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پیوست : دارد- به شرح متن

پیوست :

## دفتر نمایندگی وزارت امور خارجه در استان خراسان رضوی - مشهد

### بسمه تعالی

معاونت محترم هماهنگی امور اقتصادی استانداری خراسان رضوی

موضوع: متون انگلیسی و فارسی مجموعه مقررات و استانداردهای واردات مواد غذایی به هند

باسلام

احتراما؛ به پیوست مجموعه قوانین و مقررات مربوط به استانداردهای واردات مواد غذایی به هند به همراه متن انگلیسی و ترجمه فارسی متن مربوطه، واصله از سفارت کشورمان در دهلی نو جهت ملاحظه و بهره برداری ایفاد میگردد. در حال حاضر توسعه صادرات غیر نفتی و لزوم توجه به بازارهای کشورهای منطقه، از جمله اولویتهای اقتصادی کشورمان در عرصه تجارت خارجی به شمار می رود. در این میان، بازار بزرگ هند بعنوان یک مقصد تجاری مهم، مورد توجه بخشهای بزرگ تجاری و اقتصادی جهان قرار دارد، همچنین رویکرد مثبت مسئولین بازرگانی و تجاری این کشور به همراه روابط بانکی خوب، فضای مثبتی را برای توسعه مراودات تجاری و ارتقای ظرفیتهای موجود در اختیار گذاشته است.

محمد بهشتی منفرد

مشاور وزیر و رئیس نمایندگی

رونوشت :

- ریاست محترم سازمان صنعت ، معدن و تجارت خراسان رضوی
- ریاست محترم اتاق بازرگانی ، صنایع، معادن و کشاورزی خراسان رضوی
- اتحادیه صادرکنندگان و وارد کنندگان خراسان رضوی
- جناب آقای بنی اسدی رئیس محترم اداره امور هند
- جناب آقای چگنی سفیر محترم جمهوری اسلامی ایران در دهلی نو

ترجمه غیررسمی سوالات متداول در زمینه واردات غذا (مواد غذایی) به هند

#### ۱- افسر مجاز کیست؟

افسر مجاز شخصی است که توسط مدیر عامل سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی هند (FSSAI) جهت انجام وظایف (ترخیص واردات مواد غذایی) طبق بند ۲۵ قانون منصوب می‌شود. اختیارات و وظایف افسر مجاز در فصل نهم مقررات ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی (واردات مواد غذایی)، ۲۰۱۷ ذکر شده است.

#### ۲- مدارکی که ممکن است برای واردات غذا به هند مورد نیاز باشد، چیست؟

##### اسناد الزامی

- ۱- فهرست مواد تشکیل دهنده
- ۲- کپی نمونه‌ی برجسب
- ۳- اعلامیه‌ی استفاده‌ی نهایی
- ۴- فاکتور ورود
- ۵- گواهی کشور مبدا
- ۶- مجوز FSSAI (سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی هند)  
اسناد مشروط (در صورت نیاز)

##### ۱- تأییدیه کالا از FSSAI

- ۲- فرم دوم ضوابط ایمنی مواد غذایی (تأیید مربوط به غذا و مواد غذایی مشخص نشده)، طبق مقررات ۲۰۱۷
- ۳- گواهی تجزیه و تحلیل از کشور مبدا (مورد نیاز برای غذای اختصاصی)

۴-فاکتور تجاری و فهرست بسته بندی و فهرست چاشنی (مورد نیاز در صورت ارسال مواد غذایی یا چندین غذا یا غذاهای بسته بندی شدهی دسته‌های مختلف در یک ظرف یا کارتن یا پالت)

۵-اعلامیه و تعهد از واردکنندگان برای مواد غذایی وارداتی به منظور استفاده شخصی (فرم ۷) / ۱۰۰٪ صادرات و صادرات مجدد (فرم ۸) / با اهداف تحقیق و توسعه (فرم ۹) / برای نمایش در نمایشگاه (فرم ۱۰) / برای رویداد ورزشی (فرم ۱۱) / گواهی عدم مخالفت (NOC) موقت برای ارسال محموله‌ی مواد غذایی منجمد و سرد (فرم ۱۲) / گواهی عدم مخالفت (NOC) موقت برای محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی با ماندگاری کمتر از ۷ روز (فرم ۱۳) / گواهی عدم اعتراض (NOC) موقت برای محموله‌های مواد غذایی خرده فروشی از قبل بسته بندی شده (فرم A۱۳) / محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی حاوی بسته بندی شدهی فله‌ای و دارای نمونه‌های نمایشی (فرم ۱۴) / محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی که حاوی بسته‌های فله‌ای است اما نمونه‌های نمایشی ندارد (فرم ۱۵)

۶- هر مدرک دیگری که در زمان‌های مختلف مشخص شود.

۳-واردکننده چگونه می‌تواند کالای غذایی را وارد کند؟

۱-فاکتور ورود (BOE) می‌بایست در پرتال ICE GATE گمرک هند (با آدرس <https://icegate.gov.in>) که همانا پنجره‌ی واحد گمرکی برای تسهیل تجارت (تحت عنوان SWIFT) است ثبت شود. سیستم نمونه گیری مبتنی بر ریسک، موسوم به سیستم مدیریت ریسک (RMS) هم اکنون در سامانه پنجره واحد برای تسهیل تجارت (SWIFT) عملیاتی و در حال کار است.

۲-سیستم مدیریت ریسک (RMS)، درخواست را بررسی و نظارت می‌کند و در صورت نیاز به مجوز FSSAI، فاکتور ورود از

طریق سیستم ترخیص آنلین واردات مواد غذایی (FICS) به FSSAI ارجاع داده می‌شود.

۳- (مشخصات) CHA / واردکننده باید در وبسایت FICS ([www.ics.fssai.gov.in](http://www.ics.fssai.gov.in)) ثبت شود.

۴- سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی هند، فاکتور ورود (BOE) کالا را قبول می‌کند لکن ممکن است در صورت لزوم، جزئیات بیشتری را از CHA / واردکننده بخواهد.

۵- در صورتی که کلیه‌ی اطلاعات مربوطه ارائه شود، افسر مجاز (A.O) برای بازرسی از محموله زمانی را تعیین می‌کند (برای تأیید زمان بررسی، فقط دو فرصت به CHA / واردکننده داده می‌شود).

۶- طی بازرسی اگر همه چیز از جمله برچسب زدن و بسته بندی مورد نیاز محموله‌ها درست باشد، دو عدد نمونه از محموله گرفته می‌شود و اگر اشکالی وجود داشته باشد، افسر مجاز کالا را رد می‌کند و گزارش عدم تطابق صادر می‌کند.

۷- سپس نمونه‌ها به آزمایشگاه ملی مواد غذایی مورد وثوق FSSAI ارسال می‌شوند. چنانچه نمونه مربوطه مطابق با ضوابط تشخیص داده شود، گواهی عدم مخالفت (NOC) برای آن صادر می‌شود. لکن اگر مطابق با ضوابط تشخیص داده نشود، گزارش عدم تطابق (NCR) برای آن صادر می‌گردد، و ترخیص اقلام و محموله غذایی یاد شده رد می‌شود.

۸- اگر واردکننده موافق با یافته‌های گزارش آزمایشگاه نباشد، می‌تواند درخواست آزمایش مجدد نمونه‌ی دوم در آزمایشگاه مراجعه شده به آن را بدهد. نتیجه‌ی آزمایش سرنوشت محموله را تعیین می‌کند. وارد کننده می‌تواند درخواست بررسی را در فرم ۶ آئین نامه‌ی سال ۲۰۱۷ FSS (در زمینه واردات) به همراه اسناد مورد نیاز به مسئول بررسی (مدیر قسمت واردات) در ستاد کل FSSAI ارائه دهد.

۹- حکم صادره‌ی توسط مأمور تجدیدنظر را می‌توان طی ۱۵ روز در دفتر رئیس (CEO) سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد غذایی هند (FSSAI) به چالش کشید. پس از این مدت تصمیم او در این رابطه نهایی خواهد بود.

۱۰- برای اطلاعات بیشتر، لطفاً به قانون سال 2006 FSS و آئین‌نامه‌ی سال ۲۰۱۷ FSS (در زمینه واردات)، و دیگر مقررات، دستورات و اصلاحات و راهنمایی‌های موجود در وبسایت [www.fssai.gov.in](http://www.fssai.gov.in) مراجعه شود.

#### ۴- مدت اعتبار پروانه واردات چقدر است؟

طبق آیین‌نامه‌ی ۲,۱,۷ (۱) از مقررات ۲۰۱۱ FSS (صدور مجوز و ثبت مشاغل غذایی)، مجوز صادره براساس این آیین‌نامه بسته به انتخاب اپراتور تجارت غذایی برای مدت ۱ تا ۵ سال معتبر خواهد بود. مگر آن که به شکل دیگری مشخص گردد. تاریخ اعتبار این مجوز از زمان صدور آن و منوط به رعایت شروط مجوز و پرداخت هزینه متناسب به دوره زمانی مورد نظر است.

#### ۵- شروط اصلی مجوز واردات چیست؟

- الف- وارد کننده در مورد هرگونه تغییر در فعالیت‌ها و محتوای پروانه به سازمان (مرجع هندی) مربوطه خبر دهد.
- ب- واردکننده می‌بایست در فرم D-1 عایدی سالانه خود (برای هر دسته از مواد غذایی معامله شده طی سال مالی قبل) را براساس شروط مجوزی که در مقررات سال ۲۰۱۱ FSS (تحت عنوان صدور مجوز و ثبت تجارت مواد غذایی) تصریح گردیده، مشخص کرده و حداکثر تا تاریخ ۳۱ ماه می هر سال، به (افسر تعیین شده) دفتر منطقه‌ای FSSAI ارائه کند.
- پ- واردکننده باید حداقل ۳۰ روز قبل از انقضای پروانه، برای تمدید آن اقدام کند. اگر مجوز مربوطه تمدید نشود، در نهایت منقضی خواهد شد و FBO باید برای مجوز جدید مجدداً درخواست کند.

جزئیات بیشتر و سایر شرایط را می‌توان از مقررات ۲۰۱۱ FSS (صدور مجوز و ثبت)، دریافت کرد.

#### ۶- فهرست کالاهای ممنوعه/کالاهای دارای محدودیت در هند را از کجا می‌توانم پیدا کنم؟

فهرست کالاهای ممنوعه / دارای محدودیت در هند توسط اداره کل تجارت خارجی هند (DGFT) تهیه شده و می‌توان از طریق وبسایت DGFT یعنی [www.dgft.in](http://www.dgft.in) آن را تهیه کرد. با این حال، ممکن است سازمان غذا و واردات هر ماده‌ی غذایی را بر اساس درک خطر یا شیوع بیماری و غیره ممنوع یا محدود کند و دستورات لازم را در این زمینه صادر نماید. سازمان غذا می‌تواند راهنمایی (ها) و یا دستورالعمل (هایی) را در این خصوص صادر کند.

#### ۷- بازرسی عینی چیست؟

طبق مقررات سال ۲۰۱۷ FSS (در زمینه واردات)، «بازرسی عینی» یک فرایند بازرسی قبل از نمونه‌گیری است که توسط افسر مجاز یا افسری که به نمایندگی آن برای بررسی وضعیت فیزیکی محموله‌ی مواد غذایی، بررسی اسناد و مدارک و رعایت بسته بندی و برچسب گذاری انجام می‌شود.

