exempted from the following requirements: list of ingredients and use instructions, lot and expiration or best-by-date.

4.2.1 Name or Designation of Prepackaged Products

4.2.1.1. Designation of the prepackaged product shall appear in bold type inside the principal display panel of the label, on a parallel line to the base, as the product is designed and complying with the designation provisions contained in the Mexican Official Standard of prepackaged product.

Next to the designation, the necessary words or phrases may be added to avoid leading to error or deceit of consumers regarding the nature of the product and including, without limitation:

- a) Type of liquid medium;
- b) The form of presentation or its condition;
- c) In case of treatment applied, name of treatment may be included, except for those which in accordance to the corresponding regulations are mandatory.

Elements described above are part of the designation of the prepackaged products, and shall be described in a joint manner, in a size equal to, or larger than, the quantitative net contents in accordance to Official Standard NOM-030-SCFI-2006 (Refer to 2.2 Standard References), and with the same typographic proportionality, to be equality visible on the label and meet what is indicated in this Number.

In case of imitation products, their designation shall appear on the top left side of the principal display panel, including the word IMITATION at the beginning in capital letters, with bold type and a light background on a size twice as big that of the designation. The word imitation is not allowed in prepackaged products that have a designation of origin or protected geographic indication or acknowledged by the Mexican Government.

4.2.1.1.1. Designation of prepackaged products shall match those established in Mexican Official Standards or specific regulations and, if non-existent, the following order of preference shall be used for the name of the prepackaged product designation:

- a) Common Name;
- b) Description in accordance with the basic composition characteristics the nature of the prepackaged product, or
- c) International Standard of Codex Alimentarius, as the case may be.

4.2.1.1.2. Imitation products shall not use words, such as: “type”, “style” or some other similar term, in the prepackaged product designation or inside the label.

4.2.2 List of Ingredients

4.2.2.1. On the label of a prepackaged product sold individually, shall have the list of ingredients, except for one-single ingredient products and with no additives.

4.2.2.1.1 The list of ingredients shall have the heading, or start with, the word Ingredients:

4.2.2.1.2 The ingredients of the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage shall be listed in decreasing quantitative order (m/m).

4.2.2.1.3. Compound ingredients shall be declared as such on the list of ingredients, as long as they are immediately accompanied by a list between parentheses of its ingredients by decreasing proportion order (m/m). If a compound ingredient, constitutes less than 5 percent of the prepackaged product, it will not be necessary to declare the ingredients making it up, except for food additives performing a technological function in the finished product, or additives and ingredients associated to allergic reactions.

4.2.2.1.4. On the list of ingredients, added water shall be declared by order of predominance, except when it is part of a compound ingredient, for example, without limitation: brines, syrups or stocks, used and declared as such on the list, and the one used in cooking or reconstitution processes. It is not necessary to declare the water or other volatile ingredients that evaporate during manufacturing.

4.2.2.1.5 When they are dehydrated or condensed foods intended to be reconstituted, their ingredients may be listed by decreasing quantitative order (m/m) in the reconstituted product, as long as an indication of this type is included: "ingredients of the product when prepared in accordance to the label instructions", or other similar legends.

4.2.2.1.6 On the list of ingredients, there shall be a specific designation in accordance to what is indicated in 4.2.2.1, including ingredients mentioned in 4.2.2.2.3, except for the ingredients whose generic designations are included on Table 1.

Table 1 Generic Designation of Ingredients

Classes of Ingredients	Generic Designation
Refined oils different from olive oil	Oil next to the term vegetable or animal, modified with the term hydrogenated or partially hydrogenated, as the case may be.
Refined Fats	Fats next to the term vegetable or animal or mixed or compound, qualified with the term hydrogenated, as appropriate.
Starches, different from chemically modified starches	Starch
All fish species, when it is an ingredient of another food, and as long as on the label and the presentation of the prepackaged product, reference is not made to a particular species of fish.	Fish
All types of poultry meat, when such meat constitutes an ingredient of another food and as long as on the label and the presentation of the prepackaged product, reference is not made to a specific type of poultry meat	Poultry Meat
All types of cheese, when the cheese or a cheese blend constitutes an ingredient of another food, and as long as on the label and the presentation of the prepackaged product, reference is not made to a specific type of cheese	Cheese or cheeses or cheese blend, as the case may be
All spices and spice extracts in quantities no higher than 2% by weight, alone or blended in the prepackaged product	Spice, spices or spice blend, as the case may be
All aromatic herbs or parts of aromatic herbs in quantities no higher than 2% by weight, alone or blended in the prepackaged product	Aromatic herb, aromatic herbs or aromatic-herb blends, as the case may be

All types of gum preparations used in the manufacturing of gum base for chewing gum products	Gum Base
All types of sucrose	Sugar
Anhydrous Dextrose and Dextrose Monohydrate	Dextrose or Glucose
All types of caseinates	Caseinates
Milk products containing a minimum of 50% of milk protein (m/m) in the dry extract	Milk Protein
Cocoa butter, obtained by pressure or extraction; or refined	Cocoa Butter
All crystalized fruits, without exceeding 10% of the weight of the prepackaged product	Candied Fruits
All condiments in quantities no higher than 2% by weight, alone or blended in the prepackaged product	Condiment, condiments or condiment blend, as the case may be
All types of microorganisms used in the fermentation of lactose, as long as on the label and the presentation of such product, reference is not made to a specific type of microorganism	Lactic culture or lactic cultures
Butter whey, cheese whey, milk whey, milk protein concentrate, whey or lactose protein	Milk solids
All types of chili peppers or mixes	Chili, Chili Peppers or Chili Pepper Blend

4.2.2.1.7 Notwithstanding what is stated in the previous item, pork lard, beef fat or tallow shall always be declared by their specific designations.

4.2.2.1.8 Added sugars shall be declared according to the following:

a) Grouped together putting before the words "added sugars" followed by the list between parenthesis with the specific designations of all the free sugars added, which are present in the prepackaged product, except for those being part of a compound ingredient, as de case may be;

b) In quantitative decreasing order m/m as it corresponds to the sum of all added sugars considered in Subsection a), and

c) When there are compound ingredients made up by several added sugars, they shall also be grouped together within it, in accordance to Subsections a) and b),

4.2.2.2 Processing Adjuvants and Transfer of Additives

4.2.2.2.1 The list of ingredients shall include all additives which have been used in the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage ingredients, and which are transferred to another prepackaged product in notable or sufficient amount to perform in it a technological function.

4.2.2.2.2 Additives transferred to prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages are exempt from their declaration on the list of ingredients when they no longer perform a technological function in the finished product, as well as the processing adjuvants, except for those which may cause hypersensitivity.

4.2.2.2.3 All those ingredients or additives which may cause hypersensitivity, intolerance or allergies are to be declared in accordance to the corresponding regulations.

a) The following foods and ingredients may cause hypersensitivity, and shall always be declared:

- Gluten-containing cereals (wheat, rye, oats, barely, spelt or hybrid strains, and their products). The following are excluded: wheat-based glucose syrups (including dextrose), wheat-based maltodextrins, and barely-based glucose syrups.

- Eggs, egg products and its derivatives.

- Crustaceans and its products.

- Fish and fish products. The following are exempted: fish gelatin used as vitamin support, aromatizers or carotenoid preparations.
 - Mollusks and mollusk products.
 - Peanuts and peanut products.
 - Soybean and soybean products. The following are exempted: fully-refined soybean oil and fat; natural blended tocopherols, natural d-alpha tocopherol, natural d-alpha tocopherol acetate and natural d-alpha tocopherol succinate derived from soybean; phytosterols and phytosterol-esters derived from soybean vegetable oils; and phytosterol esters derived from soybean oil phytosterols.
 - Milk, milk products and dairy derivatives (including lactose). Lactitol is exempted.
 - Tree nuts and their derived products, such as: almonds (*Prunus amygdalus*) and nuts (species of the *Juglans* genus), but it is generally applied to all nuts produced by trees, including hazelnuts (*Corylus spp.*), pecans (*Carya illinoensis*), Brazil nuts (*Bertholletia excelsa*), cashews (*Anacardium occidentale*), chest nuts (*Castanae spp.*), and macadamia nuts (*Macadamia spp.*).
 - Sulfite in concentrations of 10 mg/kg or more.

b) When the food, ingredient or derived product is, or has, some of the hypersensitivity causing agents (food allergens) included in the corresponding list, the allergen(s) shall be declared at the end of the list of ingredients.

i) In bold type letters the same size or larger than the general ingredients;

ii) Placing the word "Contains" before, under the title; and

iii) If the ingredient is a derivative containing albumin, casein or gluten may be labeled declaring its origin, for example: contains: casein (milk) or milk casein.

c) If there is possibility of contamination during the production or manufacturing process until packaging, by the manufacturer, at the end of the list of ingredients, the following phrase shall be included: "May Contain", with large bold type, the same size or larger than the letters of general ingredients, indicating the allergen in question.

4.2.2.2.4. On the declaration of additives used in the production of prepackaged products, the common name shall be used, or, given the case, some of the synonyms set forth in the Resolution.

Enzymes and flavorings, flavoring agents or aromatizers may be declared as generic designations, except for caffeine, which is to be specifically declared.

Flavorings, flavoring agents or aromatizers may be qualified with terms: "natural", "identical to natural", "artificial" or with a combination thereof, as the case may be, unless its presence outstands in any way, which obliges to declaration with the specific term.

4.2.2.3. Quantitative Labeling of Ingredients

4.2.2.3.1 In all prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage which is sold as a blend or combination, the ingredient percentages will be declared, in regards to the corresponding weight or volume of the ingredient, at the time of processing of the food (including compound ingredients or ingredient categories), when such ingredient:

(a) Is highlighted on the label as present, by means of words or images or graphics; or

(b) Does not appear on the name or designation of the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage and it is essential to characterize it, since consumers assume its presence in the prepackaged product, and omitting the quantitative declaration of ingredients deceives or leads consumers to error.

Such declarations are not required when:

(c) The ingredient is used in small amounts to impart flavor and/or aroma;

In regards to number 4.2.2.3.1 (a):

(d) The reference in the name of the food, ingredient or category of ingredients emphasized on the label, would not require a quantitative declaration if:

The reference to the emphasized ingredient does not lead to error or deceit, or it does not create an erroneous impression on the consumer regarding the nature of the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage, because the variation of the amount of ingredient or ingredients among products is not necessary to characterize it or to differentiate it from similar ones.

4.2.2.3.2 Information required in number 4.2.2.3.1 will be declared on the product label as a numeric percentage.

The percentage of the ingredient, by weight or by volume as appropriate, will be declared on the label, very close to the words or images or graphics which highlight the particular ingredient, or next to the common name or designation of the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage, or adjacent to the corresponding ingredient on the list of ingredients. It will be declared as a minimum percentage when the emphasis is on the presence of the ingredient, and as a maximum percentage when the emphasis is on the low level of the ingredient.

For foods that have lost humidity after a heat treatment or another treatment, the percentage (in regards to weight or volume) will correspond to the amount of the ingredient or ingredients used, in regards to the finished product.

4.2.3 Net Contents and Drained Mass

4.2.3.1 The net contents and, when applicable, the drained mass shall be declared in units of the General System of Units of Measurement in accordance to what is provided for in NOM-030-SCFI-2006, regardless of the fact that they may also be expressed in other units (See References).

4.2.4 Name, Company Name and Fiscal Address

4.2.4.1. For prepackaged products, the name, company name and fiscal address of the individual responsible for the product shall be indicated on the label including, but not limited to: street name, number, zip code and State where it is located.

In case of imported products, name and address of the importer, in both cases, may include the expression "made or packaged by or for", followed by the name and address, as the case may be.

4.2.4.2. For imported prepackaged products, the name, company name and fiscal address of the individual responsible for the product shall be indicated on the label. This information may be added to the prepackaged product in domestic territory, after customs clearance and before marketing the product.

4.2.5 Country of Origin

4.2.5.1 Domestic or foreign prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages shall include the legend indicating the country of origin of products, for example: "Made in..."; "Product of..."; "Manufactured in ..."; or other similar phrases, followed by the country of origin of the product, subject to the provisions of international agreements to which Mexico is a part thereof. The use of adjectives designating the geographic origin and other similar ones, are allowed, as long as they are precise and do not lead to error in as to the origin of the product. For example: "Spanish Product", "U.S. Product", among others.

4.2.6 Lot Identification

4.2.6.1 Each package shall have printed or marked in any way the identification of the lot it belongs to, with a coded indication which allows for its traceability.

