

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of governmental-led interventions aimed at eliminating industrially-produced trans fatty acids in foods between 2001-2021

Jurisdiction	Intervention	Type of effort
Reports and country specific papers		
World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe	Eliminating trans fats in Europe: A policy brief (2015) ⁽¹⁾	Mandatory/Voluntary
European Union	Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council regarding trans fats in foods and in the overall diet of the Union population (2015) ⁽²⁾	Mandatory/Voluntary
Colon-Ramos et al (2014)	Impact of WHO recommendations to eliminate industrial trans-fatty acids from the food supply in Latin America and the Caribbean ⁽³⁾	Mandatory/Voluntary
Monje-Rojas et al (2017)	Progress towards elimination of trans-fatty acids in foods commonly consumed in four Latin American cities ⁽⁴⁾	Mandatory/Voluntary
World Health Organization	WHO Scientific Update on Trans Fatty Acids (5) Draft guidelines on saturated fatty acid and trans-fatty acid intake for adults and children (6) REPLACE action package program (7) REPLACE report on global trans-fat elimination 2019 ⁽⁸⁾	Mandatory/Voluntary
NCD Alliance	Trans Fat Free by 2023 Report ⁽⁹⁾	Mandatory/Voluntary
European Commission	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/649 of 24 April 2019 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards trans-fat, other than trans-fat naturally occurring in fat of animal origin ⁽¹⁰⁾ . In force (2021)	Mandatory
Americas		
Argentina	Mandatory labelling (2006) ⁽¹¹⁾	Mandatory
	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed (2010), In force (2012) ⁽¹²⁾ , for all other industrialized foods, iTFA content limited to 5% of total fat content (2014) ⁽¹³⁾	Mandatory
Brazil	Mandatory labelling (2001) ^(3, 14) iTFA (PHO) no longer approved for use in foodstuff. Passed (2017), In force (2020) ⁽¹⁵⁾	
Bolivia	Mandatory labelling (warning) of trans fats. Passed (2016) ⁽¹⁶⁾	Mandatory
Canada	Mandatory labelling (2003) ⁽¹⁷⁾	Mandatory
	Voluntary (2006) reduction of TFA (PHO) ⁽¹⁸⁾	Voluntary
	iTFA (PHO) no longer approved for use in foodstuff. Passed (2017), In force (2018) ⁽¹⁹⁾	Mandatory
Chile	Maximum limit: 2% of total fatty acids in vegetable oils or 5% in lards (Passed 2009) ⁽²⁰⁾	Mandatory
Colombia	Maximum limit: 2% of total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil sold to consumers, 5% for fats used on foodservice & catering (Passed 2012) ⁽²¹⁾	Mandatory
Ecuador	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil for sale to consumers and used in catering - Official Register No 232 Trans-fat (2013) ⁽²²⁾ .	Mandatory
Costa Rica	Mandatory labelling (2010) ⁽²³⁾	Mandatory
Mexico	Mandatory labelling (2010) ⁽²⁴⁾	Mandatory
	Maximum limit of 0.5g per serving of fatty acids in foods intended to be sold and distributed in schools (2014) ⁽²⁵⁾	Mandatory
United States	Trans Fat Labelling (2006) ⁽²⁶⁾	Mandatory
	iTFA (PHO) no longer GRAS. Passed (2015), In force (2018) ⁽²⁷⁾	Mandatory
Uruguay	Trans Fat Labelling ⁽²⁸⁾	Mandatory