#### ۸- الزامات مربوط به نصب برچسب در خصوص مواد غذایی وارداتی چیست؟

الزامات مربوط به نصب برچسب برای مواد خوراکی وارداتی در مقررات سال ۲۰۱۱ ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی (بسته بندی و برچسب زدن)، مقررات سال ۲۰۱۷ ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی (واردات) و دیگر آیین‌نامه‌های مخصوص FSS و سایر راهنمایی‌ها، دستورالعمل‌های مختلف ذکر شده است؛ تمامی اطلاعات مربوط به این موضوع در وبسایت FSSAI موجود می‌باشد.

#### ۹- نقایص قابل اصلاح برچسب گذاری چیست؟

طبق مقررات FSS (واردات)، ۲۰۱۷: در صورت واردات محموله‌های مواد غذایی بسته‌بندی شده، موارد ویژه‌ی زیر در مورد زدن برچسب را می‌توان با نصب یک برچسب جدانشدنی یا هر روش

جدانشدنی دیگری اصلاح کرد. برچسب اصلاحی در کنار صفحه نمایش اصلی گذاشته می‌شود؛ بدون اینکه اطلاعات زیر را بپوشاند یا تغییر دهد:

(الف) نام و آدرس وارد کننده

(ب) آرم سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی و شماره‌ی مجوز

(ج) آرم گوشتی یا غیر گوشتی بودن (Veg or Non-Veg)

(د) مجموعه یا زیرمجموعه همراه نام عمومی، طبیعت و ترکیب مواد غذایی

طبق حکم سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی هند FSSAI مورخ ۲۰۱۸، ۰۵، ۲۲، آن اداره همچنین برای تسهیل واردات مواد غذایی اجازه‌ی اصلاحات زیر را داده است:

(۱) نام و آدرس کامل سازنده و یا بسته‌بندی کننده

(۲) اعداد شناسایی قطعه / کد / دسته

(۳) تاریخ تولید / بسته بندی

(۴) اعلامیه‌ی مربوط به مواد افزودنی غذایی

طبق حکم ۱-۱۵۷۰ / FSSA / واردات / ۲۰۱۵ مورخ ۱۴ ژانویه ۲۰۱۹، برچسب گذاری اطلاعات مورد نیاز طبق مقررات ۵، ۱۲، مقررات FSS برای محموله‌های الکلی وارداتی اصلاح شد.

آرم ارگانیک: چنین محصول علاوه بر آرم ارگانیک سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی هند، می تواند گواهی یا تضمین کیفیت یکی از سیستم‌های ذکر شده در آیین نامه ۴ را داشته باشد.

#### ۱۰- SWIFT چیست؟

رابط تک پنجره‌ای برای تسهیل تجارت (SWIFT) یک سیستم تک پنجره‌ای است که توسط گمرک برای واردکننده و نماینده‌ی خانه-

های گمرکی ارائه می‌شود؛ تا بتوانند از آن طریق برای ترخیص واردات اقدام کنند.

#### ۱۱- نمونه گیری اتفاقی (بختی) مبتنی بر ریسک چیست؟

برای ترغیب و تشویق واردکنندگان خود سازگار، گمرک از قبل یک سیستم مدیریت ریسک (RMS) را از طریق ICEGATE و با مشاوره با FSSAI، بر اساس معیارهای خاص مانند محصول، دسته-بندی ریسک اقلام غذایی، تاریخچه انطباق واردکنندگان و کشور مبدا اجرا کرده است. در مورد کالاهای کم خطر، انتخاب بختی به میزان ۵٪ انجام می‌شود؛ البته به شرطی که پیش از آن، ۵ محموله متوالی همان محصول وارد شده، توسط همان واردکننده، با مقررات FSS مطابقت داشته بوده باشد. در مورد کالاهای پرخطر، اگر ۵ محموله پی‌پی وارد شده توسط همان واردکننده از مقررات FSS پیروی کرده باشند، فقط ۲۵٪ از ۲۰ محموله بعدی از همان محصولات وارد شده توسط همان واردکننده نمونه برداری می‌شود. پس از آن، فقط ۵٪ محموله‌های آینده همان کالای وارد شده توسط همان واردکننده، حتی برای اقلام پرخطر نمونه برداری می‌شود.

پس از درخواست به RMS در ICEGATE، هیچ چشم‌پوشی دستی صورت نمی‌گیرد

#### ۱۲- جزئیات مربوط به نصب برچسب باید به چه زبانی باشد؟

انگلیسی یا هندی به خط Devnagri

#### ۱۳- ماندگاری چیست؟

مدت «ماندگاری» یعنی دوره‌ی بین تاریخ تولید و تاریخ انقضا، که روی برچسب چاپ شده باشد.

#### ۱۴- مدت متعادل انبارداری چیست؟

مدت متعادل انبارداری به معنای دوره‌ای بین تاریخ واردات (مانیفست عمومی واردات) و تاریخ انقضا می‌باشد.

#### ۱۵- ماندگاری مواد غذایی وارداتی چیست؟



طبق مقررات ایمنی و استاندارد (واردات مواد غذایی)، ۲۰۱۷، به هیچ ماده‌ی غذایی اجازه‌ی ورود داده نخواهد شد، مگر اینکه ماندگاری معتبر آن حداقل از شصت درصد یا کمتر از سه ماه قبل از تاریخ انقضا باشد.

۱۶- طی بازرسی چند نمونه از هر محصول گرفته می‌شود؟

دو نمونه

۱۷- راه‌های پرداخت هزینه‌ی نمونه‌برداری چیست؟

پرداخت آنلاین توسط افسران مجاز FSSAI پذیرفته می‌شود

۱۸- هزینه‌های بازرسی عینی چه میزان است؟

2000 روپیه

۱۹- هزینه‌ی آزمایشگاه برای آزمایش نمونه‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی چیست؟

۱۲۰۰۰ روپیه برای هر نمونه از غذاهایی برای تغذیه‌ی شیرخوارگان، غذای شیرخوار، فرمول شیرخوار، غذاهای مکمل مبتنی بر غلات شیر، غذاهای مکمل فرآوری شده با غلات و آب آشامیدنی بسته بندی شده و آب معدنی.

۵۰۰۰ روپیه برای دسته‌های غذایی دیگر

۲۰- در چه مواردی، نمونه برداری از محموله انجام نمی‌شود و در حین بازرسی عینی گزارش مردود سازی صادر می‌شود؟

در خصوص محموله‌های مواد غذایی وارداتی، در مرحله بررسی، اگر بررسی اسناد رضایت بخش نباشد یا در مرحله‌ی بازرسی عینی، اگر افسر مجاز اطمینان از رعایت مقررات ایمنی و استانداردهای غذایی (بسته بندی و برچسب زدن) را حاصل نکند و اگر عدم انطباق وجود داشته باشد، مأمور مجاز گزارش مردودسازی را به مقامات گمرکی ارائه می‌دهد و دلیل(های) برای نگرفتن نمونه را در آن بیان می‌کند.

۲۱- روی برجسب نمونه‌ی ارائه شده به آزمایشگاه چه اطلاعاتی باید ارائه شود؟

طبق مقررات FSS (واردات)، سال ۲۰۱۷، نمونه‌ی آببندی شده از مواد غذایی وارداتی، می‌بایست حاوی اطلاعات زیر بر روی برجسب باشد:

(الف) شماره‌ی کد نمونه (ب) تاریخ و مکان نمونه‌گیری (پ) مقدار نمونه (ت) نام مواد غذایی و دسته‌بندی‌ها طبق مقررات ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی (ث) نام و مقدار مواد نگهدارنده‌ی اضافه شده هنگام نمونه‌گیری (در صورت وجود) (ج) نام و امضای واردکننده‌ی غذا یا نماینده‌ی خانه‌ی گمرکی وی و (چ) نام و امضای فرستنده با مهر رسمی.

یکی از نمونه‌های غذای آببندی شده و دارای برجسب باید به آزمایشگاه معتبر NABL (هیئت اعتبار سنجی ملی آزمایشگاه‌ها) که توسط FSSAI مشخص شده باشد، ارسال شود.

نمونه‌ی دوم غذایی در شرایط مناسب ذخیره می‌شود؛ تا اگر نیازی برای آزمایش مجدد باشد، از آن استفاده شود.

۲۲- آیا گرفتن نمونه از محموله‌های فله‌ای مخلوط از حبوبات، سایر غلات و روغن‌ها مجاز است؟

بله، اگر این محموله از نظر ماهیت و هویت یکسان باشد و واردکنندگان متعدد و صادرکننده‌ی واحد داشته باشد؛ ممکن است نمونه برداری / آزمایش فقط یک بار برای کل محموله انجام شود و برای همه‌ی واردکنندگان قابل اطلاق باشد. نمونه-برداری از اولین محموله‌ای که فاکتور ورود (BOE) ارسال شده توسط SWIFT را داشته باشد، انجام می‌گیرد. با این وجود ممکن است از واردکنندگان جداگانه خواسته شود که فاکتور NOC / NCC را بنابر ورودها دریافت کنند. گزارش تجزیه و تحلیل نمونه در بندر اول تخلیه، در بنادر دیگر تخلیه‌ی نیز معتبر خواهد بود؛ بشرطی که افسر مجاز FSSAI محموله‌های باقیمانده در بندر اول تخلیه را مجدداً پلمپ کند. افسر مجاز در بندر بعدی تخلیه، قبل از صدور NOC برای بقیه‌ی محموله، از این امر

اطمینان حاصل می‌کند که زمان رسیدن محموله بین دو بنادر تخلیه غیرعادی نباشد و پلمپ قبلی دست‌نخورده باشد.

۲۳- آیا یک واردکننده می‌تواند اعلامیه‌ی استفاده نهایی را پس از درخواست ترخیص اصلاح کند؟

خیر.

۲۴- برای مواد غذایی وارداتی، در چه شرایطی نیاز به گواهی عدم مخالفت FSSAI نمی‌باشد؟

در شرایط زیر، گواهی عدم مخالفت FSSAI (با ارائه‌ی تعهدی) برای مواد غذایی وارداتی معاف می‌شود:

محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی برای مصرف شخصی - (فرم - ۷)  
محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی برای صد درصد صادرات و صادرات مجدد - (فرم - ۸)

محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی برای اهداف تحقیق و توسعه - (فرم - ۹)

محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی برای نمایش در نمایشگاه - (فرم - ۱۰)

محموله‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی برای رویدادهای ورزشی - (فرم - ۱۱)

برای جزئیات بیشتر لطفاً به فصل چهارم مقررات ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی (واردات)، ۲۰۱۷ مراجعه کنید.