4.2.6.2 The identification of the lot included by the manufacturer on the prepackaged product shall be marked indelibly y permanently, and shall not be altered or hidden in any way until it is purchased by the consumer.

4.2.6.3 The lot code shall have before it any of the following indications: "LOTE", "Lot", "L", "Lote", "lote", "lot", "l", "lr", "LT", "LOT", or include a reference to the place where it appears.

4.2.7 Expiration Date or Best-By-Date.

4.2.7.1 If it is not otherwise determined in a specific Mexican Official Standard, the expiration date or the best-by-date shall meet the following requirements:

i) The manufacturer shall declare it on the package or label, which shall consist of at least:

- The day and month for products with a maximum life of three months;
- The month and year for products with a life above three months.

ii) The date shall have before it a legend indicating that such date refers to the expiration date or best-by-date.

- In the case of the expiration date, it shall be indicated having before it any of the following legends, their abbreviations or similar legends:

"Fecha de caducidad ____", "Caducidad ____", "Fech Cad ____", CAD, Cad, cad, Fecha de expiración, Expira, Exp, EXP, exp, Fecha de vencimiento, Vencimiento.

- In the case of best-by-date, this shall be indicated adding before it any of the following legends, their abbreviations or similar legends:

"Consumir preferentemente antes del ____", "Cons. Pref. antes del ____". y "Cons Pref".

iii) The words prescribed in Subsection ii) shall be accompanied by:

The date itself; or

A reference to the place where the date appears.

In the case of imported products, when the expiration date or best-by-date code does not match the format set forth in Section 4.2.7.1 Subsection i), it may be adjusted in order to comply with the established requirement, or given the case, the label or package shall have the interpretation of the date indicated. The adjustments will not be considered as an alteration in any of these cases.

4.2.7.2 When declaring the expiration date or best-by-date, any special conditions which are required for the preservation of the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage shall be indicated on the label, if the validity of the date depends on complying with them.

For example, legends such as the following may be included: *"manténgase en refrigeración"* ("keep refrigerated"), *"consérvese en congelación"* ("keep frozen"), *"una vez descongelado no deberá volverse a congelar"* ("once thawed out, do not freeze again"), *"una vez abierto, consérvese en refrigeración"* ("after opening, keep refrigerated"), or similar ones.

4.2.7.3 The expiration date, or best-by-date, included by the manufacturer on the prepackaged product, shall not be altered in any case and under any circumstance.

4.2.7.4 Expiration Date or Best-By-Date declaration will not be necessary for:

- Vinegar;
- Food-Grade Salt;
- Solid Sugar;
- Confectionary products consisting of aromatic and/or colored sugars;
- Chewing Gum.

4.2.8 Prepackaged Products According to the Mexican Official Standard

4.2.8.1. Prepackaged products shall display the official marking when so determines the Mexican Official Standard which regulates its designation or the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law, which shall be considering number 4.2.8.3 herein and in accordance to what is set forth in Mexican Official Standard NOM-106-SCFI-2017 (Refer to 2.4 Standard References).

4.2.8.2. Prepackaged products whose individual presentation indicates the legend "No etiquetado para su venta individual" ("Not Labeled for Individual Sale") or a similar one, and require to use the official marking of number 4.2.8.1, shall only do so on the multiple or collective packing.

4.2.8.3. Prepackaged products bearing the official marking included on a prepackaged product in accordance to number 4.2.8.1 shall include, either under the official marking or to the right side of it, the three corresponding digits of the key or code of the specific Mexican Official Standard for the designation of the product, with the same proportional size and typography.

4.3 Use Instructions

The label shall contain the use instructions when they are necessary about the mode of use, including reconstitution, given the case, to ensure the correct utilization of the prepackaged product.

4.4 Additional Information

On the label, any information or graphic representation may be presented as well as written, printed or graphic material, as long as they do not contradict the mandatory requirements of this Mexican Official Standard, including those referring to the Claims set forth in Section 4.1.1.

4.4.1 When quality designations are used, they shall be easily understandable, avoiding being misleading or deceitful in any way for the consumer.

4.4.2 Moreover, the label may present any information or graphic representation indicating that the package containing the food or non-alcoholic beverage does not affect the environment, preventing it from being false or misleading for the consumer.

4.5. Nutritional Labelling

4.5.1 Components

Nutrition labelling is mandatory on the label of prepackaged products, and it includes a nutrition declaration and the supplementary nutrition information.

4.5.2 Nutrition Declaration

It is mandatory to declare the following nutrients, except for prepackaged products regulated by the other applicable regulations:

- a) Energy content;
- b) Protein amount;
- c) Amount of carbohydrates available, indicating the amount corresponding to sugars and added sugars;
- d) Amount of fats specifying the amount corresponding to saturated fats and trans fats, not including the fats naturally present in dairy and meat ingredients.
- e) Amount of dietary fiber;
- f) Amount of sodium;
- g) Amount of any other nutrient about which Claims are made;
- h) Amount of any other nutrient which is considered important, regulated by the applicable regulations.

4.5.2.1 When a specific Claim is made regarding the amount or type of carbohydrates, the amounts of starch and/or given the case other types of carbohydrates may also be indicated.

4.5.2.2 When a Claim is made in regards to the amount or the type of fats or the amount of cholesterol, the quantities of the following shall be declared: monounsaturated fats, polyunsaturated fats and cholesterol.

4.5.2.3 The following products will be exempted from including the Nutrition Declaration, as long as they do not include any Nutrition Claim or Health Claim:

- i. Products including only one ingredient;
- ii. Herbs, spices or blends thereof;
- iii. Coffee extracts, whole or ground coffee grains, either decaffeinated or not and which do not contain added ingredients different from aromas;
- iv. Herb infusions; decaffeinated or regular, instant and/or soluble tea which do not contain added ingredients;
- v. Fermented vinegars and substitutes;
- vi. Water for human consumption and natural mineral water; and
- vii. Products on which the widest surface is less than 78 square centimeters, as long as they include a phone number or web page where consumers can get information on the Nutrition Declaration. For example: "To get information on the Nutrition Declaration call: 800-123-4567", "Nutrition Declaration available at (indicate web page or phone number for customer care) or similar legends". In this case, products do not have to include any Claims on the product itself, its label or advertising.

4.5.2.4 Presentation of Nutrition Declaration

4.5.2.4.1 The Nutrition Declaration shall be made in the units corresponding to the General System of Units of Measurement NOM-008-SCFI-2002, mentioned in the Reference Chapter. Additionally, other units of measurement can be used. In the case of vitamins and inorganic nutrients (minerals), they shall be subject to what is set forth in Section 4.5.2.4.5.

4.5.2.4.2 The declaration of the energy (calories) content shall be expressed in kcal (kJ) per 100 g, or per 100 ml, as well as per the total contents of the package. Additionally, the serving size may be declared.

4.5.2.4.3 The declaration about the amount of proteins, available carbohydrates, fats, dietary fiber and sodium contained in prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages, shall be expressed in units of measurement per 100 g, or per 100 mL. Additionally, per serving in packages containing several servings or per package when it only contains one serving.

4.5.2.4.4 The numeric declaration about vitamins and inorganic nutrients (minerals) shall be expressed in units of measurement per 100 g, or per 100 mL, or as percentage of the reference nutritional values per serving. Additionally, it may be declared per serving in packages containing several servings, or per package when it contains only one serving.

4.5.2.4.5 For these instances, the following Table of Suggested Daily Intake and Recommended Daily Intake, for the Mexican Population shall be used as necessary.

Table 2. Nutrient Reference Value Weighted for the Mexican Population

Nutrient/Unit of Measure	VNR	
	IDR	IDS
Protein g/kg of Body Weight	1	
Dietary Fiber g	30	
Vitamin A µg (Equivalent of Retinol)		568
Vitamin B1 µg		800
Vitamin B2 µg		840
Vitamin B6 µg		930
Niacin mg		11
Folic Acid µg		380
Vitamin B12 µg		2,1
Vitamin C mg	60	
Vitamin D µg (as Cholecalciferol)		10
Vitamin E mg (Equivalent to Tocopherol)		11
Vitamin K µg		78
Pantothenic Acid mg		4,0
Calcium mg		900
Copper µg		650
Chrome µg		22
Fluoride mg		2,2
Phosphorus mg	664	
Iron mg		17
Magnesium mg		248
Selenium µg		41
Iodine µg		150
Zinc mg		10

4.5.2.4.6 In products to be reconstituted or requiring preparation before consumption, the Nutrient Declaration shall be in accordance to the use instructions indicated on the label.

4.5.2.4.7 Nutrient Declaration may be presented in the following manner, or on any other format containing the information required in accordance to what is indicated on Table 3:

4.5.2.4.7. BIS Printed information on the Nutrient Declaration shall be presented on a font size at least 1.5 mm in height and in bold type depicting the declaration and amount of energy content, saturated fat amount, amount of added sugars, amount of trans fats and sodium amount.

4.5.2.4.7 BIS-1 Despite what is stated on 4.5.2.4.7 BIS, the Nutrient Declaration shall be displayed, at least on a font size 1 mm of height in the following cases:

- a) Products whose principal display panel is equal to, or less than, 32 cm²,
- b) Products with obligation to declare more than 20 nutrients, and whose principal display panel, is equal, or less than 161 cm², and

- c) On returnable containers, for which the information is found on the bottle cap.

Table 3. Presentation of the Nutrient Declaration

Nutrient Declaration	Per 100 g or 100 ml
Energy Content *	_____ kcal (kJ)
Proteins	_____ g
Total Fats	_____ g
Saturated Fats	_____ g
Trans Fats	_____ mg
Available Carbohydrates	_____ g
Sugars	_____ g
Added Sugars	_____ g
Dietary Fiber	_____ g
Sodium	_____ mg
Additional Information**	_____ mg, µg or % of VNR

* In accordance to 4.5.2.4.2, this declaration shall be also made per total package content.

** For vitamins and minerals in case of VNR percentage, it shall be per serving.

4.5.2.4.8 Declaration of content of vitamins and inorganic nutrients (minerals) is optional, except for foods and non-alcoholic beverages modified in their composition, and Mexican Official Standard NOM-086-SSA1-1996 (See References) shall be complied with.

4.5.2.4.9 Including one of the following nutrients does not make it mandatory to include any of the others, and this is only done if there is a Nutrient Reference Value (VNR) allocated, and the content of the serving is equal to, or over, 5% of said VNR (either IDR or IDS).

Vitamin A (% VNR), Vitamin E (% VNR), Vitamin C (% VNR), Vitamin B1 (% VNR), Vitamin B2 (% VNR), Vitamin B6 (% VNR), Vitamin B12 (% VNR), Vitamin D (% VNR), Vitamin K (% VNR), Pantothenic Acid (% VNR), Folic Acid (% VNR), Niacin (% VNR), Calcium (% VNR), Phosphorus (% VNR), Magnesium (% VNR), Iron (% VNR), Zinc (% VNR), Iodine (% VNR), Copper (% VNR), Chrome (% VNR), Fluoride (% VNR), Selenium (% VNR).

4.5.2.4.10 All or none of the following:

Polyunsaturated fat ___ g; monounsaturated fat ___ g; cholesterol ___ mg.

4.5.2.4.11 Inclusion of one of the following, does not oblige to include the others:

Starches ___ g; , polyalcohols ___ g; polydextrose ___ g.

4.5.2.4.12 The number of servings contained in the package may be indicated, using the term: "aproximadamente" ("approximately") or "aprox".

4.5.2.4.13 Information can be declared based on recommended reference values for populations different from the Mexican population, as long as it is presented together with the information indicated in 4.5.2.4.7, and it is clearly distinguished. Said information may be presented in accordance to Table 4, or in any other format containing the required information.

Table 4. Presentation of Nutrient Declaration of Vitamins and Minerals based on the Percentage of the Nutrient Reference Value (VNR)

Nutrients/Percentages of VNR (Mex or Mexico)	Nutrients/Percentages of the Reference Value (Name of Country)
Vitamin A _____ %	Vitamin A _____ %
Vitamin B1 _____ %	Vitamin B1 _____ %
Vitamin B2 _____ %	Vitamin B2 _____ %
Vitamin B6 _____ %	Vitamin B6 _____ %
Vitamin B12 _____ %	Vitamin B12 _____ %
Vitamin C _____ %	Vitamin C _____ %
Niacin _____ %	Niacin _____ %
Folic Acid _____ %	Folic Acid _____ %
Iron _____ %	Iron _____ %
...	...