	iTFA cannot be used in foods intended to be sold and distributed in schools (2014) ⁽²⁹⁾	Mandatory
Europe		
Austria	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed (2009), Amended (2010) ⁽³⁰⁾	Mandatory
Belgium	Choices Labelling Program ⁽¹⁾	Voluntary
Czech Republic	Choices Labelling Program ⁽¹⁾	Voluntary
Denmark	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in fats and oils. Passed (2003), In force (2004) ⁽³¹⁾	Mandatory
France	Choices Labelling Program ⁽¹⁾	Voluntary
Hungary	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed (2013), In force (2014) ⁽³²⁾	Mandatory
Iceland	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed (2010), In force (2011) ⁽³³⁾	Mandatory
Latvia	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed (2016), In force (2018) ⁽³⁴⁾	Mandatory
Lithuania	Maximum limit of fatty acids in foods intended to be sold and distributed in schools, families and children's social welfare institutions (2011) ⁽³⁵⁾	Mandatory
Netherlands	Choices Labelling Program ⁽¹⁾ Task Force on Fatty Acid Composition ⁽³⁶⁾	Voluntary
Norway	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. In force (2014) ⁽³⁷⁾	Mandatory
Poland	Choices Labelling Program ⁽¹⁾	Voluntary
Spain	Limits of fatty acids in foods intended to be sold and distributed in schools	Mandatory
Sweden	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed (2011), not yet in force ⁽³⁸⁾	Mandatory
Switzerland	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids in vegetable fat or vegetable oil. Passed in 2008 ⁽¹⁾	Mandatory
Slovenia	Maximum limit: 2% of the total fatty acids with respect of total fats ⁽³⁹⁾	Mandatory
Asia		
Hong Kong	Mandatory labelling. Passed (2008), in force (2010) ⁽⁴⁰⁾	Mandatory
China	Mandatory labeling. Passed (2011), in force (2014) ⁽⁴¹⁾	Mandatory
India	Maximum limit of trans fatty acids shall be not more than 5% by weight for fats, oils and fat emulsions. Passed (2015), In force (2016) ⁽⁴²⁾	Mandatory
Jordan	Limits trans fats in dairy products ⁽⁴³⁾	Mandatory
Korea	Mandatory labelling. In force (2007), Revised (2016) ^(44; 45)	Mandatory
Singapore	Maximum limit: 2% of total fatty acids in vegetable fat or veg oil. In force (2012) ⁽⁴⁶⁾	Mandatory
Thailand	Bans the Use of Partially Hydrogenated Oils in Foods ⁽⁴⁷⁾	Mandatory

Abbreviations: iTFA = Industrially-Produced Trans Fatty Acids

References

1. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (2015) Eliminating trans fats in Europe: A policy brief. http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/288442/Eliminating-trans-fats-in-Europe-A-policy-brief.pdf?ua=1
2. European Union (2015) Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council regarding trans fats in foods and in the overall diet of the Union population. https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/fs_labelling-nutrition_trans-fats-report_en.pdf (accessed May 28 2018)

3. Colón-Ramos U, Monge-Rojas R, Campos H (2014) Impact of WHO recommendations to eliminate industrial trans-fatty acids from the food supply in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Health Policy Plan* **29**, 529-541.
4. Monge-Rojas R, Colón-Ramos U, Jacoby E *et al.* (2017) Progress towards elimination of trans-fatty acids in foods commonly consumed in four Latin American cities. *Public Health Nutr* **20**, 2440-2449.
5. World Health Organization (2009) WHO Scientific Update on Trans Fatty Acids (TFA). http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/nutrientrequirements/scientific_update_TFA/en/
6. World Health Organization (2018) Draft guidelines on saturated fatty acid and trans-fatty acid intake for adults and children. [https://extranet.who.int/dataform/upload/surveys/666752/files/Draft%20WHO%20SFA-TFA%20guidelines_04052018%20Public%20Consultation\(1\).pdf](https://extranet.who.int/dataform/upload/surveys/666752/files/Draft%20WHO%20SFA-TFA%20guidelines_04052018%20Public%20Consultation(1).pdf)
7. World Health Organization (2018) Replace trans fats. http://www.who.int/docs/default-source/documents/replace-transfats/replace-country-information-sheet.pdf?sfvrsn=5691fd0d_4
8. World Health Organization (2019) Countdown to 2023: WHO report on global trans fat elimination 2019. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/documents/replace-transfats/report-on-tfa-elimination-2019.pdf?sfvrsn=c9378613_4
9. NCD Alliance (2019) Trans Fat Free by 2023 Report. https://ncdalliance.org/sites/default/files/resource_files/NCDA_Trans%20Fat%20Free%20by%202023_Double%20Pages.pdf (accessed July 22)
10. European Commission (2019) COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/649 of 24 April 2019 amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 1925/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards trans fat, other than trans fat naturally occurring in fat of animal origin. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R0649&from=EN>
11. Rubinstein A, Elorriaga N, Garay OU *et al.* (2015) Eliminating artificial trans fatty acids in Argentina: estimated effects on the burden of coronary heart disease and costs. *Bull World Health Organ* **93**, 614-622.
12. Government of Argentina - Ministry of Health (2010) Código Alimentario Argentino Capítulo III Artículo 155 tris (Argentinean Food Code Chapter III). In Spanish. http://www.anmat.gov.ar/alimentos/codigoa/Capitulo_III.pdf (accessed May 28 2018)
13. Kakisu E, Tomchinsky E, Victoria Lipps M *et al.* (2018) Analysis of the reduction of trans-fatty-acid levels in the foods of Argentina. *Int J Food Sci Nutr*, 1-10.
14. Government of Brazil - Ministry of Health [Ministério da Saúde] (2001) Mandatory Labelling [Rotulagem Nutricional Obrigatória].
15. Government of Brazil - Ministry of Health [Ministério da Saúde] (2017) Law 986 - Trans fats ban [Altera o Decreto-Lei nº 986, de 21 de outubro de 1969, que institui normas básicas sobre alimentos, para vedar a gordura trans em alimentos, e dá outras providências].
16. Government of Bolivia - Ministry of Health [Ministerio de Pública de Bolivia] (2016) Law 775 Healthy Eating - Arts IV & V Trans Fat. [Ley 775 - Promocion de Alimentacion Saludable].
https://www.minsalud.gob.bo/images/Documentacion/normativa/LEY_775_ALIMENTACION%20SALUDABLE.pdf
17. Government of Canada (2003) Regulations amending the Food and Drug Regulations (nutrition labelling, nutrient content claims and health claims). <http://publications.gc.ca/gazette/archives/p2/2003/2003-01-01/pdf/g2-13701.pdf> (accessed June 19, 2018)