۲۵- در چه شرایطی گواهی‌های عدم مخالفت موقت برای یک محموله غذایی وارداتی اعطا می‌شوند؟

مقررات FSS (واردات) ۲۰۱۷، تحت بند ۹ (۳) در خصوص موارد مواد غذایی وارداتی زیر، امکان صدور گواهی عدم اعتراض موقت را فراهم می‌کند:

(۱) میوه و سبزیجات تازه‌ی وارداتی که فاسد شدنی هستند و ماندگاری کمتر از ۷ روز دارند - (فرم 13)

(۲) مواد خوراکی وارداتی که به شرایط ذخیره‌سازی خاصی احتیاج دارند (شرایط یخچالی مانند محصولات غذایی منجمد یا سرد) - (فرم ۱۲)

(۳) محصولات غذایی وارداتی بسته‌بندی شده از قبل - (فرم 13A)

۲۶- آیا برای افزایش کیفیت دانه‌های خوراکی (غذایی) از جمله محموله‌های حبوبات، تمیز کردن و مرتب‌سازی در انبارهای تضمین‌شده‌ی گمرک مجاز است؟

بله، می‌توان فرصتی را به درخواست واردکننده اعطا کرد تا آن بتواند با از بین بردن ماده‌ی خارجی، ماده‌های معدنی و غلات آسیب دیده، کیفیت مرغوب دانه‌های غذایی وارداتی را بهبود ببخشد. البته به شرطی که تمیز کردن و مرتب‌سازی دانه‌های غذایی توسط واردکننده انجام شود و به طور دقیق تحت نظارت گمرک در انبار تضمین‌شده‌ی گمرک و مطابق با استانداردهای مقرر در مقررات FSS (استانداردهای مواد غذایی و مواد افزودنی مواد غذایی)، ۲۰۱۱ انجام گیرد. گواهی‌های عدم اعتراض (NOC) توسط افسر مجاز FSSAI زمانی صادر می‌شود که محصولات تمیز و مرتب شده با استانداردها مطابقت داشته باشد.

۲۷- در صورت عدم نمونه‌گیری، آیا واردکننده می‌تواند بازپرداخت هزینه‌ی پرداخت شده برای آزمایش نمونه را دریافت کند؟

بله

۲۸- نمونه‌های غذایی وارداتی برای آزمایش‌ها توسط FSSAI به کدام آزمایشگاه‌ها ارسال می‌شود؟

آزمایشگاه‌های معتبر اصلی هیئت اعتبارسنجی ملی آزمایشگاه‌ها (NABL)، که توسط FSSAI تأیید شده باشد.

۲۹- آیا در صورت عدم تأیید نمونه مطابق با مقررات ایمنی و استانداردهای مواد غذایی توسط آزمایشگاه اولیه، واردکننده می‌تواند درخواست آزمایش مجدد کند؟

بله، واردکننده می‌تواند ظرف پانزده روز از زمان دریافت گزارش عدم تطابق آزمایشگاه اولیه، درخواست آزمایش مجدد کند.

۳۰- نمونه‌های آزمایش مجدد به کدام آزمایشگاه‌ها ارسال می‌شود؟

آزمایشگاه‌های که هر از گاهی توسط FSSAI مورد تأیید قرار می‌گیرند.

۳۱- آیا واردکننده می‌تواند نمونه‌ی ارجاعی را پس از اخذ گواهی عدم مخالفت (NOC) بگیرد؟

بله.

۳۲- آیا واردکننده نسخه‌ی گزارش‌های آزمایشی را از تمامی نمونه‌های ارائه شده دریافت می‌کند؛ چه گزارش عدم تطابق (NCR) بگیرد و چه گواهی عدم مخالفت (NOC)؟

بله.

۳۳- آیا فروشگاه‌های معاف از پرداخت مالیات و عوارض گمرکی (DUTY-FREE) در فرودگاه‌ها خارج از محدوده‌ی سازمان FSSAI هستند؟

بله.

۳۴- آیا واردات مواد مکمل سلامت در هند مجاز است؟

واردات مواد مکمل‌های سلامت طبق مقررات ایمنی و استانداردهای غذایی ۲۰۱۶، واردات مکمل‌های غذایی یا سلامت، مواد غذایی با هدف خاص رژیم غذایی، مواد غذایی کاربردی و مواد غذایی بدیع مجاز است.

۳۵- آیا نیازی وجود دارد که واردکننده یا نمایندگان آنها به دفتر FSSAI مراجعه کنند؟

نه.

۳۶- واردکننده در کجا می‌تواند شبهات مربوط به روش واردات مواد غذایی در هند را روشن کند؟

شش دفتر FSSAI در دهلی، بمبئی، چنای، کلکته، توتیکورین و کوچین و دفتر مرکزی FSSAI در دهلی، در پاسخ به سؤالات مربوط به نحوه‌ی واردات مواد غذایی به هند کمک می‌کنند. نشانی مسئولین مربوطه در زیر داده شده است.

(برای کسب اطلاع از لینکهای مهم وب سایت FSSAI لطفاً به متن انگلیسی مراجعه شود.)

۳۷- قبل از وارد کردن هر محموله‌ی غذایی، واردکننده در کجا می‌تواند پاسخ به سؤالات فنی خود را دریافت کند؟

مأمورین مجاز FSSAI در شش مکان مختلف حضور دارند و آدرس کامل آنها از جمله پیامهای الکترونیک (ایمیل) شان برای روشن ساختن سؤالات فنی در زیر داده شده است:

(برای کسب اطلاع از لینکهای مهم وب سایت FSSAI لطفاً به متن انگلیسی مراجعه شود.)

۳۸- در سیستم مدیریت ریسک اجرا شده در ICEGATE، کدام مواد غذایی وارداتی به عنوان ریسک بالا در نظر گرفته می‌شوند؟

با اجرای سیستم مدیریت ریسک (RMS) توسط گمرک با مشورت FSSAI، کالاهای با ریسک بالا که در خصوص واردات به هند در نظر گرفته شده‌اند، به شرح زیر هستند:

۱- گوشت و محصولات گوشت ۲- ماهی و محصولات ماهی ۳- تخم مرغ و محصولات تخم مرغ ۴- پودر شیر ۵- شیر تغلیظ شده ۶- غذاهای شیری مبنی بر غلات شیر ۷- غذاهای شیری نوزادان ۸- فرمولهای شیرخواران ۹- چربی‌ها به هر شکل غیر از روغن نباتی خوراکی ۱۰- معادل کره‌ی کاکائو یا مواد جایگزین.

۳۹- مکانیسم بررسی دو لایه‌ای چیست؟

الف) کمیته‌ی اول

واردکننده ای که با تصمیم افسر مجاز ناراضی باشد، می‌تواند ظرف پانزده روز پس از رد شدن کالای خود، در فرم ۶- ارائه شده در آیین‌نامه‌ی FSS (واردات)، درخواست بررسی مجدد را به مدیر مسئول واردات یا مسئول بررسی در ستاد مرکزی FSSAI ارسال کند. درخواست بررسی باید همراه با پرداخت هزینه‌ی آن باشد، که معادل ۲۰۰۰ روپیه است. درخواست بررسی مجدد توسط کمیته‌ی اول متشکل از کارشناسان و تحت ریاست مدیر مسئول نظارت بر واردات- افسر بازرسی مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و تصمیم نهایی به هر دو واردکننده یا CHA و افسر مجاز ابلاغ می‌شود.

(ب) کمیته‌ی آپکس (مافوق)

در صورتی که واردکننده با دستور صادره‌ی کمیته‌ی اول رضایت نداشته باشد، می‌تواند ظرف پانزده روز پس از صدور حکم کمیته‌ی اول، در فرم ۶- ارائه شده در آیین‌نامه‌ی FSS (واردات)، درخواست دوم بررسی مجدد را ارسال کند. درخواست دوم باید همراه با پرداخت هزینه‌ی آن باشد، که بالغ بر ۵۰۰۰ روپیه است. سپس درخواست دوم توسط کمیته‌ی مافوق متشکل از افسران ارشد FSSAI و تحت ریاست مدیر عامل آن بررسی می‌شود و تصمیم نهایی به هر دو واردکننده یا CHA و افسر مجاز ابلاغ می‌شود. تصمیم کمیته‌ی آپکس نهایی است.

#### ۴۰- ماده‌ی غذایی بلاصاحب چیست؟

«ماده‌ی غذایی بلاصاحب» به معنای کالاهای مواد غذایی وارداتی است که تا سی روز پس از تخلیه‌ی بار، مدعی نداشته باشد و یا بدون فاکتور ورود باشد و یا هر دو مورد را نداشته باشد.

#### ۴۱- ماده‌ی مواد غذایی نامشخص چیست؟

«ماده‌ی مواد غذایی نامشخص» آن کالاهای مواد غذایی وارداتی است که سی روز پس از زمان دریافت گواهی عدم اعتراضی از طرف سازمان غذا، واردکننده آن را تحویل نگیرد.

۴۲- با ماده‌ی مواد غذایی بلاصاحب و نامشخص چگونه رفتار می‌شود؟

طبق فصل-۱۳ مقررات FSS (واردات)، ۲۰۱۷:

(۱) افسر مجاز طی روند مشخص مندرج در آیین نامه، کلیه‌ی مراحل موارد مربوط به بازرسی، نمونه‌گیری، آزمایش و ترخیص مواد غذایی بلاصاحب و یا نامشخص را طی خواهد کرد.

(۲) افسر مجاز پس از دریافت درخواستی از طرف متولی و پس از اطمینان از پرداخت هزینه‌ی لازم، براساس بازرسی آزمایشگاهی و ارزیابی ایمنی محموله‌ی مواد غذایی بلاصاحب و یا نامشخص، گواهی عدم اعتراض و یا گزارش عدم انطباق را صادر می‌کند.

۴۳- چه کسی دستور انهدام اجباری را صادر می‌کند و چرا؟

براساس یافته‌ها و توصیه‌های موجود در گزارش عدم تطابق آزمایشگاه و تأیید متعاقب از آزمایشگاه ارجاعی، در صورتی که آلودگی یا وجود موجودات میکروبیولوژیکی در کالای غذایی وارداتی، خطرات قابل توجهی برای سلامت عمومی ایجاد کند، افسر مجاز با مجوز قبلی از سازمان غذا، باید دستور انهدام اجباری موجود در فرم ۵ مقررات FSS (واردات) سال ۲۰۱۷، را صادر کند.

۴۴- هشدار برای عدم پذیرش واردات مواد غذایی (FIRA) چیست؟

سیستم هشدار عدم پذیرش واردات مواد غذایی (FIRA) برای ضبط عدم مطابقت‌های کلیه‌ی محموله‌های کالاهای غذایی وارداتی ایجاد شده است. جزئیات مردودسازی محموله‌ها، همیشه برای بازدید عموم در دسترس می‌باشد.

۴۵- پیوندهای مهم مربوط به واردات مواد غذایی:

پیوندهای مهم وبسایت FSSAI

FSSAI - [www.fssai.gov.in](http://www.fssai.gov.in)



(برای کسب اطلاع از لینکهای مهم وب سایت FSSAI لطفا به متن انگلیسی مراجعه شود.)