4.5.2.4.14 Tolerances and Compliance

The Ministry of Health may establish tolerance limits in regards to public health demands, and in the field of Nutrient Declaration. Storage stability, precision of analyses, different degrees of processing and instability, and variability pertaining to the nutrient in the product, depending if the nutrient has been added to the product, or if it is naturally present in it, are regulated by means of Mexican Official Standards.

4.5.2.4.15 The bromatological composition values appearing on the Nutrient Declaration of the prepackaged product shall be weighted mean values derived from analysis, data bases or tables acknowledged internationally.

In order to comply with the content declared of vitamins and minerals until the end of the shelf life, an amount superior to what is declared is accepted, within Good Manufacturing Practices, as long as companies maintain the technical background justifying it.

4.5.2.4.16 For the expression of the Nutrient Declaration, the rounding parameters on Table 5, can be used, as the case may be, for the corresponding nutrient.

Table 5. Rounding Parameters

Nutrient	Rounding Parameter
Energy Content or Calories	< 5 kcal-report 0
	< 50 kcal-express in multiples of 5 kcal
	> 50 kcal-express in multiples of 10 kcal
Protein	< 0.5 g-report 0
	< 1 g-report "contains less than 1 g" or "less than 1 g" or
	> 1 g round to the closest whole number
Total Fats and its Components	< 0.5 g-report 0
	< 5 g-express in multiples of 0.5 g
	≥ 5 g-round to the closest whole number
Trans Fat and Cholesterol	< 2 mg-report 0
	2 a 5 mg-report "under 5 mg"
	> 5 mg-express in multiples of 5 mg
Carbohydrates and their Components Dietary Fiber	< 0.5 g – report 0
	< 1 g-report "contains less than 1 g" or "less than 1 g"
	> 1 g round to the closest whole number

Sodium	< 5 mg-report 0 5 mg a 140 mg – express in multiples of 5 mg > 140 mg – express in multiples of 10 mg
Vitamin and Minerals	Express as percentage of VNR < 5 % of VNR- not reported 5% a 10 % del VNR-express in multiples of 2 % > 10 % a 50 % of VNR-express in multiples of 5% > 50 % of VNR-express in multiples of 10 %

4.5.3 Supplementary Nutrient Information

The Supplementary Nutrient Information shall be included on the label of prepackaged products that:

- Contain added free sugars, fats or sodium; and
- The energy value, amount of free sugars, saturated fat, trans fats and sodium, comply with the nutritional profiles of Table 6.

Table 6. Nutritional Profiles for Supplementary Nutrition Information

	Energy	Sugars	Saturated Fats	Trans Fats	Sodium
Solids in 100 g of product	≥ 275 total kcal	≥ 10 % of total energy from free sugars	≥ 10 % of total of energy from saturated fats	≥ 1 % of total energy from trans fats	≥ 1 mg of sodium per kcal or ≥ 300 mg
Liquids in 100 mL of product	≥ 70 total kcal or ≥ 8 kcal of free sugars				Beverages with no calories: ≥ 45 mg of sodium
Legend to Be Used	EXCESS CALORIES	EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS	EXCESS TRANS FATS	EXCESS SODIUM

4.5.3.1 For the purposes of the previous paragraph, the following shall be understood:

- Prepackaged free-sugar added product: those that during processing, there was an addition of free sugars, and ingredients having free-sugar added .
- Prepackaged fat-added product: those that during processing, there was an addition of vegetable or animal fats, partially hydrogenated vegetable oils or products and ingredients that have them added; and
- Prepackaged sodium-added product: those that during processing, there was a use of an ingredient or additive, any salt containing sodium, or any ingredient containing sodium salts added.

4.5.3.2 In products aimed at reconstitution or that require preparation for consumption, supplementary nutrition information shall be declared in accordance to the contents of energy, free sugars, saturated fats, trans fats (except for those trans fats naturally present in dairy and meat products), or sodium of product as consumed, in accordance to the instructions indicated on the label.

4.5.3.3 The following products are exempted from having the Supplementary Nutrition Information:

- Products exempted from Nutrient Declaration, in accordance to number 4.5.2.3 except for those included in Subsection vii;
- Infant formulas, formulas for infants with special nutrition needs, continuation formulas and continuation formulas for special nutrition needs;
- Foods and non-alcoholic beverages for infants, and young children having special nutritional specifications for some of the following nutrients: fats, sugars and sodium; in accordance to the provisions of the applicable regulations.
- Vegetable oils, vegetable or animal fats; sugar, honey, iodized salt, and iodized fluorinated salt, as well as cereal flours.

4.5.3.4 Front-of-Pack Labelling System

The Front-of-Pack Labelling System includes the Supplementary Nutrition Information and the warning legends described in Numbers 7.1.3 and 7.1.4.

4.5.3.4.1 Supplementary Nutrition Information shall be carried out using the Stamps, as the case may be and in accordance to Appendix A (Normative).



Translation of Image above:				
EXCESS CALORIES	EXCESS SODIUM	EXCESS TRANS FATS	EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH

4.5.3.4.2 Products whose principal display panel is ≤ 40 cm² shall only include a stamp with the number corresponding to the amount of nutrients that meet the profile set forth in 4.5.3 on a minimum size in accordance to what is indicate on Table A1 of Appendix A (Normative) herein.

Those products whose principal display panel is ≤ 5 cm², the stamp described in the previous paragraph must meet the characteristics indicated in Number A.4.5 of Appendix A (Normative).



Translation of Image above:				
1 STAMP	2 STAMPS	3 STAMPS	4 STAMPS	5 STAMPS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH

4.5.3.4.3 In the case of products with returnable containers used as containers for more than one type of product or flavor, processors shall only express on the external cap the stamp corresponding to the amount of nutrients meeting with the profile established in 4.5.3 and in accordance to what is indicated in 4.5.3.4.2.

4.5.3.4.4 Products whose individual presentation shows the legend "Not labeled for individual sale" or a similar one, and which are contained in a multiple or collective pack, only the latter shall display the corresponding stamps, in accordance to what is stated in Numbers 4.5.3 and 4.5.3.4.1

4.5.3.4.5 Those collective packs containing more than one type of product shall be labelled individually.

Additionally, the collective pack shall include as many stamps as necessary for the number of products it contains, in accordance to the provisions in 4.5.3 of the Mexican Official Standard.

4.5.3.4.6 Location and Order of Stamps

The stamps shall be placed in the right-upper corner of the principal display panel, in accordance to Appendix A (Normative). For products with a principal display panel less than 60 cm², Stamps may be placed in any area of such panel.

When more than one stamp is to be included, the order of inclusion shall be from left to right as follows:

1. EXCESS CALORIES
2. EXCESS SUGARS
3. EXCESS SATURATED FATS
4. EXCESS TRANS FATS
5. EXCESS SODIUM

4.5.3.4.7 If it is the case, include the legends "CONTAIN CAFFEINE, AVOID IN CHILDREN" or "CONTAINS SWEETENERS - NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN"; they shall appear in the upper right part of the principal display panel, and in case the prepackaged product has Stamps, these legends shall go underneath them in accordance to Appendix A (Normative).

4.6 Nutrition Claims

4.6.1 Regardless of what is set forth in this Mexican Official Standard, all Nutrition Claims shall be subject to NOM-086-SSA1-1994 (Refer to 2.3 Standard References).

4.7 Presentation of Mandatory Requirements

4.7.1 Overview

4.7.1.1 Labels on prepackaged products shall be affixed in such a way that they remain available up to the moment they are consumed under normal conditions, and they shall be applied per each unit, multiple or collective pack.

4.7.1.2 When the mandatory commercial information of prepackaged products intended for the end consumer are in a multiple or collective pack, it shall not be necessary for said information to appear on the panel of the individual package. However, the indication of the lot and expiration date or best-by-date shall appear on the individual prepackage product. Also, on the prepackaged product, the following legend, shall always be individually indicated: "Not Labeled for Individual Sale", when they do not have all the mandatory information or an equivalent phrase.

4.7.1.3 Data which are to appear on the label shall be indicated with clear, visible, indelible characters and in contrasting colors, easy to read by the consumer under normal circumstances of purchase and use.

The piece of information regarding the lot, expiration date or best-by-date may be placed on any part of the package.

4.7.1.4 When the package is covered by a wrapping, all the applicable information shall appear on it, unless the package label can easily be read through the external wrapping.

4.7.1.5 At least, the brand name, declaration of amount, designation of prepackaged product, front-of-pack label, and that whose location had been specified, shall appear on the principal display panel of the product. The rest of the information referred to in this Mexican Official Standard, may be included on any other part of the package.

4.8 Language

4.8.1 Prepackaged products shall bear the mandatory information set forth in this Mexican Official Standard in Spanish language, regardless of the fact it may be expressed in other languages. When mandatory information is expressed in other languages, it shall also appear in Spanish in accordance to this Mexican Official Standard.

4.8.2 The presentation of additional information or graphic representation on the label additional to that set forth in this Mexican Official Standard, which may be present in another language, is optional and, in such a case, it shall not substitute, but be additional to, the labeling requirements of this Standard, as long as such information is necessary to avoid errors or deceit for the consumer.

5. Calculations

5.1 Nutriment Calculation

5.1.1. Energy Calculation

The amount of energy to be declared, shall be calculated using the following conversion factors:

Available Carbohydrates	4 kcal/g-17 kJ/g
Proteins	4 kcal/g-17 kJ/g

Fats	9 kcal/g-37 kJ/g
Alcohol (Ethanol)	7 kcal/g-29 kJ/g
Polyols (*)	2.4 kcal/g-10 kJ/g
(sorbitol, xylitol, maltitol, isomalt, isomaltitol, lactitol, mannitol)	
Erythritol (*)	0 kcal/g-0 kJ/g
Allulose (*)	0 kcal/g-0 kJ/g
Tagatose (*)	1.5 kcal/g-6.276 kJ/g

(*) When a theoretical calculation is made of the energy content, the specific conversion factors for Polyols, Erythritol, Tagatose, and Allulose are to be used, and not to be calculated within the available carbohydrates.

5.1.2 Protein Calculation

The amount of proteins to be indicated, shall be calculated using the following formula:

Protein = total content: Kjeldahl nitrogen X 6,25

5.1.3 A different factor may be used for the calculation of protein in accordance to what is set forth in the applicable regulations.

6. Claims

6.1 The use of the following Claims is forbidden:

6.1.1 About Properties

- Claims which lead to assume that a balanced nutrition based on ordinary foods cannot supply sufficient quantities of all the nutritional elements.
- Claims which cannot be proven.
- Claims of properties about the usefulness of food or non-alcoholic beverage, to prevent, relieve, treat or cure a disease, disorder or physiological state.
- Claims which may lead to doubts about the safety of similar foods or non-alcoholic beverages, or which could instill or provoke fear in consumers.
- Claims stating that given food constitutes an appropriate source of all essential nutrients.

6.1.2 About Potentially Deceiving Properties

Below, there are examples of Claims that may be deceiving:

- Claims that make no sense, including comparisons and superlatives.
- Claims regarding correct hygiene or trade practices, such as: "genuinity", "healthiness", "healthful", "healthy", "health-giving", except for those indicated in the applicable regulations.

6.2 Conditional Claims

The following Conditional Claims are permitted for the particular condition allocated to each one of them:

a) It may be indicated that a food has acquired a special or superior nutritional value thanks to the addition of nutrients, such as: vitamins, inorganic nutrients (minerals) and amino acids, only if such addition has been made on the basis of nutritional considerations in accordance to the applicable regulations.

b) The indications that food has special nutritional qualities thanks to the reduction or omission of a nutrient, shall be made on the basis of nutritional considerations and be subject to the applicable regulations.

c) Terms such as: "organic", "ecological", "biological" and the prefixes "bio" and "eco", shall comply with the provisions of the Law of Organic Products (Refer to the Bibliography), and apply all other terms provided for in some applicable Mexican official Standard or regulation.

The use of these terms shall be in accordance to prohibitions in Number 6.1.

d) Claims stating that the food has special characteristics when all foods of this type have the same characteristics, if this fact is apparent on the Claim.

e) Claims stressing the absence or no-addition of certain substances to food may be used, as long as they are not deceiving, and if the substance:

- i. Is not subject to specific requirements of any other Standard;
- ii. Is not one which consumers expect to normally find in that food;

iii. Has not been substituted with another one which gives the food equivalent characteristics unless the nature of the substitutions is explicitly declared with the same prominence; and

iv. Is an ingredient whose presence or addition to food is permitted.

f) Claim which underscores the absence, or lack of addition, of one or more nutrients shall be considered as Nutrition Claims and, therefore, shall be adjusted to the mandatory nutrient declaration, set forth in the applicable regulatory framework.

g) The ritual or religious preparation of foods may be claimed (e.g., Halal, Kosher), as long as it is agreement with the demands of the religious authorities of the corresponding ritual and regardless of the presence of warning stamps.