18. Government of Canada - Health Canada (2006) Final report of the Trans Fat Task Force. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/nutrition/gras-trans-fats/tf-ge/tf-gt_rep-rap-eng.php (accessed May 28 2018)
19. Government of Canada - Health Canada (2017) Notice of Modification: Prohibiting the Use of Partially Hydrogenated Oils in Foods. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/public-involvement-partnerships/modification-prohibiting-use-partially-hydrogenated-oils-in-foods.html> (accessed September 30 2017)
20. Government of Chile - Ministry of Health (First published 1997. Last Amended 2015.) Reglamento Sanitario de los Alimentos. [http://web.minsal.cl/sites/default/files/files/DECRETO_977_96%20actualizado%20a%20Enero%202015\(1\).pdf](http://web.minsal.cl/sites/default/files/files/DECRETO_977_96%20actualizado%20a%20Enero%202015(1).pdf) (accessed Sep 20 2017)
21. Government of Colombia - Ministry of Health (2012) Trans fat regulations [Resolución N° 2.508, Reglamento técnico sobre los requisitos que deben cumplir los alimentos envasados que contengan grasas trans y/o grasas saturadas].
22. Government of Ecuador - Ministry of Public Health [Ministerio de Salud Pública de Ecuador] (2013) Maximum limit trans fats regulation [Acuerdo ministerial No. 00004439 - Límites máximos de grasas trans en grasas y aceites comestibles, margarinas e insumos para las industrias de alimentos, panaderías, restaurantes o servicios de comidas]. <https://extranet.who.int/nutrition/gina/en/node/23225>
23. Comités Técnicos de Normalización y de Reglamentación Técnica de la Región Centroamericana (2010) Centrio America Labelling Regulations [Reglamento Técnico Centroamericano. Etiquetado general de los alimentos previamente envasados (preenvasados)]. http://www.cita.ucr.ac.cr/sites/default/files/archivos_adjuntos/Reglamento%20Técnico%20Centr oamericano%20de%20Etiquetado%20General%20de%20los%20Alimentos%20Preenvasados.pdf
24. Government of Mexico - Ministry of Health [Secretaria de Salud de Mexico] (2010) NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010 Nutrition Labelling - Trans fats Art.4.2.8.2.3 [NORMA Oficial Mexicana NOM-051-SCFI/SSA1-2010, Especificaciones generales de etiquetado para alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas preenvasados-Información comercial y sanitaria].
25. Government of Mexico - Ministries of Health and Education (2014) Requirements for foods sold in schools, including trans fats - [ACUERDO mediante el cual se establecen los lineamientos generales para el expendio y distribución de alimentos y bebidas preparados y procesados en las escuelas del Sistema Educativo Nacional]. http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5344984&fecha=16/05/2014 (accessed May 28 2018)
26. Food and Drug Administration (2006) Code of Federal Regulations. Title 21 - Food and Drugs. Part 101.9 - Nutrition Labeling. <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2008-title21-vol2/xml/CFR-2008-title21-vol2-part101.xml>
27. Food and Drug Administration (2015) Federal Register: Final Determination Regarding Partially Hydrogenated Oils <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/06/17/2015-14883/final-determination-regarding-partially-hydrogenated-oils> (accessed Mar 24 2019)
28. Government of Uruguay - Ministry of Public Health (2006) Trans fat labelling [Decreto 117 - Reglamento Bromatologico Nacional].
29. Government of Uruguay - Ministry of Public Health [Ministerio de Salud Pública] (2014) Requirements for foods sold in schools, including trans fats [Lineamientos para la venta y publicidad de alimentos en centros de enseñanza primaria y secundaria públicos y privados del

país].

http://www.msp.gub.uy/sites/default/files/archivos_adjuntos/Lineamientos_nutricionales_para_%20la_venta_%20de_%20alimentos_en_centros_educativos_v2.pdf (accessed May 28 2018)

30. Government of Austria -Bundesgesetzblatt für Die Republik Österreich (2009) 267. Verordnung des Bundesministers für Gesundheit über den Gehalt an trans-Fettsäuren in Lebensmitteln (Trans-Fettsäuren-Verordnung).[Regulation of the Minister of Health on the content of trans-fatty acids in foods].