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۴۶- آیا صدور گواهینامه‌ی BIS از سازنده برای واردات «شیر تغلیظ شده شیرین شده، شیر کم‌چرب شیرین و تغلیظ شده، پودر شیر، پودر شیر کم‌چرب شیرین شده، پودر شیر تا حدودی کم‌چرب شده و شیر تا حدودی کم‌چرب شده‌ی شیرین و تغلیظ شده» الزامی می‌باشد یا خیر؟

بله ، طبق مقررات آیین نامه‌ی (5) ۲,۳,۱۴ آیین نامه‌ی FSS (ممنوعیت و محدودیت در فروش)، ۲۰۱۱، «شیر تغلیظ شده شیرین شده، شیر کم‌چرب شیرین و تغلیظ شده، پودر شیر، پودر شیر کم‌چرب شیرین شده، پودر شیر تا حدودی کم‌چرب شده و شیر تا حدودی کم‌چرب شده‌ی شیرین و تغلیظ شده؛ بدون داشتن علامت صدور گواهینامه‌ی موسسه‌ی استاندارد هندی فروخته نمی‌شود.» این بدان معنی است که صدور گواهینامه‌ی BIS برای تولیدکنندگان خارج از کشور، برای واردات محصولات لبنی فوق‌الذکر، الزامی است.

۴۷- آیا بند (5) ۲,۳,۱۴ مقررات ۲۰۱۱ FSS (ممنوعیت و محدودیت در فروش)، در مورد صدور گواهینامه‌ی الزامی BIS به آن موارد هم تعلق می‌گیرد که تحت‌شان، این محصولات به عنوان یک محصول واسطه یا به عنوان یک ماده‌ی سازنده برای تولید سایر محصولات یا برای هر نوع استفاده‌ی دیگر از سوی نهادها، مورد استفاده قرار گیرند؟

بله، بند (5) ۲,۳,۱۴ مقررات ۲۰۱۱ FSS (ممنوعیت و محدودیت در فروش)، حتی برای محصولاتی که به عنوان یک محصول واسطه یا به عنوان یک ماده‌ی سازنده برای تولید سایر محصولات یا برای هر نوع استفاده‌ی دیگر از سوی نهادها قرار می‌گیرند، قابل اجرا است.

۴۸- الزامات برجسب زدن برای Atta و Maida به عنوان ماده‌ی تشکیل دهنده‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی در شکلات‌ها، محصولات نانوایی و غیره چیست؟

اگر Atta (آرد گندم) و یا Maida (آرد گندم تصفیه شده) جزو ماده‌ی تشکیل دهنده‌ی مواد غذایی وارداتی باشند، باید به ترتیب برجسب «آرد گندم» و «آرد گندم تصفیه شده» به آنها زده شود.

در صورتی که برجسب‌ها به خط Devnagri (هندی) باشند، از کلمات आटा یا मैदा استفاده می‌شود.

۴۹- آیا طبق مقررات فرعی ۲,۳,۱۲ از ایمنی و استانداردهای مواد غذایی (ممنوعیت و محدودیت در فروش) و آیین‌نامه اصلاحیه دوم سال ۲۰۱۹، استفاده‌ی نمک یُد دار محصولات غذایی وارداتی الزامی است؟

مقررات فرعی ۲,۳,۱۲ از ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی (ممنوعیت و محدودیت در فروش)، محدودیت‌هایی برای فروش نمک معمولی در کشور برای مصرف مستقیم انسان یا استفاده از آن به عنوان یک ماده‌ی غذایی را تعیین می‌کند، مگر این که آن نمک، یُد دار باشد. با این حال، محصولات غذایی از جمله محصولات غذایی وارداتی که حاوی نمک به عنوان ماده‌ی غذایی می باشند، باید طبق پارامترهای کیفیت و ایمنی استانداردهای مربوط به محصولات غذایی مورد آزمایش قرار گیرند و نه به دلیل برخورداری از یُد.

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Food Import

SI No.	Question	Answer																																										
1.	Who is Authorised Officer?	As per Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations 2017, Authorised Officer means a person appointed as such by the Chief Executive Officer of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India by an order for the purpose of performing functions (Food Import Clearance) under section 25 of the Act. The powers and duties of Authorised Officer are mentioned under Chapter IX of Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations, 2017.																																										
2.	What are the documents that may be required for Importing Food into India?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">S. No.</th> <th style="width: 75%;">Document Name</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Ingredient List</td> <td>Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Specimen copy of label</td> <td>Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>End Use Declaration</td> <td>Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Bill of Entry</td> <td>Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Country of Origin Certificate</td> <td>Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td>FSSAI License</td> <td>Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><b>Conditional Document(s) if Applicable</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Product Approval from FSSAI</td> <td>Conditional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Form-II of Food Safety and Standards (Approval for Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients) Regulations, 2017</td> <td>Conditional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Certificate of Analysis from Country of Origin ( required in case of proprietary food)</td> <td>Conditional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Commercial invoice cum packing list and Stuffing list (required in case of consignment of food or multiple foods or food falling under different categories packed in a single container or carton or pallet or skid)</td> <td>Conditional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Declaration and undertaking from importers for imported food consignment meant for Personal Use (Form 7)/100% Export and Re-export (Form 8)/ Research &amp; Development purposes (Form 9)/ Display Purpose in Trade Fair/Exhibition (Form 10)/ Sports Events (Form 11)/ provisional NOC for frozen and chilled imported food Consignment (Form 12)/ provisional NOC for imported food consignment with less than 07 days' shelf life (Form 13)/ provisional NOC for imported pre-packaged retail food consignment (Form 13A)/imported food consignment containing bulk packages and having representative samples (Form 14)/ imported food consignment containing bulk packages but not having representative samples (Form 15).</td> <td>Conditional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.</td> <td><b>Any other document as specified from time to time.</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S. No.	Document Name	Type	1.	Ingredient List	Mandatory	2.	Specimen copy of label	Mandatory	3.	End Use Declaration	Mandatory	4.	Bill of Entry	Mandatory	5.	Country of Origin Certificate	Mandatory	6.	FSSAI License	Mandatory	<b>Conditional Document(s) if Applicable</b>			1.	Product Approval from FSSAI	Conditional	2.	Form-II of Food Safety and Standards (Approval for Non-Specified Food and Food Ingredients) Regulations, 2017	Conditional	3.	Certificate of Analysis from Country of Origin ( required in case of proprietary food)	Conditional	4.	Commercial invoice cum packing list and Stuffing list (required in case of consignment of food or multiple foods or food falling under different categories packed in a single container or carton or pallet or skid)	Conditional	5.	Declaration and undertaking from importers for imported food consignment meant for Personal Use (Form 7)/100% Export and Re-export (Form 8)/ Research & Development purposes (Form 9)/ Display Purpose in Trade Fair/Exhibition (Form 10)/ Sports Events (Form 11)/ provisional NOC for frozen and chilled imported food Consignment (Form 12)/ provisional NOC for imported food consignment with less than 07 days' shelf life (Form 13)/ provisional NOC for imported pre-packaged retail food consignment (Form 13A)/imported food consignment containing bulk packages and having representative samples (Form 14)/ imported food consignment containing bulk packages but not having representative samples (Form 15).	Conditional	6.	<b>Any other document as specified from time to time.</b>	-
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3.	How importer can import food article?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bill of Entry (BOE) is filed at Customs ICE GATE (<a href="https://icegate.gov.in">https://icegate.gov.in</a>) on Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT). Risk based sampling called Risk Management System (RMS) is in operation at Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT).</li> <li>Risk Management System (RMS) scrutinizes the application and if the</li> </ol>																																										

		<p>FSSAI clearance is required; the BOE is referred to FSSAI on online Food Import Clearance System (FICS).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. CHA/Importer needs to be registered on FICS (<a href="http://www.ics.fssai.gov.in">www.ics.fssai.gov.in</a>).</li> <li>4. FSSAI accepts the BOE and may ask for further details from CHA/Importer, if necessary.</li> <li>5. If all the relevant information is provided, Authorized Officer (A.O) fixes appointment for the inspection of the consignment (only two opportunities are provided to the CHA/Importer to confirm the appointment).</li> <li>6. On inspection, if everything is found satisfactory including labeling and packaging requirements of the consignments, the samples are drawn (2 nos batch wise) and if not, Authorised Officer rejects the consignment and issues Non-Conforming Report.</li> <li>7. Samples are then sent to FSSAI Notified NABL accredited Laboratory, if sample is found conforming then No Objection Certificate (NOC) is generated and if not conforming, then Non-Conforming Report (NCR) is generated, rejecting the clearance of food consignment/items.</li> <li>8. If Importer is not agreed with the finding of the laboratory report, he may apply for retesting of second sample at the referral laboratory. Outcome of test result will determine the fate of consignment. He may present the review application in Form 6 of FSS(Import) Regulations, 2017 to the Review Officer (Director, Imports) along with the required documents at the FSSAI Headquarter.</li> <li>9. The order passed by the Review Officer can be challenged before the CEO, FSSAI within 15 days whose decision thereon will be final.</li> <li>10. For more details, please go through FSS Act 2006, FSS (Import) Regulations, 2017 and other regulations, orders, guidelines, directions, amendments made thereunder. They are available on the website i.e. <a href="http://www.fssai.gov.in">www.fssai.gov.in</a>.</li> </ol>
4.	What is the validity period of License?	Under Regulation 2.1.7 (1) of FSS (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations 2011, a license granted under these Regulations shall be valid and subsisting, unless otherwise specified, for a period of 1 to 5 years as chosen by the Food Business Operator, from the date of issue of license subject to remittance of fee applicable for the period and compliance with all conditions of license.
5.	What are the major condition of Import license.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Inform Authority about any change or modification in activities /content of license.</li> <li>(b) The importer must file Annual Return in Form D-1as per conditions of license mentioned in <u>FSS (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulation, 2011</u> and submit it to the concerned Regional Office of FSSAI (Designated Officer) on or before 31<sup>st</sup> May of each year for each class of food handled during the previous financial year.</li> <li>(c) Importer must apply within 30 days before the expiry of license for renewal. If not renewed, the license gets expired and the FBO has to apply afresh for a new license.</li> </ol> <p>Further Details of other conditions may be obtained from FSS (Licensing and Registration) Regulations, 2011.</p>
6.	Where can I find the list of banned/	The list of banned/ restricted product in India is provided by DGFT and can be obtained from DGFT website i.e. <a href="http://www.dgft.in">www.dgft.in</a> . However, Food Authority may