6.3 Nutrition and Health Claims

This type of Claims may refer to the calorie value, proteins, carbohydrates, fats and their derivatives, dietary fiber, sodium, vitamins and inorganic nutrients (minerals) for which Nutrient Reference Values have been established.

However, in case the prepackaged product includes on the label some of the stamps in 4.5.3.4.1, and any of the legends in 7.1.3 y 7.1.4, the Nutrition Claims and Health Claims shall comply with the following:

a) No Health Claims shall be made;

b) No Nutrition Claims directly related to the stamp that has been declared on the label shall be made;

c) Nutrition Claims that may be used shall appear on the information panel with a maximum height of the letters that shall correspond to the minimum height of the letters established in 4.1.3 of NOM-030-SCFI-2006 (Refer to 2.2 Standard References).

6.3.1 By a Content Nutrient Claim, it shall be understood the Nutrition Claim which describes the level of a given nutrient contained in food (Examples: "Source of Calcium"; "High Content of Fiber and Low in Fat").

6.3.2 Nutrient Comparative Claim is a Claim that compares the nutrient levels and/or energy values of two or more foods. (Examples: "reduced"; "less than"; "fewer"; "increased"; "more than").

6.3.3 Health Claims means any representation that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food or constituent of that food and health. Health Claims include the following:

6.3.3.1 Nutrient Function Claim is a Nutrition Claim that describes the physiological role of the nutrient in growth, development and normal functions of the body.

Example: "Nutrient A (naming a physiological role of nutrient A in the body in the maintenance of health and promotion of normal growth and development). Food X is a source of/ high in nutrient A".

6.3.3.2 Other Function Claims – These Claims concern specific beneficial effects of the consumption of foods or their constituents, in the context of the total diet on normal functions or biological activities of the body. Such Claims relate to a positive contribution to health or to the improvement of a function or to modifying or preserving health. Examples: "Substance A (naming the effect of substance A on improving or modifying a physiological function or biological activity associated with health). Food Y contains X grams of substance A".

6.3.4 No Claims may be made when there is the intention to attribute characteristics to the product which it does not pose, or Claims associated to the decrease or reduction of disease risk.

7. Legends

7.1 Warning Legends

7.1.1 Warning legends shall make reference to the ingredient or origin of the ingredient which, based on renowned scientific information, is associated to real or potential risks related to digestive intolerance, allergies or metabolic diseases or toxicity.

7.1.2 Specific warning legends per product will be set forth in the corresponding Mexican Official Standards or other regulations.

7.1.3 If the list of ingredients includes sweeteners, the following front-of-pack warning legend shall be placed in capital letters: "**CONTIENE EDULCORANTES, NO RECOMENDABLE EN NIÑOS**".

CONTIENE EDULCORANTES, NO RECOMENDABLE EN NIÑOS

7.1.4. When the prepackaged product contains added caffeine within the list of ingredients in any amount, the following warning legend shall be included in capital letters: "**CONTAINS CAFFEINE AVOID IN CHILDREN**", which is part of the front-of-pack labelling system, in accordance to Appendix A (Normative).

CONTIENE CAFEÍNA – EVITAR EN NIÑOS**8. Verification and Surveillance**

Verification and surveillance of this Mexican Official Standard will be conducted by the Federal Consumer Attorney's Office and the Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks and the competent Agencies, within the scope of their jurisdictions, in accordance to the Federal Consumers Protection Law, the General Health Act and the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law.

9. Conformity Assessment

The evaluation of conformity of Mexican Official Standard NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados- Información comercial y sanitaria (General Specifications for Labelling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Health Information), subject matter of this Mexican Official Standard, is not certifiable and can be carried out by a voluntary scheme by people accredited and approved in terms of the provision of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law (LFMN) and its Bylaws, in accordance to the provisions of the Evaluation Procedure of Conformity described below.

9.1 Introduction

This procedure sets forth the guidelines to be followed by processors and commercialization companies that voluntarily want to show compliance with this Mexican Official Standard.

This procedure takes as a foundation the procedures described in International Standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012, Evaluación de la conformidad: Requisitos para el funcionamiento de diferentes tipos de organismos que realizan la inspección (Conformity Assessment: Requirement for the Operation of Various Types of Bodies Performing Inspection), as well as NMX-EC-17020-IMNC-2014 (Refer to 9.3.2 Standard References).

9.2 Objective and Field of Application

This procedure for Conformity Assessment, has the following objective: to establish the requirements to be followed by accredited and approved individuals in terms of the provision of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law and its Bylaws, to evaluate compliance with this Mexican Official Standards regarding prepackaged products made domestically and abroad, aimed for end consumers in Mexican Territory.

9.3 Standard References

It is indispensable the application of the following documents in effect or those replacing them, for the purposes of this procedure for the assessment of conformity in the terms they are referred to:

9.3.1 NMX-Z-12/2-1987 Muestreo para la inspección por atributos-Parte 2: Métodos de muestreo, tablas y gráficas (Sampling for Inspection of Attributes – Part 2: Sampling Methods, Tables and Charts), date of publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation: 1987-10-28.

9.3.2 NMX-EC-17020-IMNC-2014, Evaluación de la conformidad – Requisitos para el funcionamiento de diferentes tipos de unidades (organismos) que realizan la verificación (inspección) (Conformity Assessment – Requirements for Operation of Different Types of Units [Bodies] Carrying out Verification [Inspection]), published when it was declared effective on June 6th, 2014.

9.3.3 Federal Metrology and Standardization Law.

9.3.4 ISO/IEC 17020:2012, Evaluación de la conformidad: Requisitos para el funcionamiento de diferentes tipos de organismos que realizan la inspección (Conformity Assessment: Requirement for the Operation of Various Types of Bodies Performing Inspection)

9.3.5 Bylaws of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law.

9.4 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this Procedure for Conformity Assessment, the following terms are construed as:

9.4.1 Commercialization

Means to buy or sell prepackaged foods and all non-alcoholic beverages made domestically and abroad to be consumed in the Mexican Territory.

9.4.2 Opinion

Document issued to importers as a result of the conformity assessment performed during the verification visit on site, to verify compliance, non-compliance or not subject to compliance with the requirements set forth

in NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, when applicable in accordance to the procedure set forth in Number 6 of Annex 2.4.1 of the Acuerdo por el que la Secretaría de Economía emite reglas y criterios de carácter general en materia de Comercio Exterior (Resolution by which the Ministry of Economy General Issues Rules and Criteria in the Field of Foreign Trade) published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 31st, 2012 and its amendments.

9.4.3 Sampling for the Opinion of Commercial Information

Units or pieces of prepackaged product, for their opinion of Commercial Information Label.

9.4.4 Mexican Official Standards (NOM)

Technical mandatory regulation issued by the competent Agencies, in accordance to the goals set forth in Article 40 of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law, which sets forth rules, specifications, attributes, characteristics or prescriptions applicable to a product, process, facility, system, activity, service or method of production or operation, as well as those regarding terminology, symbols, external package, marking or labelling and those regarding its compliance or application.

9.4.5 Lot

The amount of a product processed in the same cycle, made up by homogenous units and identified by a specific code.

9.4.6 Conformity Assessment (EC, as abbreviated in Spanish)

It is the determination of the degree of compliance with the Mexican Official Standards. It includes, among others, sampling, testing and verification procedures.

9.4.7 Verification Unit (UV, as abbreviated in Spanish)

The individual or company accredited and approved to perform verifications of a prepackaged product.

9.4.8 Constancia (Official Proof)

Document issued to producers, manufacturers, importers, commercialization companies or service providers as a result of the conformity assessment of a label as a proof of compliance, non-compliance or not subject to compliance with the requirements set forth in NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, when applicable in accordance to the procedure established in Number 6 of Annex 2.4.1 of the Acuerdo por el que la Secretaría de Economía emite reglas y criterios de carácter general en materia de Comercio Exterior (Resolution by which the Ministry of Economy General Issues Rules and Criteria in the Field of Foreign Trade).

9.5 Constancia (Official Proof) or Opinion of Compliance with Official Information

9.5.1 To issue the opinion or official proof of conformity with the commercial information, the accredited and approved Verification Unit (UV, as abbreviated in Spanish), in terms of the LFMN, shall carry out a visual verification of the commercial information regarding Chapters: 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Mexican Official Standard.

This, without being detrimental to the verification and surveillance powers of the competent authorities.

9.5.2 General Provisions

The interested party may request a UV the requirements or necessary information for their prepackaged product –intended to be marketed in National Territory– to comply with this Mexican Official Standard.

9.5.3 The UV's staff is responsible to carry out the sampling in the case of the conformity opinion (Refer to 9.3.1 Procedure Standard References), and the visual verification in the case of the conformity (*constancia*) official proof for the commercial information verification.

9.5.4 When a prepackaged product conforms with this Mexican Official Standard, the official proof (*constancia*) of conformity or commercial information compliance opinion may be issued only if it meets what is stated in Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Mexican Official Standard by the UV.

9.6 Effective Dates

The verification and surveillance of this Procedure for Conformity Assessment shall be conducted in accordance to what is set forth in the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law and its Bylaws.

9.7 Harmonization of the Conformity Assessment Procedure with International Standards and Guidelines

This procedure takes as a basis the procedures described in the ISO/IEC 17020:2012 International Standard: Evaluación de la conformidad: Requisitos para el funcionamiento de diferentes tipos de organismos que realizan la inspección (Conformity Assessment: Requirement for the Operation of Various Types of Bodies Performing Inspection).

9.8 Bibliography of the Conformity Assessment Procedure

9.8.1 NMX-EC-17020-IMNC-2014, Evaluación de la conformidad – Requisitos para el funcionamiento de diferentes tipos de unidades (organismos) que realizan la verificación (inspección) (Conformity Assessment – Requirements for Operation of Different Types of Units [Bodies] Carrying out Verification [Inspection]), published when it was Declared Effective on June 6th, 2014.

10. Harmonization with International Standards

This Mexican Official Standard is Not Equivalent (NEQ, as abbreviated in Spanish) with the following Codex Standards:

- CODEX STAN 1-1985, Rev.1-1991. Norma General para el Etiquetado de los Productos preenvasados (General Standard Labelling of Prepackaged Foods), and its amendments.
- CAC/GL 1-1979, Rev. 1-1991. Directrices generales sobre declaraciones de propiedades (General Guidelines on Claims), and its amendments.
- CAC/GL 2-1985, Rev. 2018. Directrices sobre Etiquetado Nutricional (Guidance on Nutrition Labelling), and its amendments.
- CAC/GL 23-1997, Rev. 1-2004. Directrices para el uso de declaraciones nutricionales y saludables (Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims), and its amendments.

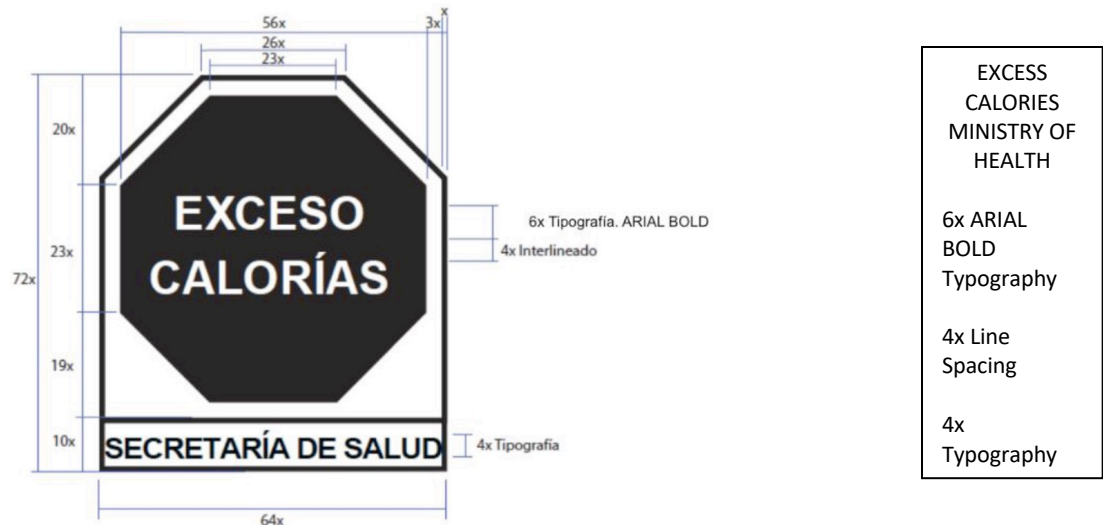
APPENDIX A

(Normative)

Features of Stamps

A.1 Graphic Components of Stamp

The Stamp is made up as described in Figure A1.