31. Government of Denmark - Ministry of Environment and Food. Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (2003) Bekendtgørelse om indhold af transfedtsyrer i olier og fedtstoffer m.v. (trans fat legislation). <https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=175931> (accessed May 28 2018)

32. Government of Hungary (2013) 71/2013. (XI. 20) EMMI rendelet. az élelmiszerekben lévő transz-zsírsavak megengedhető legnagyobb mennyiségéről, a transz-zsírsav tartalmú élelmiszerek forgalmazásának feltételeiről és hatósági ellenőrzéséről, valamint a lakosság transz-zsírsav bevitelének nyomon követésére vonatkozó szabályokról [Trans Fat Legislation]. https://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=a1300071.emm (accessed May 28 2018)

33. Government Offices of Iceland (2010) Reglugerð um hámarks magn transítusýra í matvælum (Trans-fat legislation). <https://www.stjornarradid.is/media/atvinnuvegaraduneyti-media/media/reglugerdir/Rgl-hamarksmagn-transitussyra-i-matvaelum.pdf> (accessed February 7 2018)

34. Republic of Latvia (2017) Legislation on trans fatty acids in Latvia. <http://efsa.vmv.lt/content/uploads/2017/09/Lasma-Pikele-Latvijos-sveikatos-ministerija.pdf> (accessed May 28 2018)

35. Government of Lithuania (2011) Requirements for the feeding of children in schools, families and children's social welfare institutions - Trans Fats - 17 & 18 [Dėl Maitinimo organizavimo ikimokyklinio ugdymo, bendrojo ugdymo mokyklose ir vaikų socialinės globos įstaigose tvarkos aprašo patvirtinimo].

36. L'Abbe MR, Stender S, Skeaff CM *et al.* (2009) Approaches to removing trans fats from the food supply in industrialized and developing countries. *Eur J Clin Nutr* **63**, S50-S67.

37. Government of Norway - Ministry of Health and Care Services [Helse- og omsorgsdepartementet] (2014) Forskrift om transfettsyrer i næringsmidler. <https://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2014-01-16-34?q=Forskrift%20om%20transfetsyrer%20i%20næringsmidler> (accessed May 28 2018)

38. Government of Sweden (2013) Riksdagens protokoll 2013/14:123. http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-lagar/dokument/protokoll/riksdagens-protokoll-201314123-onsdagen-den-11_H109123

39. Government of Slovenia (2018) Rules on the maximum content of trans fatty acids in foods.

40. Government of Hong Kong (2010) Food and Drugs (Composition and labelling) regulations - Schedule 5 Nutrition Labelling and Nutrition Claim https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap132W?xpid=ID_1438402697315_002

41. USDA Foreign Agricultural Services (2011) China - General Rules for Nutrition Labeling of Prepackaged Foods. https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/General%20Rules%20for%20Nutrition%20Labeling%20of%20Prepackaged%20Foods%20Beijing_China%20-%20Peoples%20Republic%20of_1-9-2013.pdf

42. Government of India - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (2015) Amendment to Food Products Standards and Food Additives - Trans fats.
43. USDA Foreign Agricultural Services (2016) Jordan bans partially hydrogenated oil in dairy products.
44. Government of Korea - Ministry of Food and Drug Safety Republic of Korea (2016 (Revised)) Food Labeling System. <http://www.mfds.go.kr/eng/index.do?nMenuCode=118>
45. Lee JH, Adhikari P, Kim SA *et al.* (2010) Trans fatty acids content and fatty acid profiles in the selected food products from Korea between 2005 and 2008. *J Food Sci* **75**, C647-652.
46. Government of Singapore (2012) Sale of Food Act (CHAPTER 283, SECTION 56(1)) - S 175/2012 wef 02/05/2012. <https://sso.agc.gov.sg/SL/SFA1973-RG1?DocDate=20120903&ValidDate=20161012&TransactionDate=20161012> (accessed May 28 2018)
47. USDA Foreign Agricultural Services (2019) Thailand Bans the Use of Partially Hydrogenated Oils in Foods. <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Thailand%20Bans%20the%20Use%20of%20Partially%20Hydrogenated%20Oils%20in%20Foods%20Bangkok%20Thailand%208-2-2018.pdf>