	restricted product in India?	prohibit/restrict import of any article of Food based on risk perception or outbreaks of disease, etc. and issue orders as deemed fit in this regard. The Food Authority may issue guideline(s)/order(s) as deemed necessary from time to time for ensuring the safety and wholesomeness of Food imported into India.
7.	What is visual Inspection?	As per FSS (Import) regulation 2017, “visual inspection” means the process of inspection by the authorised officer or an officer deputed by him for the purpose by which the physical condition of the food consignment, scrutiny of documents and compliance of packaging and labelling regulations are ascertained for the food safety compliance prior to drawing of samples.
8.	What are the labeling requirements of Imported Food Items?	Labeling requirements of Imported Food Items are mentioned under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulations, 2017, other specific FSS Regulations and other labeling requirements are mentioned in various guidelines, orders, instructions issued by FSSAI from time to time which are available on FSSAI website.
9.	What are the rectifiable labelling deficiencies?	<p>➤ <b>As per FSS (Import) Regulations, 2017:</b> In case of imported packaged food consignments, the following special dispensation on labeling shall be allowed for the rectifiable labeling deficiencies at the custom bound warehouse by affixing a single non detachable sticker or by any other non-detachable method next to the principle display panel without altering or masking the original label information in any manner namely:—</p> <p>(a) Name and address of the importer;</p> <p>(b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India’s Logo and license number,</p> <p>(c) Non-Veg or Veg Logo</p> <p>(d) Category or sub category along with generic name, nature and composition for proprietary food</p> <p>➤ FSSAI vide order dated 22.05.2018 (available on FSSAI website) has also allowed following special dispensation on labeling with stipulated conditions for rectification at the custom bound warehouse to facilitate food imports:-</p> <p>(a) Name and complete address of the manufacturer and/or packer</p> <p>(b) Lot/Code/batch identification.</p> <p>(c) Date of manufacture/packing</p> <p>(d) Declaration regarding Food Additives</p> <p>➤ Vide order no. 1-1570/FSSA/Imports/2015 dated 14th January 2019 labeling information required as per Regulation 5.12 of FSS (Alcoholic Beverages) Regulations, 2018, was allowed to be rectified for imported Alcohol consignments.</p> <p>➤ <b>Organic logo:</b> Such product may carry a certification or quality assurance mark of one of the systems mentioned in regulation 4 in addition to the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India’s organic logo.</p>
10.	What is SWIFT?	Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) means the provision of single window system provided by the Customs to the importer and Custom House Agent to apply for import clearance;
11.	What is the Risk based random sampling?	To encourage and incentivize self-compliant importers, Custom has already implemented Risk Management System (RMS) through Custom’s ICEGATE in consultation with FSSAI based on the certain criteria like product, risk category of the food items, compliance history of the importers and country of origin etc. In case of low risk food items, 5% random selection is done provided earlier 5 consecutive consignments of the same product imported by the same importer have complied with the FSS Regulations. In case of high risk items, if 5 consecutive consignments imported by the same importer have complied with the FSS Regulations, then only 25% of next 20 consignments of the same products imported by the same importer are sampled. Thereafter, only 5% of the future consignments of the same products imported by the same importer would be sampled even for high risk items.

		No manual waiver is allowed after application of RMS in ICEGATE.
12.	In which language, labelling particulars need to be declared?	English or Hindi in Devnagri script
13.	What is Shelf life?	“Shelf life” means the period between the date of manufacture and the “Best Before” or “Date of expiry” whichever is earlier as printed on the label;
14.	What is Balance Shelf life?	Balance shelf-life means the period between the date of import (Import General Manifest) and “Best Before” or “Date of expiry” as the case may be.
15.	What is the shelf-life requirement of Imported Food?	The custom shall not clear any article of food unless it has a valid shelf life of not less than sixty per cent. or three months before expiry whichever is less at the time of import as per Food Safety and Standards (Food Import) Regulations, 2017.
16.	How many samples are collected per product during the inspection?	Two Samples (Batch Wise)
17.	What are the ways for payment of sampling charges for Imported food consignment?	Online payment is accepted by FSSAIs` Authorised Officers.
18.	What are the charges payable for <i>Visual Inspection Fees</i> ?	Rs. 2000/-
19.	What are the charges payable to lab for testing imported food sample?	- Rs 12000/- per sample for foods for infant nutrition, infant milk food, infant formula, milk cereal based complementary foods, processed cereal based complementary foods and packaged drinking water and mineral water.  - Rs 5000/- for all other food categories.
20.	In what instances the samples are not drawn from the consignment and a rejection report is generated during visual inspection?	In case of imported food consignments, at scrutiny stage if the document scrutiny is not satisfactory or at visual inspection stage the Authorised Officer does visual inspection of the imported food product to ascertain its compliance under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 and if there is a noncompliance, the Authorised Officer issues a rejection report to Customs Authorities therein stating the reason(s) for refusing the drawl of sample from the imported food consignment.
21.	What information is given on label of sample to be sent to laboratory for analysis?	As per FSS (Import) regulations, 2017, the sealed sample of imported food, shall bear the following information on the Label: (a) code number of the sample; (b) date and place of collection; (c) quantity of sample; (d) name of articles of food and category as per Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations; (e) name and quantity of preservative added while drawing the sample, if any; (f) name and signature of the Food Importer or his Custom House Agent and; (g) name and signature of the sender with official seal.  One of the sealed and labeled Food Sample shall be sent to the FSSAI notified NABL accredited primary laboratory. The second Food Sample shall be stored in appropriate conditions for retesting if the need arises.
22.	Is drawal of one sample out of the commingled bulk cargo of pulses, other cereals and oils is allowed?	Yes, If the cargo is homogeneous in nature and identity with multiple importers and same exporter, sampling/ testing may be done once for the entire vessel and made applicable to all importers. Sampling will be undertaken from the consignment with first Bill of Entry forwarded by SWIFT. However, individual importers may be asked to obtain NOC/NCC Bill of entry wise. The analysis report of the sample at the first port of discharge shall also remain valid at other ports of discharge provided the Authorised Officer of FSSAI reseals the remaining

		cargo at the first port of discharge. The Authorised Officer at the next port of discharge would ensure that the sailing time between the ports of discharge is not unreasonable and that the seal is intact before issuing the NOC for the remaining cargo.																		
23.	Can an Importer modify the end-use declaration after applying for clearance?	No																		
24.	In what conditions, FSSAI NOC is exempted for imported food?	<p>In following conditions, FSSAI NOC is exempted for imported food by submitting an undertaking:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S No</th> <th>Purpose of Import</th> <th>Forms/Undertaking to be given by Importer (of FSS(Import) Reg 2017)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Imported food consignment meant for personal consumption</td> <td>Form- 7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Imported food consignment meant 100% Export and Re-export</td> <td>Form-8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Imported food consignment meant for Research &amp; Development purposes</td> <td>Form- 9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Imported food consignment meant for Display Purpose in Trade Fair/Exhibition</td> <td>Form-10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td>Imported food consignment meant Sports Events</td> <td>Form- 11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>For further details w.r.t. conditions, please refer Chapter- IV of Food safety and Standards (Import) Regulations, 2017.</b></p>	S No	Purpose of Import	Forms/Undertaking to be given by Importer (of FSS(Import) Reg 2017)	1.	Imported food consignment meant for personal consumption	Form- 7	2.	Imported food consignment meant 100% Export and Re-export	Form-8	3.	Imported food consignment meant for Research & Development purposes	Form- 9	4.	Imported food consignment meant for Display Purpose in Trade Fair/Exhibition	Form-10	5.	Imported food consignment meant Sports Events	Form- 11
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25.	In what conditions, provisional NOCs can be granted to an imported food consignment?	<p>The FSS (Import) Regulations, 2017 under Clause 9 (3) provides for issuance of Provisional NOC in respect of the following articles of imported food:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Imported fresh fruits &amp; Vegetables, which are perishable in nature with shelf life of less than 7 days.</td> <td>Form 13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Imported food items which require special storage conditions (refrigerated conditions like frozen or chilled food products).</td> <td>Form 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Imported pre-packaged retails food products.</td> <td>Form 13 A</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	Imported fresh fruits & Vegetables, which are perishable in nature with shelf life of less than 7 days.	Form 13	2	Imported food items which require special storage conditions (refrigerated conditions like frozen or chilled food products).	Form 12	3	Imported pre-packaged retails food products.	Form 13 A									
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26.	Is cleaning and sorting at Customs Bonded warehouse is allowed to improve the quality of food grains including pulse consignments?	Yes, an opportunity can be granted on the request of the importer to improve the quality of the imported food grains by removing foreign matter, mineral matter and damaged grains subject to the condition that cleaning/sorting of the food grains will be done by the importer strictly under the supervision of the Customs in customs bonded area to make the consignment conforming to the standards prescribed under FSS (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011. NOC will be given by the Authorized Officer, FSSAI, if the sample of the cleaned and sorted product is found to be conforming to the standards.																		
27.	Can an Importer get a refund of the fee paid for sample analysis, if samples are not drawn?	Yes																		
28.	In which laboratories, imported food samples are sent by	FSSAI's notified NABL accredited primary laboratories.																		

	FSSAI for analysis?																						
29.	Whether Importer can apply for retest if the sample is found Non-Conforming to the FSS Regulations by the primary laboratory?	Yes, importer can apply for retest within fifteen days of receipt of the non conformance report of primary laboratory.																					
30.	In which laboratories samples are sent for retest by FSSAI?	Referral laboratories as notified from time to time by FSSAI																					
31.	Whether Importer can collect the referral sample after obtaining NOC?	Yes																					
32.	Do importer gets the copies of Tests reports of all the samples whether granted NOC or NCR?	Yes																					
33.	Are duty free shops at airports are outside the scope of FSSAI ?	Yes																					
34.	Whether import of nutraceuticals/ health supplements is allowed in India?	Import of nutraceuticals/ health supplements is allowed as per Food Safety and Standards (Food or Health Supplements, Nutraceuticals, Food for Special Dietary Purpose, Functional Food and Novel Food) Regulations, 2016																					
35.	Is there a need for Importer or their representatives to visit the FSSAI Office?	No																					
36.	Where importer can clarify the doubts pertaining to procedure of importing food in India?	Six offices i.e Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Tuticorin and Cochin and FSSAI HQs at Delhi help in clarifying queries pertaining to procedure of importing food in India.Address of the officials are given in Table-Iavailable in question no. 37 section.																					
37.	Where importer can clarify their technical queries which he wants to clarify before importing any food consignment?	<p>FSSAI has its Authorised Officers at six locations and their complete addresses including emails are given below for clarifying technical queries:-</p> <p><b>Table-1</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.N o.</th> <th>Port Code</th> <th>Point of Entry</th> <th>FSSAI established Offices and the Concerned Officer</th> <th>Ph. No. /Fax/Email</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5"><b>Delhi</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>INDEL4</td> <td>ACC Delhi</td> <td rowspan="3">Mr Anil Mehta Joint Director (DO/AO) First Floor,NBCC Place, Bhisham Pitamah</td> <td rowspan="3">Telephone: 011-24369458 E-mail:aodelhi@fssai.gov.in</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>INDE R6</td> <td>ICD Dadri</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>INDE R6</td> <td>ICD Ballabhgarh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.N o.	Port Code	Point of Entry	FSSAI established Offices and the Concerned Officer	Ph. No. /Fax/Email	<b>Delhi</b>					1	INDEL4	ACC Delhi	Mr Anil Mehta Joint Director (DO/AO) First Floor,NBCC Place, Bhisham Pitamah	Telephone: 011-24369458 E-mail:aodelhi@fssai.gov.in	2	INDE R6	ICD Dadri	3	INDE R6	ICD Ballabhgarh
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3	INDE R6	ICD Ballabhgarh																					