1. Black octagon containing the legend
2. White margin on the octagon contour
3. White box background
4. Legend
5. Ministry of Health mark

Figure A1-Stamp Components

A.2 Color and Typography of the Stamp Graphic Components

A.2.1 Color of typography on black background shall be white; and on white background, black.

A.2.2 The typography to be used is Arial Bold for text inside the octagons, and Arial in bold text for the legends: “CONTAINS CAFFEINE, AVOID IN CHILDREN” and “CONTAINS SWEETENERS, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN”, and for the marking “MINISTRY OF HEALTH”.

A.3 Stamp Size

A.3.1 The size of the Stamps shall be subjected to the specifications indicated on Table A.1.

Table A1-Size of Stamps

Area of the Principal Display Panel	Size of each Stamp
≤ 5 cm ²	At least 15% of the Principal Display Panel
> 5 cm ² to ≤ 30 cm ²	1 cm ² wide x 1.11 cm ² high
> 30 cm ² to ≤ 40 cm ²	1.5 cm ² wide x 1.66 cm ² high o
> 40 cm ² to ≤ 60 cm ²	1.5 cm ² wide x 1.66 cm ² high
> 60 cm ² to ≤ 100 cm ²	2.0 cm ² wide x 2.22 cm ² high
> 100 cm ² to ≤ 200 cm ²	2.5 cm ² wide x 2.77 cm ² high
> 200 cm ² to ≤ 300 cm ²	3.0 cm ² wide x 3.32 cm ² high
> 300 cm ²	3.5 cm ² wide x 3.88 cm ² high

A.3.2 For those products whose principal display panel is ≤ 20 cm², the legends will be used: “CONTAINS CAFFEINE, AVOID IN CHILDREN” and “CONTAINS SWEETENERS, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN”; and they may be without the box mentioned in Number A. 5. And with the following characteristics:

- a) Typography: Arial Bold.
- b) Color: Black or white, contrasting with the background
- c) Size: Minimum height corresponding to the minimum established for net contents.

A.4 Proportion of Graphic Components of Stamp

The Stamp shall meet the proportions as depicted on Figure A2.



Figure A2-Proportions of Stamp 1

A.4.1 Letter “x” corresponds to the unit of proportion on which the Stamp icon is built.

A.4.2 The message contained on the Stamps: "EXCESS CALORIES", "EXCESS SUGARS", "EXCESS SATURATED FATS", "EXCESS TRANS FATS", "EXCESS SODIUM", shall fully cover the 23x area.

A.4.3 On the other hand, "MINISTRY OF HEALTH" shall completely encompass the 7x area of the inner part of the Stamp.

A.4.4 For the corresponding Stamp with the number of Stamps, it shall be distributed as depicted on Figure A3.

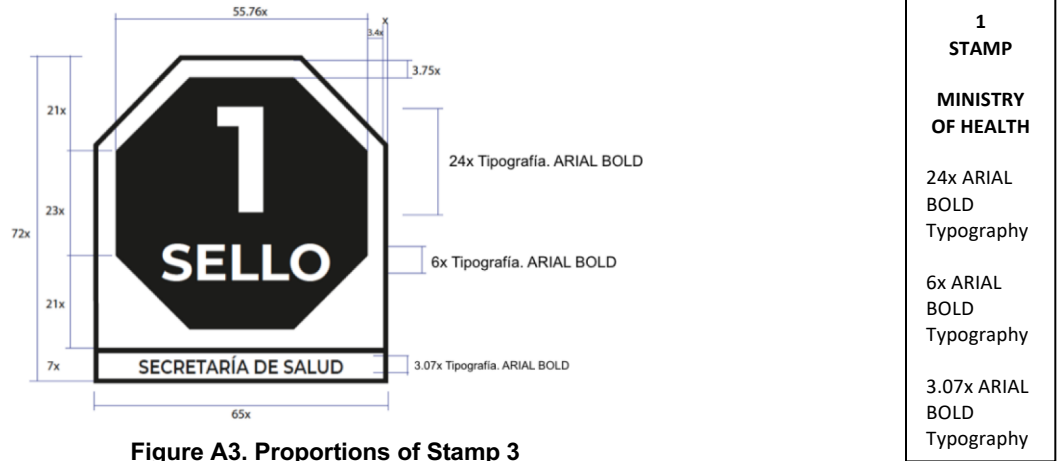


Figure A3. Proportions of Stamp 3

A.5 About the Legend "CONTAINS CAFFEINE, AVOID IN CHILDREN"

The typography and colors correspond to that of Stamps expressed in Subsection A.2. The legend shall meet the specifications of Figure A4.



Translation of Image above:	
CONTAINS CAFFEINE, AVOID IN CHILDREN	4x Typography



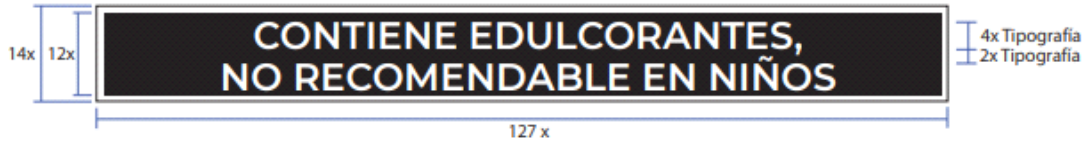
Translation of Image above:	
CONTAINS CAFFEINE, AVOID IN CHILDREN	4x Typography 2x Typography

Figure A4. Proportions of Legend

A.6 Regarding the legend: "CONTAINS SWEETENERS, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN"



Translation of Image above:	
CONTAINS SWEETENERS, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN	4x Typography



Translation of Image above:	
CONTAINS SWEETENERS, NOT RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN	4x Typography 2x Typography

Figure A5. Proportions of the Legend

A.7 Labelling of more than one Stamp

Prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages using more than one Stamp shall follow the following examples:

- a) Use of two Stamps



- b) Use of three Stamps



EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS	EXCESS TRANS FATS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH		

EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS
	EXCESS TRANS FATS
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	

- c) Use of four Stamps



EXCESS CALORIES	EXCESS SUGARS
EXCESS TRANS FATS	EXCESS SODIUM
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	

d) Use of five Stamps



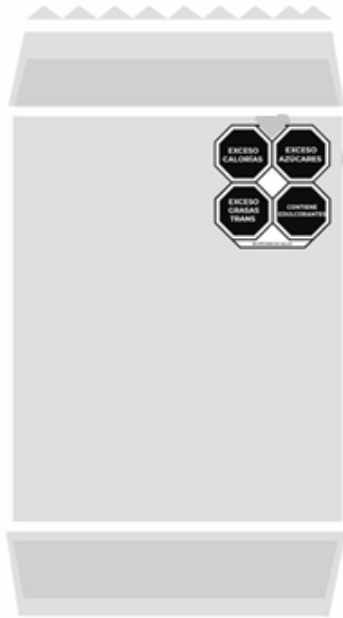
EXCESS CALORIES	EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS
EXCESS TRANS FATS	EXCESS SODIUM	
MINISTRY OF HEALTH		

A.8 Examples of Inclusion of Stamps on Label

Example with Front-of-Pack Stamps (3 x 3 cm)



Example of Front-of-Pack Stamps (1.5 x 1.5 cm)



Example of Front-of-Pack Stamps (1 x 1 cm)



11. Bibliography

1. Ley General de Salud (General Health Act), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on February 7th, 1984; and its amendments.
2. Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor (Federal Consumer Protection Law), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 24th, 1992; and its amendments.
3. Ley Federal sobre Metrología y Normalización (Federal Metrology and Standardization Law), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on July 1st, 1992; and its amendments.
4. Ley de Productos Orgánicos (Law of Organic Products), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on February 7th, 2006.
5. Reglamento de la Ley de Productos Orgánicos (Bylaws of the Law of Organic Products), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on April 1st, 2010.
6. Reglamento de Control Sanitario de Productos y Servicios (Sanitary control of Products and Services Bylaws), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on August 9th, 1999.
7. Reglamento de la Ley Federal sobre Metrología y Normalización (Bylaws of the Federal Metrology and Standardization Law), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 14th, 1999; and its amendments.

8. ACUERDO por el que se determinan los aditivos y coadyuvantes en alimentos, bebidas y suplementos alimenticios, su uso y disposiciones sanitarias (RESOLUTION by which Additives and Adjuvants in Foods, Beverages and Food Supplements, their Use, and Health Provisions are Determined), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on July 16th, 2012.
9. ACUERDO por el que se dan a conocer los Lineamientos para la Operación Orgánica de las actividades agropecuarias (Resolution by which the Guidelines for the Organic Operation of Animal Agriculture and Animal Agriculture Activities), published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on October 29th, 2013.
10. NMX-EC-17067-IMNC-2018 Evaluación de la conformidad-Fundamentos de la certificación de producto y directrices para los esquemas de certificación de producto (Conformity Assessment-Bases for Product Certification and Guidelines for the Product Certification Scheme) (Replacing NMX-EC-067-IMNC-2007). Effective date published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on August 30th, 2018.
11. ISO/IEC Guide 37 1995 (E) Instructions for use of products of consumer interest.
12. Bourges H, Casanueva E y Rosado J.L Recomendaciones de ingestión de nutrimentos para la población mexicana. Bases Fisiológicas. (Nutrient Intake Recommendations for the Mexican Population. Physiological Foundations.) Editorial Médica Panamericana. 2005.
13. Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on Human Vitamin and Mineral. Requirements vitamin and mineral requirements in human nutrition. Second edition. World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2004.
14. Bourges H. La vitamina D, nutrimento clave para la salud humana, y su estado general en la población mexicana. (Vitamin D, Key Nutrient for Human Health and its General Status in the Mexican Population) Salud Pública de México 2018; 60(4).
15. Pan American Health Organization. Modelo de Perfil de Nutrientes. (Nutrient Profile Model). Washington, DC.; 2016.
16. Secretaría de Gobernación. Cámara de Diputados del H. Congreso de la Unión, Secretaría General, Secretaría de Servicios Parlamentarios. LEY DEL IMPUESTO ESPECIAL SOBRE PRODUCCIÓN Y SERVICIOS (Mexican Ministry of the Interior. House of Representatives of Mexican Congress, General Secretariat, Parliamentary Services Secretariat. SPECIAL TAX LAW ON PRODUCTION AND SERVICES). New Law published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 30th, 1980 [Internet]. Official Gazette of the Federation; Available at: http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/78_281218.pdf
17. World Health Organization. Glosario de términos de alcohol y drogas. (Glossary of Terms of Alcohol and Drugs). Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad y Consumo; 1994.
18. World Health Organization. A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS on the marketing of foods and non-alcoholic beverages to children [Internet]. Geneva; 2012. Available from: <http://www.who.int/about/licensing/>
19. World Health Organization (WHO); Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Alimentos y bebidas ultraprocesados en América Latina: tendencias, efecto sobre la obesidad e implicaciones para las políticas públicas. (Ultra-Processed Foods and Beverages in Latin America: Trends, Effect on Obesity and Implications for Public Policy). Department of Non-Communicable Diseases and Health Mental Health 2015.
20. Agriculture USD of. Scientific Report of the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee Advisory Report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Agriculture. 2015.
21. World Health Organization. Sugars intake for adults and children [Internet]. Agro Food Industry Hi-Tech. 2015. p. 1–59. Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/149782/1/9789241549028_eng.pdf?ua=1
22. Chilean Health Ministry. DIRECTRIZ PARA LA VIGILANCIA Y FISCALIZACION DE LA COMPOSICIÓN NUTRICIONAL DE LOS ALIMENTOS Y SU PUBLICIDAD, DE ACUERDO AL REGLAMENTO SANITARIO DE LOS ALIMENTOS. (GUIDELINES FOR SURVEILLANCE AND AUDITING OF FOOD NUTRITIONAL COMPOSITION AND ITS COMMUNICATION, IN ACCORDANCE TO THE HEALTH BYLAWS FOR FOOD). Departamento de Nutrición y Alimentos División de Políticas Públicas Saludables y Promoción Subsecretaría de Salud Pública; 2016.
23. Kaur A, Scarborough P, Rayner M. A systematic review, and meta-analyses, of the impact of health-related claims on dietary choices. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act.* 2017;14(1):1-17. doi:10.1186/s12966-017-0548-1

