Ninety-eight countries have a national policy on e-cigarettes. The content of health warning labels for e-cigarettes is still under development. For jurisdictions with required content for labels, many European countries have adopted similar approaches to the WHO EURO region (n=33). Most countries with HWL policies for e-cigarette products are high-income countries, from the European region. The TPD HWL provisions stipulate that e-liquid and e-cigarette packs should contain a warning about nicotine content, addictiveness, and unsuitability for non-smokers. Warning text should be in the official language of member states; occupy 30% of each of the two biggest packaging surfaces; and be centralized. Promotional or misleading elements on packs are prohibited. Child-resistant packaging and/or tactile warnings for hazardous substances and mixtures are required.

Methods
National policies regulating e-cigarettes were identified primarily through media monitoring, and direct contact with representatives of Ministries of Health or tobacco control experts in approximately 130 countries. Copies of written policies were reviewed and those related to health warning labels (HWLs) were identified. Policy summaries and classifications were verified by in-country experts including Ministry of Health staff. Countries were stratified by World Bank 2018 income levels and WHO regions.

Results
- Ninety-eight countries have a national policy on e-cigarettes.
- Thirty-eight countries have HWL policies: 32 high-income; five middle-income countries; and one low-income country.
- Most countries with HWL policies for e-cigarette products are in the WHO EURO region (n=33), with policies in accordance with the European Commission regulation on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP), as well as the European Union Tobacco Products Directive (TPD) 2014.
- The TPD HWL provisions stipulate that e-liquid and e-cigarette packs should contain a warning about nicotine content, addictiveness, and unsuitability for non-smokers. Warning text should be in the official language of member states; occupy 30% of each of the two biggest packaging surfaces; and be centralized. Promotional or misleading elements on packs are prohibited. Child-resistant packaging and/or tactile warnings for hazardous substances and mixtures are required.

Acknowledgements
This work was funded primarily by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation with supplemental support from Bloomberg Philanthropies’ Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use (Bloomberg.org)