	D6		Marg, Pragati Vihar, New Delhi-110003	
4	INLON6	ICD Loni		
5	INPPG6	ICD Patparganj		
6	INTKD6	ICD Tuglakabad		
7	INPW L6	ICD Palwal		
<b>Mumbai</b>				
8	INBOM1	NCH Mumbai	Ms. Sheetal Gupta, Deputy Director, Authorized Officer (Mumbai Airport Sea Port) FSSAI, 3rd Floor, New Hamallage Building, Indira Dock, Yellow gate, Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai400001	Telefax: 022-22617672, 26817995 (Air) and 22061607(Sea) E-mail: aomumbai@fssai.gov.in, airportfssai@gmail.com, seaportfssai@gmail.com
9	INBOM4	ACC Sahar		
10	INMUL6	ICD Mulund		
11	INNSA1	JNCH NhavaSheva	Dr. K U Methekar, Deputy Director Authorized Officer (JNPT) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Unit No.902, 9th Floor, Hall Mark, Business Plaza, Opposite Guru Nanak Hospital, Bandra (East)	Telefax: 022-26817995, Telephone: 022-22617672, 26420961, 27470708 E-mail: aomumbai@fssai.gov.in, fssai_jnpt@yahoo.com
<b>Kolkata</b>				
12	INCCU1	Custom House Kolkata	Sh. Subburaj M., Deputy Director, Authorized Officer FSSAI, Benfish Tower, 6th floor,31 G N Block, Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700091	Telefax: 033-23573043 E-mail: aokolkata@fssai.gov.in
13	INCCU4	ACC Kolkata		
<b>Cochin</b>				

		14	INCO K1	Custom House Cochin	Dr.Jesto George, Deputy Director Authorized Officer FSSAI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, First Floor, Marine Building, Malabar Road, North End, Willigton Island, Cochin - 682009 Kerala	Telefax: 0484- 2666256 E-mail: aocochin@fssai.gov.in
		15	INCO K4	ACC Cochin		
<b>Chennai</b>						
		16	INKA T1	Kattupalli port	Ms. K. K. Jitha, Deputy Director, Authorized Officer Chennai Sea Port and Airport FSSAI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Central Documentation Complex, (South Wing), Chennai Port Trust, RajajiSalai, Chennai-600001	Telephone: 044- 25223212, 25223213 E-Mail: aochennai@fssai.gov.in
		17	INTV T6	ICD ConcorTondiap et		
		18	INMA A1	Custom House Chennai		
		19	INMA A4	ACC Chennai		
		20	INEN R1	Kamrajar Port		
<b>Tuticorin</b>						
		21	INTU T1	Custom House Tuticorin	Shri J. Lawrence, Assistant Director Authorized Officer Tuticorin Port FSSAI, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, First Floor, CHD Building,V.O.C Port, New Harbour Estate,Tuticorin- 628004	Telephone: 04612353099 E-Mail: aotuticorin@gmail.co m
		22	INTU T6	ICD Tuticorin		
38.	Which imported food items are considered as High Risk in RMS implemented in ICEGATE?	With implementation of Risk Management system (RMS) by Customs in consultation with FSSAI, the high risk food items considered in case of import into India are as follows: 1. Meat and Meat products 2. Fish & Fish Products 3. Egg & Egg Product 4. Milk powders 5. Condensed Milk 6. Milk Cereal Base Weaning Foods 7. Infant Milk Food 8. Infant Formulae				

		9. Fats in any form except edible vegetable oil 10. Cocoa butter equivalent or Substitutes												
39.	What is Two-Tier Review mechanism?	<p><b>a) First Committee</b></p> <p>The concerned importer aggrieved by the decision of the Authorized Officer may file a review application in Form-6 provided in FSS (Import) Regulations, to the Director in-charge of Imports- Review Officer at FSSAI Headquarter within fifteen days of his consignment have been rejected by the AO. The review application should be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 2000/-. The review application is examined by the First Committee comprising of experts under the Chairmanship of Director in-charge of Imports- Review Officer and the decision is communicated to both the importer/CHA &amp; Authorized officer.</p> <p><b>b) Apex Committee</b></p> <p>In case the importer is not satisfied with the order passed by the First Committee, then he can challenge the said decision before the CEO, FSSAI by making a second review application in Form- 6 provided in FSS (Import) Regulations, 2017 within 15 days of communication of decision of the First Committee. While making the second appeal, the importer has to deposit a fee of Rs. 5000/-. The second review application is then examined by the Apex Committee comprising of Senior Officers of FSSAI under the Chairmanship of CEO and the decision is communicated to both the importer/CHA &amp; Authorized officer. The decision of the Apex Committee is final.</p>												
40.	What is unclaimed article of food	“unclaimed article of food” means an imported articles of food consignment not having a claimant or bill of entry or both upto thirty days after unloading;												
41.	What is un-cleared article of food	“un-cleared article of food” means an imported articles of food consignment of which the delivery is not taken by the importer within the period of thirty days on receipt of no objection certificate from the food authority;												
42.	How are Uncleared and Unclaimed Article of Food treated	<p>As per Chapter-XIII of FSS (Import) Regulation, 2017:</p> <p>(1) The Authorised Officer shall follow the procedure of inspection, sampling, testing and clearance laid down under these regulations, for disposal of all cases of uncleared or unclaimed articles of food.</p> <p>(2) The Authorised Officer shall, on receipt of request made by the Custodian and after ensuring that the requisite fee has been paid, issue either a no objection certificate or non conformance report after assessing the safety of uncleared or unclaimed food consignment based on inspection and laboratory analysis.</p>												
43.	Who issues mandatory destruction order and why?	Based on the findings and recommendations in non- conformance report of the laboratory analysis and subsequent confirmation from the referral laboratory, if contamination or presence of microbiological organisms in imported food item is likely to pose a significant risk to public health, the Authorised Officer, with the prior approval of the Food Authority shall pass mandatory destruction order in <b>FORM- 5</b> of FSS(Import) Regulations, 2017.												
44.	What is Food Import Rejection Alert (FIRA)?	Food Import Rejection Alert (FIRA) system has been developed for capturing non-compliances of all imported food product consignments. The details of the consignment wise rejections are available at any time for public view.												
45.	Important link related to Food Imports.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Important FSSAI website Links</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td><b>FSSAI</b></td> <td><a href="http://www.fssai.gov.in">www.fssai.gov.in</a></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td><b>Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006</b></td> <td><a href="https://fssai.gov.in/cms/act-2006.php">https://fssai.gov.in/cms/act-2006.php</a></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td><b>The Food Safety and Standards Regulations</b></td> <td><a href="https://fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php">https://fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php</a></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Important FSSAI website Links			1.	<b>FSSAI</b>	<a href="http://www.fssai.gov.in">www.fssai.gov.in</a>	2.	<b>Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006</b>	<a href="https://fssai.gov.in/cms/act-2006.php">https://fssai.gov.in/cms/act-2006.php</a>	3.	<b>The Food Safety and Standards Regulations</b>	<a href="https://fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php">https://fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php</a>
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		4.	<b>Import Regulations</b>	<a href="https://fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php">https://fssai.gov.in/cms/food-safety-and-standards-regulations.php</a>
		5.	<b>Orders and Guidelines on Imports of food articles</b>	<a href="https://fssai.gov.in/advisories.php">https://fssai.gov.in/advisories.php</a>
		6.	<b>Food Import Clearance System (FICS)</b>	<a href="https://fics.fssai.gov.in/AOLogin.aspx">https://fics.fssai.gov.in/AOLogin.aspx</a>
		7.	<b>Food Licensing Registration System (FLRS)</b>	<a href="https://foodlicensing.fssai.gov.in/index.aspx">https://foodlicensing.fssai.gov.in/index.aspx</a>
		8.	<b>List of FSSAI notified NABL accredited primary laboratories</b>	<a href="https://www.fssai.gov.in/advisories.php">https://www.fssai.gov.in/advisories.php</a>
		9.	<b>List of FSSAI Referral laboratories</b>	<a href="https://www.fssai.gov.in/advisories.php">https://www.fssai.gov.in/advisories.php</a>
		10.	<b>Organisation Directory of FSSAI</b>	<a href="https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/directory.php">https://www.fssai.gov.in/cms/directory.php</a>

46	Whether BIS certification of the manufacturer is mandatory for import of “Condensed milk sweetened, condensed skimmed milk sweetened, milk powder, skimmed milk powder, partly skimmed milk powder and partly skimmed sweetened condensed milk”?	Yes, as per Regulation 2.3.14(5), of the FSS (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, “ <i>Condensed milk sweetened, condensed skimmed milk sweetened, milk powder, skimmed milk powder, partly skimmed milk powder and partly skimmed sweetened condensed milk; shall not be sold except under Indian Standards Institution Certification Mark</i> ”. This means BIS certification of overseas manufacturer is mandatory for import of above stated dairy products.
47	Whether, Clause 2.3.14(5), of the FSS (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 regarding mandatory BIS certification is applicable if these products are intended to be used as an intermediate product or as an ingredient for manufacturing of other products or for any other institutional use ?	Yes, Clause 2.3.14(5), of the FSS (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, regarding mandatory requirement for BIS certification is applicable even if imported products are intended to be used as an intermediate product or ingredient for manufacturing of other products or for any other institutional use
48	What are the labelling requirement for Atta and Maida as an ingredient in imported food consignment ex- in chocolates, bakery products, etc?	If Atta and / or Maida are used as an ingredient in imported food product, then it shall be labelled as “Wheat Flour” and as “Refined Wheat Flour” respectively.  In case labels are in Devnagri script, the words आटा or मैदा will be used.
49	Does the sub-regulation 2.3.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Second Amendment Regulations, 2019 would require imported food products to mandatorily use iodized salt?	The sub-regulation 2.3.12 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011 stipulates restriction for sale of common salt in the country for direct human consumption or for use as an ingredient in a food product, unless the same is iodized. However, the food products including imported food products having salt as ingredient shall be tested against quality and safety parameters of the respective food products standards and not for iodization.

## مراحل صدور محصولات غذایی و کشاورزی به هند:

به منظور صدور محصولات غذایی و کشاورزی به هند رعایت کلیه ملزومات و فرآیندهای مربوطه در گمرکات ایران و هند الزامی است.

- پس از ارسال بار به بندر (چابهار یا بندرعباس)، ارائه قرنطینه و گواهی بهداشت مواد غذایی Sanitary مورد نیاز است. این گواهی بهداشت می بایست در کشور مبدا صادر و در کشور مقصد نیز گواهی مشابهی از سوی مرجع ذیربط (سازمان FSSAI هند) Food Safety and Standard Authority of India دال بر این که محصول صادراتی آفات نباتی نداشته باشد، صادر شود.

- پالت هایی که محصول روی آن گذاشته می شود نیز باید گواهی بهداشت داشته باشد. این پالت ها از جنس چوب بوده و باید گواهی عدم آفت داشته باشند.

- در مرحله بعد گواهی مبدا از سوی وزارت بازرگانی و یا اتاق بازرگانی صادر می شود و سپس صدور بارنامه Bill of loading از سوی کشتیرانی انجام می گیرد.

- وارد کننده هندی باید از قبل برچسب سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد غذایی هند FSSAI را دریافت کرده باشد و برای صادرات محصول نیز لازم است شرکت وارد کننده برچسب مربوطه را از قبل در اختیار صادر کننده ایرانی قرار دهد.

- هم چنین برچسب مشخصات کالا نیز می بایست بر روی سبدهای محتوی کالا الصاق شود. وارد کننده لازم است شماره و کد FSSAI صادره از سوی سازمان ایمنی و استاندارد مواد غذایی هند را دریافت کند.

- قیمت کالا در Invoice یا فاکتور درج می شود. در برخی موارد برای جلوگیری از پرداخت تعرفه بیشتر به طرف هندی، قیمت کالا کمی کمتر درج می شود. مثلا چنانچه قیمت ۹۰ سنت باشد، در فاکتور حدود ۶۰ تا ۷۰ سنت درج می شود.