24. Interim A, Baseline N. Building Better Business for Children.
25. World Cancer Research Fund, American Institute for Cancer Research. Continuous Update Project Expert Report 2018. Diet, nutrition and physical activity: Energy balance and body fatness. 2018. dietandcancerreport.org.
26. OMS, FAO. Aprobación de nueva ley de alimentos en Chile. 2017. (Approval of the New Food Regulations in Chile). www.fao.org/publications.
27. Bonvecchio-Arenas A, Fernández-Gaxiola AC, Belausteguigoitia MP, Kaufer-Horwitz M, Pérez Lizaur AB, Rivera Dommarco JÁ. *Guías Alimentarias y de Actividad Física*. (Food Guidelines and Physical Activity); 2015.
28. Fernández-gaxiola AC. *Y de Actividad Física*. (Food and Physical Activity Guidelines).; 2015.
29. Arti Bhimjiyani, Andre Knuchel-Takano DH. Obesity Is a Major Cause. *Cancer Res UK*. 2016;35. https://www.cancerresearchuk.org/sites/default/files/tipping_the_scales_-_cruk_full_report11.pdf.
30. The Lancet Global Health. Stop industry interference, save lives. *Lancet Glob Heal*. 2019;7(12):e1584. doi:10.1016/S2214-109X(19)30469-3
31. Cornelis MC, Byrne EM, Esko T, et al. Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies six novel loci associated with habitual coffee consumption. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2015;20(5):647-656. doi:10.1038/mp.2014.107
32. Knight CA, Knight I, Mitchell DC. Beverage caffeine intakes in young children: In Canada and the US. *Can J Diet Pract Res*. 2006;67(2):96-99. doi:10.3148/67.2.2006.96
33. Sylvetsky A, Rother KI, Brown R. NIH Public Access Author Manuscript *Pediatr Clin North Am*. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2012 December 1. Published in final edited form as: Artificial sweetener use among children: epidemiology, *Pediatr Clin North Am*. 2011 December?; 58(6): 1467-1. *Pmc*. 2012;58(6):1467-1480. doi:10.1016/j.pcl.2011.09.007.Artificial
34. Convención L, Derechos L. La Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño. 1959.
35. Bernstein JT, L'Abbé MR. Added sugars on nutrition labels: A way to support population health in Canada. *Cmaj*. 2016;188(15):E373-E374. doi:10.1503/cmaj.151081
36. Warzak WJ, Evans S, Floress MT, Gross AC, Stoolman S. Caffeine consumption in young children. *J Pediatr*. 2011;158(3):508-509. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2010.11.022
37. Schickenberg B, Van Assema P, Brug J, Verkaik-Kloosterman J, Ocké MC, De Vries NK. Replacing foods high in saturated fat by low-saturated fat alternatives: A computer simulation of the potential effects on reduction of saturated fat consumption. *Br J Nutr*. 2009;102(3):478-483. doi:10.1017/S0007114508190298
38. Weihrauch MR, Diehl V. Artificial sweeteners - Do they bear a carcinogenic risk? *Ann Oncol*. 2004;15(10):1460-1465. doi:10.1093/annonc/mdh256
39. Heatherley S V., Hancock KMF, Rogers PJ. Psychostimulant and other effects of caffeine in 9- to 11-year-old children. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry Allied Discip*. 2006;47(2):135-142. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.2005.01457.x
40. Ley E, N° DEA. Evaluación ley de alimentos n°20.606. 2019;(6).
41. Temple JL, Dewey AM, Briatico LN. Effects of Acute Caffeine Administration on Adolescents. *Exp Clin Psychopharmacol*. 2010;18(6):510-520. doi:10.1037/a0021651
42. Kole J, Barnhill A. Caffeine Content Labeling: A Missed Opportunity for Promoting Personal and Public Health. *J Caffeine Res*. 2013;3(3):108-113. doi:10.1089/jcr.2013.0017
43. Hartley TR, Sung BH, Pincomb GA, Whitsett TL, Wilson MF, Lovallo WR. Hypertension risk status and effect of caffeine on blood pressure. *Hypertension*. 2000;36(1):137-141. doi:10.1161/01.HYP.36.1.137
44. Théodore FL, Tolentino-Mayo L, Hernández-Zenil E, et al. Pitfalls of the self-regulation of advertisements directed at children on Mexican television. *Pediatr Obes*. 2017;12(4):312-319. doi:10.1111/ijpo.12144
45. Rosenfeld LS, Mihalov JJ, Carlson SJ, Mattia A. Regulatory status of caffeine in the United States. *Nutr Rev*. 2014;72(S1):23-33. doi:10.1111/nure.12136
46. Romo-Romo A, Aguilar-Salinas CA, Brito-Córdova GX, Gómez-Díaz RA, Almeda-Valdes P. Sucralose decreases insulin sensitivity in healthy subjects: A randomized controlled trial. *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2018;108(3):485-491. doi:10.1093/ajcn/nqy152

47. Bosman MJC, van der Merwe D, Ellis SM, Jerling JC, Badham J. South African adult metropolitan consumers' opinions and use of health information on food labels. *Br Food J.* 2014;116(1):30-43. doi:10.1108/BFJ-12-2011-0298
48. Golan E, Kuchler F, Mitchell L. Economics of Food Labeling. *Orthop Surg.* 2010;2(4):323. doi:10.1111/j.1757-7861.2010.00109.x
49. Johnson RK, Lichtenstein AH, Anderson CAM, et al. Low-Calorie Sweetened Beverages and Cardiometabolic Health: A Science Advisory From the American Heart Association. *Circulation.* 2018;138(9):e126-e140. doi:10.1161/CIR.0000000000000569
50. Malik VS, Hu FB. Sweeteners and risk of obesity and type 2 diabetes: The role of sugar-sweetened beverages. *Curr Diab Rep.* 2012;12(2):195-203.
51. Malik VS, Hu FB. Sweeteners and risk of obesity and type 2 diabetes: The role of sugar-sweetened beverages. *Curr Diab Rep.* 2012;12(2):195-203. doi:10.1007/s11892-012-0259-6
52. Conjunto UN, Para DEM. Eliminar del suministro mundial de alimentos las grasas trans de producción industrial. (Eliminating Industrial Production Trans Fats in Food World Supply). :1-8.A-HRC-26-31_sp (1).
53. Roodenburg AJC, Schlatmann A, Dötsch-Klerk M, et al. Potential effects of nutrient profiles on nutrient intakes in the Netherlands, Greece, Spain, USA, Israel, China and South-Africa. *PLoS One.* 2011;6(2). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0014721
54. Corvalán C, Reyes M, Garmendia ML, Uauy R. Structural responses to the obesity and non-communicable diseases epidemic: The Chilean Law of Food Labeling and Advertising. *Obes Rev.* 2013;14(S2):79-87. doi:10.1111/obr.12099
55. Clifton PM, Keogh JB. A systematic review of the effect of dietary saturated and polyunsaturated fat on heart disease. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis.* 2017;27(12):1060-1080. doi:10.1016/j.numecd.2017.10.010
56. Elfassy T, Yi S, Eisenhower D, Lederer A, Curtis CJ. Use of sodium information on the nutrition facts label in new york city adults with hypertension. *J Acad Nutr Diet.* 2015;115(2):278-283. doi:10.1016/j.jand.2014.08.027
57. Mullee A, Romaguera D, Pearson-Stuttard J, et al. Association between Soft Drink Consumption and Mortality in 10 European Countries. *JAMA Intern Med.* 2019;179(11):1479-1490. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2019.2478
58. Riley MW, Cochran DJ, Ballard JL. An investigation of preferred shapes for warning labels. *Hum Factors.* 1982;24(6):737-742. doi:10.1177/001872088202400610
59. Hastings G. Why corporate power is a public health priority. *BMJ.* 2012;345(7871):1-5. doi:10.1136/bmj.e5124
60. Sonnenberg L, Gelsomin E, Levy DE, Riis J, Barraclough S, Thorndike AN. A traffic light food labeling intervention increases consumer awareness of health and healthy choices at the point-of-purchase. *Prev Med (Baltim).* 2013;57(4):253-257. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2013.07.001
61. Grigsby-Toussaint DS, Moise IK, Geiger SD. Observations of marketing on food packaging targeted to youth in retail food stores. *Obesity.* 2011;19(9):1898-1900. doi:10.1038/oby.2011.120
62. Borgmeier I, Westenhoefer J. Impact of different food label formats on healthiness evaluation and food choice of consumers: A randomized-controlled study. *BMC Public Health.* 2009;9:1-12. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-9-184
63. Sacks G, Veerman JL, Moodie M, Swinburn B. Traffic-light nutrition labelling and junk-food tax: A modelled comparison of cost-effectiveness for obesity prevention. *Int J Obes.* 2011;35(7):1001-1009. doi:10.1038/ijo.2010.228
64. Corvalán C, Reyes M, Garmendia ML, Uauy R. Structural responses to the obesity and non-communicable diseases epidemic: Update on the Chilean law of food labelling and advertising. *Obes Rev.* 2019;20(3):367-374. doi:10.1111/obr.12802
65. Temple JL. and Why We Should Worry. *Nutrition.* 2010;33(6):793-806. doi:10.1016/j.neubiorev.2009.01.001.Caffeine
66. Kanter R, Reyes M, Vandevijvere S, Swinburn B, Corvalán C. Anticipatory effects of the implementation of the Chilean Law of Food Labeling and Advertising on food and beverage product reformulation. *Obes Rev.* 2019;20(S2):129-140. doi:10.1111/obr.12870

67. Feunekes GIJ, Gortemaker IA, Willems AA, Lion R, van den Kommer M. Front-of-pack nutrition labelling: Testing effectiveness of different nutrition labelling formats front-of-pack in four European countries. *Appetite*. 2008;50(1):57-70. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2007.05.009
68. Crockett RA, Hollands GJ, Jebb SA, Marteau TM. Nutritional labelling for promoting healthier food purchasing and consumption. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011;(9). doi:10.1002/14651858.cd009315
69. Monteiro C, Cannon G, Moubarac J, Levy RB. Science and Politics of Nutrition Food for thought We should eat freshly cooked meals. *Bmj*. 2018;(June):361.
70. Louie JCY, Moshtaghian H, Boylan S, et al. A systematic methodology to estimate added sugar content of foods. *Eur J Clin Nutr*. 2015;69(2):154-161. doi:10.1038/ejcn.2014.256
71. Sylvetsky AC, Sciences N, Global SMR, et al. HHS Public Access. 2018;117(3):441-448. doi:10.1016/j.jand.2016.11.004.Consumption
72. Mendoza R, Tolentino-Mayo L, Hernández-Barrera L, Nieto C, Monterrubio-Flores EA, Barquera S. Modifications in the consumption of energy, sugar, and saturated fat among the Mexican adult population: Simulation of the effect when replacing processed foods that comply with a front of package labeling system. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(1). doi:10.3390/nu10010101
73. Shamah-Levy T, Cuevas-Nasu L, Gaona-Pineda EB, et al. Sobre peso y obesidad en niños y adolescentes en México, actualización de la Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición de Medio Camino 2016. (Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity in Mexico: National Health and Nutrition Survey Update - Half Way through 2016). *Salud Publica Mex*. 2018;60(3, may-jun):244. doi:10.21149/8815
74. Marrón-Ponce JA, Sánchez-Pimienta TG, Da Costa Louzada ML, Batis C. Energy contribution of NOVA food groups and sociodemographic determinants of ultra-processed food consumption in the Mexican population. *Public Health Nutr*. 2018;21(1):87-93.
75. Sheiham A, James WPT. A new understanding of the relationship between sugars, dental caries and fluoride use: Implications for limits on sugars consumption. *Public Health Nutr*. 2013;17(10):2176-2184. doi:10.1017/S136898001400113X
76. Kaufer-Horwitz M, Tolentino-Mayo L, Jáuregui A, et al. A front-of-pack labelling system for food and beverages for Mexico: A strategy of healthy decision-making. *Salud Publica Mex*. 2018;60(4):479-486. doi:10.21149/9615
77. Su D, Zhou J, Jackson HL, Soliman GA, Huang TTK, Yaroch AL. A sex-specific analysis of nutrition label use and health, Douglas County, Nebraska, 2013. *Prev Chronic Dis*. 2015;12(9):1-14. doi:10.5888/pcd12.150167
78. Scott C, Hawkins B, Knai C. Food and beverage product reformulation as a corporate political strategy. *Soc Sci Med*. 2017;172:37-45. doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2016.11.020
79. Pickering TG, Hall JE, Appel LJ, et al. Recommendations for blood pressure measurement in humans and experimental animals. Part 1: Blood pressure measurement in humans: A statement for professionals from the subcommittee of professional and public education of the American Heart Association council on high blood pressure research. *Hypertension*. 2005;45(1):142-161. doi:10.1161/01.HYP.0000150859.47929.8e
80. Reeve B, Gostin LO. Big" food, tobacco, and alcohol: Reducing industry influence on noncommunicable disease prevention laws and policies comment on "addressing ncads: Challenges from industry market promotion and interferences. *Int J Heal Policy Manag*. 2019;8(7):450-454. doi:10.15171/ijhpm.2019.30
81. Pearlman M, Obert J, Casey L. The Association Between Artificial Sweeteners and Obesity. *Curr Gastroenterol Rep*. 2017;19(12):1-8. doi:10.1007/s11894-017-0602-9
82. Letona P, Chacon V, Roberto C, Barnoya J. Effects of licensed characters on children's taste and snack preferences in Guatemala, a low/middle income country. *Int J Obes*. 2014;38(11):1466-1469. doi:10.1038/ijo.2014.38
83. WHO. 2012. Guideline: Sodium intake for adults and children. *World Heal Organ*. 2012.
84. Kanter R, Reyes M, Swinburn B, Vandevijvere S, Corvalán C. The food supply prior to the implementation of the Chilean law of food labeling and advertising. *Nutrients*. 2019;11(1):1-10. doi:10.3390/nu11010052
85. International Diabetes Federation Europe. IDF Europe position on added sugar. 2016;(April):1-10.