- مرحله نهایی packing list است که مشخصات کالا باید از طریق پست توسط فروشنده یا صادر کننده ایرانی برای واردکننده یا خریدار در هند ارسال گردد. این مرحله به منزله ارائه اسناد کامل

document کالا به خریدار از سوی صادر کننده می باشد که در آن وجود ۵ سند اصلی الزامی است:

۱- اصل گواهی نباتی و بهداشت،

۲- اصل فاکتور یا اینووویس،

۳- اصل گواهی مبدا،

۴- اصل بارنامه و

۵- اصل Packing List که تحویل واردکننده هندی می گردد.

نمونه مدارک به پیوست می باشد.

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**  
**(Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)**

Notification

New Delhi, dated the 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2011

F.No. 2-15015/30/2010 Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (k) of subsection (2) of section 92 read with section 23 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006) the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India proposes to make Food Safety and Standards Regulations in so far they relates to Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, and;

Whereas these draft Regulations were published in consolidated form at pages 1 to 776 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part III – Sec. 4 dated 20<sup>th</sup> October 2010 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby before the expiry of the period of thirty days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

And whereas the copies of the Gazette were made available to the public on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 2010;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the stakeholders within the specified period on the said draft Regulations have been considered and finalized by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

Now therefore, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India hereby makes the following Regulations, namely,—

**FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (PACKAGING AND LABELLING) REGULATIONS, 2011**

**CHAPTER 1**  
**GENERAL**

1.1: Short title and commencement

1.1.1: These regulations may be called the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and labelling) Regulations, 2011

1.1.2: These regulations shall come into force on or after 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2011

1.2: Definitions—

1.2.1: In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Best before” means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions during which the food shall remain fully marketable and shall retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made and beyond that date, the food may still be perfectly safe to consume, though its quality may have diminished. However the food shall not be sold if at any stage the product becomes unsafe.

2. “Date of manufacture” means the date on which the food becomes the product as described;

3. “Date of packaging” means the date on which the food is placed in the immediate container in which it will be ultimately sold;

4. “Infant” means a child not more than twelve months of age;

5. “Lot number” or “code number” or “batch number” means the number either in numerals or alphabets or in combination thereof, representing the lot number or code number or batch number, being preceded by the words “Lot No” or “Lot” or “code number” or “Code” or Batch No” or “Batch” or any distinguishing prefix by which the food can be traced in manufacture and identified in distribution.

6. “Multipiece package” means a package containing two or more individually packaged or labelled pieces of the same commodity of identical quantity, intended for retail either in individual pieces or packages as a whole.

7. “Non- Vegetarian Food” means an article of food which contains whole or part of any animal including birds, fresh water or marine animals or eggs or products of any animal origin, but excluding milk or milk products, as an ingredient;

8. “Prepackaged” or “Pre-packed food”, means food, which is placed in a package of any nature, in such a manner that the contents cannot be changed without tampering it and which is ready for sale to the consumer.



Note: The expression “package” wherever it occurs in these Regulations, shall be construed as package containing pre-packed food articles.

9. “Principal Display Panel” means that part of the container/package which is intended or likely to be displayed or presented or shown or examined by the customer under normal and customary conditions of display, sale or purchase of the commodity contained therein.

10. “Use – by date” or “Recommended last consumption date” or “Expiry date” means the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions, after which the food probably will not have the quality and safety attributes normally expected by the consumers and the food shall not be sold;

11. “Vegetarian Food” means any article of Food other than Non- Vegetarian Food as defined in regulation 1.2.1 (7).

12. “Wholesale package” means a package containing —

(a) a number of retail packages, where such first mentioned package is intended for sale, distribution or delivery to an intermediary and is not intended for sale direct to a single consumer; or

(b) a commodity of food sold to an intermediary in bulk to enable such intermediary to sell, distribute or deliver such commodity of food to the consumer in smaller quantities.

## CHAPTER-2

### PACKAGING AND LABELLING

#### 2.1: Packaging

##### 2.1.1: General Requirements

1. A utensil or container made of the following materials or metals, when used in the preparation, packaging and storing of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption:—

(a) containers which are rusty;

(b) enameled containers which have become chipped and rusty;

(c) copper or brass containers which are not properly tinned

(d) containers made of aluminium not conforming in chemical composition to IS:20 specification for Cast Aluminium & Aluminium Alloy for utensils or IS:21 specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy for utensils.

2. Containers made of plastic materials should conform to the following Indian Standards Specification, used as appliances or receptacles for packing or storing whether partly or wholly, food articles namely :—

(i) IS : 10146 (Specification for Polyethylene in contact with foodstuffs);

(ii) IS : 10142 (Specification for Styrene Polymers in contact with foodstuffs);

(iii) IS : 10151 (Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), in contact with foodstuffs);

(iv) IS : 10910 (Specification for Polypropylene in contact with foodstuffs);

(v) IS : 11434 (Specification for Ionomer Resins in contact with foodstuffs);

(vi) IS: 11704 Specification for Ethylene Acrylic Acid (EAA) copolymer.

(vii) IS: 12252 - Specification for Poly alkylene terephthalates (PET).

(viii) IS: 12247 - Specification for Nylon 6 Polymer;

(ix) IS: 13601 - Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA);

(x) IS: 13576 - Ethylene Metha Acrylic Acid (EMAA);

(xi) Tin and plastic containers once used, shall not be re-used for packaging of edible oils and fats;

Provided that utensils or containers made of copper though not properly tinned, may be used for the preparation of sugar confectionery or essential oils and mere use of such utensils or containers shall not be deemed to render sugar confectionery or essential oils unfit for human consumption.

3. General packaging requirements for Canned products,

- (i) All containers shall be securely packed and sealed.
- (ii) The exterior of the cans shall be free from major dents, rust, perforations and seam distortions.
- (iii) Cans shall be free from leaks.

#### 2.1.2: Product specific requirements

##### 1. Packaging requirements for Milk and Milk Products

(a) Bottling or filling of containers with heat-treated milk and milk product shall be carried out mechanically and the sealing of the containers shall be carried out automatically.

(b) Wrapping or packaging may not be re-used for dairy products, except where the containers are of a type which may be re-used after thorough cleaning and disinfecting.

(c) Sealing shall be carried out in the establishment in which the last heat-treatment of drinking milk or liquid milk-base products has been carried out, immediately after filling, by means of a sealing device which ensures that the milk is protected from any adverse effects of external origin on its characteristic. The sealing device shall be so designed that once the container has been opened, the evidence of opening remains clear and easy to check.

(d) Immediately after packaging, the dairy products shall be placed in the rooms provided for storage.

##### 2. Packaging requirements for Edible oil/ fat:

Tin Plate used for the manufacture of tin containers for packaging edible oils and fats shall conform to the standards of prime grade quality contained in B.I.S. Standards No. 1993 or 13955 or 9025 or 13954 as amended from time to time and in respect of Tin containers for packaging edible oils and fats shall conform to IS No. 10325 or 10339 as amended from time to time.

##### 3. Packaging requirements for Fruits and Vegetables Products

(i) Every container in which any fruit product is packed shall be so sealed that it cannot be opened without destroying the licensing number and the special identification mark of the manufacture to be displayed on the top or neck of the bottle.

(ii) For Canned fruits, juices and vegetables, sanitary top cans made up of suitable kind of tin plates shall be used.

(iii) For Bottled fruits, juices and vegetables, only bottles/ jars capable of giving hermetic seal shall be used.

(iv) Juices, squashes, crush, cordials, syrups, barley waters and other beverages shall be packed in clean bottles securely sealed. These products when frozen and sold in the form of ice shall be packed in suitable cartons. Juices and Pulps may be packed in wooden barrels when sulphited.

(v) For packing Preserves, Jams, Jellies, and Marmalades, new cans, clean jars, new canisters, bottles, chinaware jars, aluminium containers may be used and it shall be securely sealed.

(vi) For Pickles, clean bottles, jars, wooden casks, tin containers covered from inside with polythene lining of 250 gauge or suitable lacquered cans shall be used.

(vii) For Tomato Ketchups and Sauces, clean bottles shall be used. If acidity does not exceed 0.5% as acetic acid, open top sanitary cans may also be used.

(viii) Candied fruits and peels and dried fruits and vegetables can be packed in paper bags, cardboard or wooden boxes, new tins, bottles, jars, aluminium and other suitable approved containers.

(ix) Fruits and Vegetable products can also be packed in aseptic and flexible packaging material having good grade quality conforming to the standards laid down by BIS.

##### 4. Packaging requirements for Canned Meat Products

(i) New sanitary top cans made from suitable kind of tin plate shall be used. The cans shall be lacquered internally; they shall be sealed hermetically after filling. The lacquer used shall be sulphur resistant and shall not be soluble in fat or brine.

(ii) Cans used for filling pork luncheon meat shall be coated internally with edible gelatin, lard or lined with vegetable parchment paper before being filled.

(iii) Meat products packed in hermetically sealed containers shall be processed to withstand spoilage under commercial conditions of storage and transport.

#### 5. Packaging requirements for Drinking Water (Both Packaged and Mineral Water)

It shall be packed in clean, hygienic, colourless, transparent and tamperproof bottles/containers made of polyethylene (PE) (conforming to IS:10146 or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) conforming to IS : 10151 or polyalkylene terephthalate (PET and PBT) conforming to IS : 12252 or polypropylene conforming to IS : 10910 or foodgrade polycarbonate or sterile glass bottles suitable for preventing possible adulteration or contamination of the water.

All packaging materials of plastic origin shall pass the prescribed overall migration and colour migration limits.

### 2.2: Labelling

#### 2.2.1: General Requirements

1. Every prepackaged food shall carry a label containing information as required here under unless otherwise provided, namely,—

2. The particulars of declaration required under these Regulations to be specified on the label shall be in English or Hindi in Devnagri script:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any other language in addition to the language required under this regulation.