86. Pincomb GA, Lovallo WR, Passey RB, Whitsett TL, Silverstein SM, Wilson MF. Effects of caffeine on vascular resistance, cardiac output and myocardial contractility in young men. *Am J Cardiol.* 1985;56(1):119-122. doi:10.1016/0002-9149(85)90578-8
87. Cramer S. Food should be labelled with the exercise needed to expend its calories. *BMJ.* 2016;353(April):1-2. doi:10.1136/bmj.i1856
88. Cabrera M, Machín L, Arrúa A, et al. Nutrition warnings as front-of-pack labels: Influence of design features on healthfulness perception and attentional capture. *Public Health Nutr.* 2017;20(18):3360-3371. doi:10.1017/S136898001700249X
89. Sylvestsky AC, Conway EM, Malhotra S, Rother KI. Development of Sweet Taste Perception: Implications for Artificial Sweetener Use. *Endocr Dev.* 2017;32(November 2018):87-99. doi:10.1159/000475733
90. Heckman MA, Weil J, de Mejia EG. Caffeine (1, 3, 7-trimethylxanthine) in foods: A comprehensive review on consumption, functionality, safety, and regulatory matters. *J Food Sci.* 2010;75(3). doi:10.1111/j.1750-3841.2010.01561.x
91. World Health Organization. *Guideline: Sugars Intake for Adults and Children.* Ginebra; 2014. https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/guidelines/sugars_intake/en/. Accessed February 9, 2019.
92. Mozaffarian D, Angell SY, Lang T, Rivera JA. Role of government policy in nutrition-barriers to and opportunities for healthier eating. *BMJ.* 2018;361:1-11. doi:10.1136/bmj.k2426
93. Arrúa A, Curutchet MR, Rey N, et al. Impact of front-of-pack nutrition information and label design on children's choice of two snack foods: Comparison of warnings and the traffic-light system. *Appetite.* 2017;116:139-146. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2017.04.012
94. Massri C, Sutherland S, Källestål C, Peña S. Impact of the food-labeling and advertising law banning competitive food and beverages in Chilean public schools, 2014–2016. *Am J Public Health.* 2019;109(9):1249-1254. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2019.305159
95. Arrúa A, Machín L, Curutchet MR, et al. Warnings as a directive front-of-pack nutrition labelling scheme: Comparison with the Guideline Daily Amount and traffic-light systems. *Public Health Nutr.* 2017;20(13):2308-2317. doi:10.1017/S1368980017000866
96. Christoph MJ, Larson N, Laska MN, Neumark-Sztainer D. Nutrition Facts Panels: Who Uses Them, What Do They Use, and How Does Use Relate to Dietary Intake? *J Acad Nutr Diet.* 2018;118(2):217-228. doi:10.1016/j.jand.2017.10.014
97. Mozaffarian D, Fahimi S, Singh GM, et al. Global sodium consumption and death from cardiovascular causes. *N Engl J Med.* 2014;371(7):624-634. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1304127
98. Ahluwalia N, Herrick K. Ahluwalia-2015-Caffeine intake from food and b. 2015:102-111. doi:10.3945/an.114.007401.102
99. Pincomb GA, Lovallo WR, McKey BS, et al. Acute blood pressure elevations with caffeine in men with borderline systemic hypertension. *Am J Cardiol.* 1996;77(4):270-274. doi:10.1016/S0002-9149(97)89392-7
100. Correa T, Fierro C, Reyes M, Dillman Carpentier FR, Taillie LS, Corvalan C. Responses to the Chilean law of food labeling and advertising: Exploring knowledge, perceptions and behaviors of mothers of young children. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act.* 2019;16(1):1-10. doi:10.1186/s12966-019-0781-x
101. De la Cruz-Góngora V, Villalpando S, Rodríguez-Oliveros G, Castillo-García M, Mundo-Rosas V, Meneses-Navarro S. Use and understanding of the nutrition information panel of pre-packaged foods in a sample of Mexican consumers. *Salud Publica Mex.* 2012;54(2):158-166. doi:10.1590/S0036-36342012000200012
102. INSP. Analisis de regulacion y practicas para el etiquetado de alimentos y bebidas para niños y adolescentes en algunos países de America Latina y recomendaciones para facilitar la información al consumidos. (Analysis of Labelling Regulations and Practices for Foods and Beverages for Children and Adolescents in some Latin American Countries and Recommendations to Facilitate Consumer Information). Nov. 2016. https://www.unicef.org/lac/20161120_UNICEF_LACRO_Etiquetado_Resumen_LR.pdf.
103. Pincomb GA, Lovallo WR, Passey RB, Wilson MF. Effect of behavior state on caffeine's ability to alter blood pressure. *Am J Cardiol.* 1988;61(10):798-802. doi:10.1016/0002-9149(88)91069-7
104. Stern D, Tolentino L, Barquera S. Revisión del etiquetado frontal: Análisis de las Guías Diarias de Alimentación. (Review of Front-of-Pack Labelling: Analysis of Daily Nutrition Guidelines). 2011.

105. Contreras-Manzano A, Jáuregui A, Velasco-Bernal A, et al. Comparative analysis of the classification of food products in the Mexican market according to seven different nutrient profiling systems. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(6).
106. Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de México. Review of current labelling regulations and practices for food and beverage targeting children and adolescents in Latin America countries (Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica and Argentina) and recommendations for facilitating consumer information. *United Nations Child Fund*. 2016;(655). https://www.unicef.org/lac/sites/unicef.org/lac/files/2018-05/20161205_UNICEF_LACRO_Etiquetado_ING.pdf[https://www.unicef.org/ecuador/english/20161122_UNICEF_LACRO_Labeling_Report_LR\(3\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/ecuador/english/20161122_UNICEF_LACRO_Labeling_Report_LR(3).pdf).
107. Sánchez-Pimienta TG, Batis C, Lutter CK, Rivera JA. Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Are the Main Sources of Added Sugar Intake in the Mexican Population. *J Nutr*. 2016;146(9):1888S-1896S. doi:10.3945/jn.115.220301
108. Mandrioli D, Kearns CE, Bero LA. Relationship between research outcomes and risk of bias, study sponsorship, and author financial conflicts of interest in reviews of the effects of artificially sweetened beverages on weight outcomes: A systematic review of reviews. *PLoS One*. 2016;11(9):1-20. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0162198
109. Roodenburg AJC, van Ballegooijen AJ, Dötsch-Klerk M, van der Voet H, Seidell JC. Modelling of Usual Nutrient Intakes: Potential Impact of the Choices Programme on Nutrient Intakes in Young Dutch Adults. *PLoS One*. 2013;8(8). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0072378
110. Huang Y, Kypridimos C, Liu J, et al. Cost-Effectiveness of the US Food and Drug Administration Added Sugar Labeling Policy for Improving Diet and Health. *Circulation*. 2019:CIRCULATIONAHA.118.036751. doi:10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.036751
111. De la Cruz-Góngora V, Torres P, Contreras-Manzano A, et al. Understanding and acceptability by Hispanic consumers of four front-of-pack food labels. *Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act*. 2017;14(1):1-12. doi:10.1186/s12966-017-0482-2
112. Collin LJ, Judd S, Safford M, Vaccarino V, Welsh JA. Association of Sugary Beverage Consumption With Mortality Risk in US Adults: A Secondary Analysis of Data From the REGARDS Study. *JAMA Netw open*. 2019;2(5):e193121. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.3121
113. Malik VS, Pan A, Willett WC, Hu FB. Sugar-sweetened beverages and weight gain in children and adults: *Am J Clin Nutr*. 2013;98:1084-1102. doi:10.3945/ajcn.113.058362.1
114. Monteiro CA, Cannon G, Moubarac JC, Levy RB, Louzada ML, Jaime PC. We should eat freshly cooked meals. *BMJ*. 2018;362(July):3099. doi:10.1136/bmj.k3099
115. Tolentino-Mayo L, Rincón-Gallardo Patiño S, Bahena-Espina L, Ríos V, Barquera S. Conocimiento y uso del etiquetado nutrimental de alimentos y bebidas industrializados en México. *Salud Publica Mex*. 2018;60(3, may-jun):328. doi:10.21149/8825
116. Food Standards Australia & New Zealand. International sugar labelling approaches Executive summary. 2017.
117. Crockett RA, Jebb SA, Hankins M, Marteau TM. The impact of nutritional labels and socioeconomic status on energy intake: An experimental field study. *Appetite*. 2014;81:12-19. doi:10.1016/j.appet.2014.05.024
118. Ogle AD, Graham DJ, Lucas-Thompson RG, Roberto CA. Influence of Cartoon Media Characters on Children's Attention to and Preference for Food and Beverage Products. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2017;117(2):265-270.
119. Schnettler B, Ares G, Sepúlveda N, et al. How do consumers perceive reformulated foods after the implementation of nutritional warnings? Case study with frankfurters in Chile. *Food Qual Prefer*. 2019;74:179-188. doi:10.1016/j.foodqual.2019.01.021
120. Stern D, Piernas C, Barquera S, Rivera JA, Popkin BM. C123-B-T901-MA-0034-01.pdf. 2014:949-956. doi:10.3945/jn.114.190652.949
121. Ni Mhurchu C, Eyles H, Choi YH. Effects of a voluntary front-of-pack nutrition labelling system on packaged food reformulation: The health star rating system in New Zealand. *Nutrients*. 2017;9(8). doi:10.3390/nu9080918
122. World Health Organization: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *Dieta, Nutrición y Prevención de Enfermedades Crónicas*. (Diet, Nutrition and Prevention of Chronic Diseases); 2003. https://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/obesity/WHO_TRS_916_spa.pdf.
123. CENAPRECE. Ratificación de la declaratoria de emergencia epidemiológica EE-5-2018 para todas las entidades federativas de México ante la magnitud y trascendencia de los casos de sobrepeso y

- obesidad, para fortalecer y apuntalar las acciones de la estrategia nacional. (Ratification of the Epidemiological Emergency Declaration EE-5-2018 for all States of Mexico Given the Size and Importance of Overweight and Obesity Cases to Strengthen and Leverage National Strategy Actions). 2018. <http://www.cenaprece.salud.gob.mx/programas/interior/emergencias/descargas/pdf/1371.pdf>.
124. Díaz AA, Veliz PM, Rivas-Mariño G, Mafla CV, Altamirano LMM, Jones CV. Etiquetado de alimentos en Ecuador: Implementación, resultados y acciones pendientes. (Food Labeling in Ecuador: Implementation, Results and Pending Actions). *Rev Panam Salud Publica/Pan Am J Public Heal*. 2017;41(2):1-8. doi:10.26633/rpsp.2017.54
 125. Toews I, Lohner S, Küllenberg De Gaudry D, Sommer H, Meerpohl JJ. Association between intake of non-sugar sweeteners and health outcomes: Systematic review and meta-analyses of randomised and non-randomised controlled trials and observational studies. *BMJ*. 2019;364. doi:10.1136/bmj.k4718
 126. Rapoport JL, Berg CJ, Ismond DR, Zahn TP, Neims A. Behavioral Effects of Caffeine in Children: Relationship Between Dietary Choice and Effects of Caffeine Challenge. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1984;41(11):1073-1079. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.1983.01790220063010
 127. Hughes JR, Hale KL. Behavioral effects of caffeine and other methylxanthines on children. *Exp Clin Psychopharmacol*. 1998;6(1):87-95. doi:10.1037/1064-1297.6.1.87
 128. Monteiro Carlos CG. El Gran Tema De Nutrición Y Salud Pública En El Ultra-Procesamiento De Alimentos. (The Big Topic of Nutrition and Public Health in Ultra-Processing of Foods). *World Nutr*. 2012;19. www.wphna.org.
 129. Cecchini M, Warin L. Impact of food labelling systems on food choices and eating behaviours: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized studies. *Obes Rev*. 2016;17(3):201-210. doi:10.1111/obr.12364
 130. McGinnis JM, Gootman JA, Kraak VI, Board N. *Food Marketing to Children and Youth*; 2006. doi:10.17226/11514
 131. Ares G, Arrúa A, Antúnez L, et al. Influence of label design on children's perception of two snack foods: Comparison of rating and choice-based conjoint analysis. *Food Qual Prefer*. 2016;53:1-8. doi:10.1016/j.foodqual.2016.05.006
 132. Patterson D, Buse K, Magnusson R, Toebes B. Identifying a human rights-based approach to obesity for States and civil society. *Obes Rev*. 2019;20(S2):45-56. doi:10.1111/obr.12873
 133. Reglamento Bromatológico Nacional aprobado por el Decreto N 315_994 de 5 de julio de 1994. Ministerio de Salud (National Bromatology Bylaws Approved by Decree N 315_994 of July 5th, 1994. Ministry of Health of Uruguay) Uruguay.pdf.
 134. Cairns BG, Angus K, Hastings G. The extent, nature and effects of food promotion to children: a review of the evidence to prepared for the World Health Organization. *World Heal Organ*. 2009;(December).
 135. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); World Health Organization (WHO). *Modelo de Perfil de Nutrientes de La Organización Panamericana de La Salud*; (Nutrient Profile Model of the Pan American Health Organization); 2015. [www.paho.org/permissions%0Ahttp://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/18622/9789275318737_spa.pdf](http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/18622/9789275318737_spa.pdf).
 136. World Cancer Research Fund International. Building momentum: lessons on implementing a robust front-of-pack food label. *WcrfOrg/Policy*. 2019:44.
 137. Araya S, Elberg A, Noton C, Schwartz D. Identifying Food Labeling Effects on Consumer Behavior. *SSRN Electron J*. 2018;(2015):1-25. doi:10.2139/ssrn.3195500
 138. Morenga L Te, Mallard S, Mann J. Dietary sugars and body weight: Systematic review and meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials and cohort studies. *BMJ*. 2013;345(7891):1-25. doi:10.1136/bmj.e7492
 139. Crockett RA, King SE, Marteau TM, et al. Nutritional labelling for healthier food or non-alcoholic drink purchasing and consumption. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2018;2018(2). doi:10.1002/14651858.CD009315.pub2
 140. Nations U, Sachse M. *UNICEF. Review of Current Labelling Regulations and Practices for Food and Beverage Targeting Children and Adolescents in Latin America Countries and Recommendations for Facilitating Consumer Information. Panamá: UNICEF; 2015.*

141. Stanhope K, Schwarz JM, Keim N, et al. Consuming fructose-sweetened, not glucose-sweetened, beverages increases visceral adiposity and lipids and decreases insulin sensitivity in overweight/obese humans. *J Clin Invest*. 2009;119(5):1322-1334. doi:10.1172/JCI37385DS1
142. Vos MB, Kaar JL, Welsh JA, et al. Added sugars and cardiovascular disease risk in children: A scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2017;135(19):e1017-e1034. doi:10.1161/CIR.0000000000000439
143. Durán Agüero S, Angarita Dávila L, Escobar Contreras MC, Rojas Gómez D, De Assis Costa J. Noncaloric Sweeteners in Children: A Controversial Theme. *Biomed Res Int*. 2018;2018. doi:10.1155/2018/4806534
144. Paper FAOF. *Fats and Fatty Acids in Human Nutrition. Report of an Expert Consultation*. Vol 91.; 2010.
145. Benjelloun S. *Ultra-Processed Food and Drink Products in Morocco*. Vol 63.; 2013. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1159/000354245
146. Becker MW, Sundar RP, Bello N, Alzahabi R, Weatherspoon L, Bix L. Assessing attentional prioritization of front-of-pack nutrition labels using change detection. *Appl Ergon*. 2016;54:90-99. doi:10.1016/j.apergo.2015.11.014
147. Afshin A, Sur PJ, Fay KA, et al. Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet*. 2019;393(10184):1958-1972. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8
148. Lott M, Callahan E, Duffy EW, Story M, Daniels S. Healthy Beverage Consumption in Early Childhood: Recommendation from Key National Health and Nutrition Organizations. Consensus Statement. *Heal Eat Res*. 2019;1(1):1-13. doi:10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004
149. Ministry of Health. DE LOS ALIMENTOS Y SU PUBLICIDAD (ABOUT FOOD AND ADVERTISING) June 2017 Subsecretaría de Salud Pública División de Políticas Públicas Saludables y Promoción Departamento de Nutrición y Alimentos. 2017:1-97.
150. Barquera S, Sánchez-Bazan K, Carriedo A, Swinburn B. *The Development of a National Obesity and Diabetes Prevention and Control Strategy in Mexico: Actors, Actions and Conflicts of Interest*; 2018.
151. Khandpur N, de Moraes Sato P, Mais LA, et al. Are front-of-package warning labels more effective at communicating nutrition information than traffic-light labels? A randomized controlled experiment in a Brazilian sample. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(6):1-15. doi:10.3390/nu10060688
152. Morenga L Te, Montez JM. Health effects of saturated and trans-fatty acid intake in children and adolescents: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(11). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0186672
153. Kelly B, Jewell J. What is the evidence on the policy specifications, development processes and effectiveness of existing front-of-pack food labelling policies in the WHO European Region? *World Heal Organ -WHO*. 2018:80.
154. Herrera AMM, Crino M, Erskine HE, et al. Cost-effectiveness of product reformulation in response to the health star rating food labelling system in australia. *Nutrients*. 2018;10(5):1-16. doi:10.3390/nu10050614
155. Romero-Martínez M, Shamah-Levy T, Cuevas-Nasu L, et al. Diseño metodológico de la encuesta nacional de salud y nutrición de medio camino 2016 (Methodological Design of the National Health and Nutrition Survey - Half Way through 2016). *Salud Publica Mex*. 2017;59(3):299-305. doi:10.21149/8593
156. Suez J, Korem T, Zeevi D, et al. Artificial sweeteners induce glucose intolerance by altering the gut microbiota. *Nature*. 2014;514(7521):181-186. doi:10.1038/nature13793
157. World Health Organization. *Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases*.; 2002. doi:ISBN 92 4 120916 X ISSN 0512-3054 (NLM classification: QU 145)

TRANSIENT RULES

ONE. In order to regulate the provisions included in the Decree which amends and adds to the provisions of the General Health Act in regards to warning front-of-pack labelling, the texts contained in Subsections from 4.5.3.4 to 4.5.3.4.7, as well as 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 of the modification of NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, *Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados, información comercial y sanitaria* (General Specifications for Labelling of Prepackaged Foods and Non-Alcoholic Beverages – Commercial and Health Information), they shall be effective as of October 1st, 2020. On the other hand, the rest of Numbers or Subsections of said modification of the Mexican Official Standard, shall be in effect as of April 1st, 2021. All of the above, taking in to consideration the datils in the following Transient Rules.

TWO. For calculation and assessment of the values and profiles regarding Supplementary Nutrition Information, there shall be THREE different and progressive PHASES, the last of which will be verified as of October 1st, 2025, namely:

PHASE ONE. From October 2020 to September 30th, 2023 (3 YEARS), the calculation and assessment of the Supplementary Nutrition Information shall be carried out following the criteria and values below:

1. Critical Nutrients added to prepackaged foods and non-alcoholic beverages:

- a) If added-sugars are used, sugars and calories shall be assessed
- b) If fats are added, saturated and trans fats, and calories are to be assessed
- c) If sodium is added, only sodium is to be assessed

2. Phase-One Nutrient Profiles

	Energy	Sugars	Saturated Fats	Trans Fats	Sodium
Solids in 100 g of product	≥ 275 total kcal	≥ 10 % of total energy comes from free sugars. Beverages with <10 kcal of free sugars will be exempted from Stamp	≥ 10 % of total energy comes from saturated fats	≥ 1 % of total energy comes from trans fats	≥ 350 mg Beverages with no calories: ≥ 45 mg
Liquids in 100 mL of product	≥ 70 total kcal or ≥ 10 kcal of free sugars				
Legend to Be Used	EXCESS CALORIES	EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS	EXCESS TRANS FATS	EXCESS SODIUM

It is expressly stated that during PHASE ONE, neither the specifications and criteria in Number 4.5.3 of the Standard modification will be effective, nor the values of Table 6 on Nutrient Profiles.

PHASE TWO. From October 1st, 2023 to September 30th, 2025 (2 YEARS), the calculation and assessment of Supplementary Nutrition Information shall be done following the criteria and values below:

1. Critical nutrients added to the prepackaged food or non-alcoholic beverage:

- a) If added-sugars are used, sugars and calories shall be assessed
- b) If fats are added, saturated and trans fats, and calories are to be assessed
- c) If sodium is added, only sodium is to be assessed

2. Table 6 of the modification of the Standard regarding Nutrient Profiles, which is shown below:

	Energy	Sugars	Saturated Fats	Trans Fats	Sodium
Solids in 100 g of product	≥ 275 total kcal	≥ 10 % of total energy comes from free sugars	≥ 10 % of total energy comes from saturated fats	≥ 1 % of total energy comes from trans fats	≥ 1 mg of sodium per kcal or ≥ 300 mg Beverages with no calories: ≥ 45 mg of sodium
Liquids in 100 mL of product	≥ 70 total kcal or ≥ 8 kcal of free sugars				
Legend to Be Used	EXCESS CALORIES	EXCESS SUGARS	EXCESS SATURATED FATS	EXCESS TRANS FATS	EXCESS SODIUM

During PHASE TWO, specifications and criteria in 4.5.3 of the Standard modification will not be in effect.

PHASE THREE. As of October 1st, 2025, the calculation and assessment of the Supplementary Nutrition Information shall be done by fully applying the provisions in 4.5.3, as well as Table 6 of the modification of the Standard regarding Nutrient Profiles.

THREE. Individuals responsible for prepackaged products may temporarily use stickers or decals on the product label, as long as such stickers or decals meet exactly the provisions from 4.5.3.4 to 4.5.3.4.7, 7.1.3, and 7.1.4, as well as what is stated in Appendix A (Normative). This alternative may only be used through March 31st, 2021.

FOUR. Subsection 4.1.5 shall be effective as of April 1st, 2021.

QUINTO. The Federal Consumer Attorney's Office shall issue before October 1st, 2020 the Guidelines for registration and acknowledgment of organizations or professional associations that may issue Stamps or Legends of recommendation for foods and non-alcoholic beverages, in order to comply with Subsection 4.1.4.

SIX. Within the 180 calendar days after their publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation, the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Health will jointly determine, within their jurisdictions, the appropriate indicators with quantitative or qualitative data that allow to assess and technically support the results in the implementation of this modification. Each one of the three Phases referred to in Transient Rules shall be assessed separately by means of the application of such indicators as of the time they are completed. It is understood that the last one is carried out with data obtained as of September 30th, 2028.

Results shall be disseminated and for public access within the six months following the completion of each period.

Mexico City, March 26th, 2020. Director General of Standards and Chairman of the National Consulting Committee of Standardization of the Ministry of Economy, **Alfonso Guati Rojo Sánchez**. Appears Signature. Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks and Chairman of the National Consulting Committee for Standardization of Regulation and Health Promotion, **José Alonso Novelo Baeza**. Appears signature.