3. Pre-packaged food shall not be described or presented on any label or in any labelling manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character in any respect;

4. Label in pre-packaged foods shall be applied in such a manner that they will not become separated from the container;

5. Contents on the label shall be clear, prominent, indelible and readily legible by the consumer under normal conditions of purchase and use;

6. Where the container is covered by a wrapper, the wrapper shall carry the necessary information or the label on the container shall be readily legible through the outer wrapper and not obscured by it;

#### 2.2.2: Labelling of Pre-packaged Foods

In addition to the General Labelling requirements specified in 2.2.1 above every package of food shall carry the following information on the label, namely,—

1. The Name of Food: The name of the food shall include trade name or description of food contained in the package.

2. List of Ingredients: Except for single ingredient foods, a list of ingredients shall be declared on the label in the following manner:—

(a) The list of ingredients shall contain an appropriate title, such as the term “Ingredients”;

(b) The name of Ingredients used in the product shall be listed in descending order of their composition by weight or volume, as the case may be, at the time of its manufacture;

(c) A specific name shall be used for ingredients in the list of Ingredients;

Provided that for Ingredients falling in the respective classes, the following class titles may be used, namely:—

Classes	Class Titles
Edible vegetable oils/Edible vegetable fat	Edible vegetable oil/ Edible vegetable fat or both hydrogenated or Partially hydrogenated oil
Animal fat / oil other than milk fat	Give name of the source of fat. Pork fat, lard and beef fat or extracts thereof shall be declared by specific names
Starches, other than chemically modified starches	Starch
All species of fish where the fish constitutes an ingredient of another food and provided that the labelling and presentation of such food does not refer to a species of fish	Fish

All types of poultry meat where such meat constitutes an ingredient of another food and provided that the labelling and presentation of such a food does not refer to a specific type of poultry meat	Poultry meat
All types of cheese where cheese or mixture of cheeses constitutes an ingredient of another food and provided that the labelling and presentation of such food does not refer to a specific type of cheese	Cheese
All spices and condiments and their extracts	Spices and condiments or mixed spices/ condiments as appropriate
All types of gum or preparations used in the manufacture of gum base for chewing gum	Gum Base
Anhydrous dextrose and dextrose monohydrate	Dextrose or Glucose
All types of Caseinates	Caseinates
Press, expeller or refined cocoa butter	Cocoa butter
All crystallized fruit	Crystallized fruit
All milk and milk products derived solely from milk	Milk solids
Cocoa bean, Coconib, Cocomass, Cocoa press cakes, Cocoa powder (Fine/Dust)	Cocoa solids

Provided further that pork fat, lard and beef fat or extract thereof shall be declared by their specific names;

(d) Where an ingredient itself is the product of two or more ingredients, such a compound ingredients shall be declared in the list of ingredients, and shall be accompanied by a list, in brackets, of its ingredients in descending order of weight or volume, as the case may be:

Provided that where a compound ingredient, constitutes less than five percent of the food, the list of ingredients of the compound ingredient, other than food additive, need not to be declared;

(e) Added water shall be declared in the list of ingredients except in cases where water forms part of an ingredient, such as, brine, syrup or broth, used in the compound food and so declared in the list of ingredients:

Provided that water or other volatile ingredients evaporated in the course of manufacture need not be declared;

Provided further that in the case of dehydrated or condensed food, which are intended to be reconstituted by addition of water, the ingredients in such reconstituted food shall be declared in descending order of weight or volume as the case may be, and shall contain a statement such as "Ingredients of the product when prepared in accordance with the directions on the label";

(f) Every package of food sold as a mixture or combination shall disclose the percentage of the ingredient used at the time of the manufacture of the food (including compound ingredients or categories of ingredients), if such ingredient—

(i) is emphasised as present on the label through words or pictures or graphics; or

(ii) is not within the name of the food but, is essential to characterise the food and is expected to be present in the food by consumers, and if the omission of the quantitative ingredient declaration will mislead or deceive the consumer.

Provided that where the ingredient has been used as flavouring agent, the disclosure of such ingredient is not required:

Provided further that where the drained net weight is indicated on the label as required or in case of such food products where specific provisions are stipulated under these Regulations or where a pictorial representation of a serving suggestion is made for consumer information and use, the disclosure of such ingredient is not required.

Provided further that in case of any bottle containing liquid milk or liquid beverage having milk as an ingredient, soft drink, carbonated water or ready-to-serve fruit beverages, the declarations with regard to addition of fruit pulp and fruit juice shall invariably appear on the body of the bottle.

3. Nutritional information – Nutritional Information or nutritional facts per 100 gm or 100ml or per serving of the product shall be given on the label containing the following:—

- (i) energy value in kcal;
- (ii) the amounts of protein, carbohydrate (specify quantity of sugar) and fat in gram (g) or ml;
- (iii) the amount of any other nutrient for which a nutrition or health claim is made:

Provided that where a claim is made regarding the amount or type of fatty acids or the amount of cholesterol, the amount of saturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids in gram (g) and cholesterol in milligram (mg) shall be declared, and the amount of trans fatty acid in gram (g) shall be declared in addition to the other requirement stipulated above;

(iv) Wherever, numerical information on vitamins and minerals is declared, it shall be expressed in metric units;

(v) Where the nutrition declaration is made per serving, the amount in gram (g) or milliliter (ml) shall be included for reference beside the serving measure;

Provided that the food claimed to be enriched with nutrients, such as, minerals, proteins, vitamins, metals or their compounds, amino acids or enzymes shall give the quantities of such added nutrients on the label.

Provided that —

(i) the nutritional information may not be necessary, in case of foods such as raw agricultural commodities, like, wheat, rice, cereals, spices, spice mixes, herbs, condiments, table salt, sugar, jaggery, or non-nutritive products, like, soluble tea, coffee, soluble coffee, coffee-chicory mixture, packaged drinking water, packaged mineral water, alcoholic beverages or fruit and vegetables, processed and pre-packaged assorted vegetables, fruits, vegetables and products that comprise of single ingredient, pickles, papad, or foods served for immediate consumption such as served in hospitals, hotels or by food services vendors or *halwais*, or food shipped in bulk which is not for sale in that form to consumers.

(ii) The compliance to quantity of declared nutrients on the label shall be according to the established practices.

*Explanation* — For the purpose of this provision, at the time of analysis, due consideration, based on shelf-life, storage, and inherent nature of the food shall be kept in view in case of quantity declared nutrients;

(iii) The food, in which hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening is used shall declare on the label that 'hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used- contains trans fats';

Provided further that, a health claim of 'trans fat free' may be made in cases where the trans fat is less than 0.2 gm per serving of food and the claim 'saturated fat free' may be made in cases where the saturated fat does not exceed 0.1 gm per 100 gm or 100 ml of food.

For the purpose of regulation 2.2.2 (3);

(i) "Health claims" means any representation that states, suggests or implies that a relationship exists between a food or a constituent of that food and health and include nutrition claims which describe the physiological role of the nutrient in growth, development and normal functions of the body, other functional claims concerning specific beneficial effect of the consumption of food or its constituents, in the context of the total diet, on normal functions or biological activities of the body and such claims relate to a positive contribution to health or to the improvement of function or to modifying or preserving health, or disease, risk reduction claim relating to the consumption of a food or food constituents, in the context of the total diet, to the reduced risk of developing a disease or health related condition;

(ii) "Nutrition claim" means any representation which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular nutritional properties which are not limited to the energy value but include protein, fat carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals;

(iii) "Risk reduction" in the context of health claims means significantly altering a major risk factor for a disease or health-related condition;

Provided further that in the case of returnable new glass bottle manufactured and used for packing of such beverages on or after 19<sup>th</sup> March 2009, the list of ingredient and nutritional information shall be given on the bottle.

#### 4. Declaration regarding Veg or Non veg –

(i) Every package of "Non Vegetarian" food shall bear a declaration to this effect made by a symbol and colour code as stipulated below to indicate that the product is Non-Vegetarian Food. The symbol shall consist of a brown colour filled circle having a diameter not less than the minimum size specified in the Table mentioned in the regulation 2.2.2 (4) (iv), inside a square with brown outline having sides double the diameter of the circle as indicated below :



Brown colour

(ii) Where any article of food contains egg only as Non-Vegetarian ingredient, the manufacturer, or packer or seller may give declaration to this effect in addition to the said symbol.

(iii) Every package of Vegetarian Food shall bear a declaration to this effect by a symbol and colour code as stipulated below for this purpose to indicate that the product is Vegetarian Food. The symbol shall consist of a green colour filled circle, having a diameter not less than the minimum size specified in the Table below, inside the square with green outline having size double the diameter of the circle, as indicated below :



Green colour

#### (iv) Size of the logo

SlNo.	Area of principal display panel	Minimum size of diameters in mm
1.	Upto 100 cms. Square.	3
2.	Above 100 cms. square upto 500 cms square.	4
3.	Above 500 cms square upto 2500 cms square.	6
4.	Above 2500 cms. Square.	8

The symbol shall be prominently displayed

(i) on the package having contrast background on principal display panel;

(ii) just close in proximity to the name or brand name of the product;

(iii) on the labels, containers, pamphlets, leaflets, advertisements in any media;

Provided also that the provisions of regulation 2.2.2(4) shall not apply in respect of mineral water or packaged drinking water or carbonated water or alcoholic drinks, or liquid milk and milk powders.

#### 5. Declaration regarding Food Additives-

(i) For food additives falling in the respective classes and appearing in lists of food additives permitted for use in foods generally, the following class titles shall be used together with the specific names or recognized international numerical identifications:

Acidity Regulator, Acids, Anticaking Agent, Antifoaming Agent, Antioxidant, Bulking Agent, Colour, Colour Retention Agent, Emulsifier, Emulsifying Salt, Firming Agent, Flour Treatment Agent, Flavour Enhancer, Foaming Agent, Gelling Agent, Glazing Agent, Humectant, Preservative, Propellant, Raising Agent, Stabilizer, Sweetener, Thickener:

(ii) Addition of colours and/or Flavours—

(a) Extraneous addition of colouring matter to be mentioned on the label – Where an extraneous colouring matter has been added to any article of food, there shall be displayed one of the following

statements in capital letters, just beneath the list of the ingredients on the label attached to any package of food so coloured, namely:

CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL COLOUR(S)

OR

CONTAINS PERMITTED SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOUR(S)

OR

CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOUR(S)

Provided that where such a statement is displayed along with the name or INS no of the food colour, the colour used in the product need not be mentioned in the list of ingredients.

(b) Extraneous addition of flavouring agents to be mentioned on the label.

Where an extraneous flavouring agent has been added to any article of food, there shall be written just beneath the list of ingredients on the label attached to any package of food so flavoured, a statement in capital letters as below :

CONTAINS ADDED FLAVOUR (specify type of flavouring agent as per Regulation 3.1.10(1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food product standards and food additive) Regulation, 2011

(c) In case both colour and flavour are used in the product, one of the following combined statements in capital letters shall be displayed, just beneath the list of ingredients on the label attached to any package of food so coloured and flavoured, namely :—

CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL COLOUR(S) AND ADDED FLAVOUR(S)

OR

CONTAINS PERMITTED SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOUR(S) AND ADDED FLAVOUR(S)

OR

CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOUR(S) AND ADDED FLAVOUR(S)

Provided that in case of artificial flavouring substances, the label shall declare the common name of the flavours, but in case of the natural flavouring substances or nature identical flavouring substances, the class name of flavours shall be mentioned on the label and it shall comply with the requirement of label declaration as specified under the regulation 2.2.2 (5) (ii)

Note: — When statement regarding addition of colours and/or flavours is displayed on the label in accordance with regulation 2.2.2(5)(ii) and regulation 3.2.1 of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011, addition of such colours and/or flavours need not be mentioned in the list of ingredients. Also, in addition to above statement, the common name or class name of the flavour shall also be mentioned on label.

Provided further that when combined declaration of colours and flavours are given, the International Numerical Identification number of colours used shall also be indicated either under the list of ingredients or along with the declaration.

Provided also further that every package of synthetic food colours preparation and mixture shall bear a label upon which is printed a declaration giving the percentage of total dye content

#### 6. Name and complete address of the manufacturer

(i) The name and complete address of the manufacturer and the manufacturing unit if these are located at different places and in case the manufacturer is not the packer or bottler, the name and complete address of the packing or bottling unit as the case may be shall be declared on every package of food;

(ii) Where an article of food is manufactured or packed or bottled by a person or a company under the written authority of some other manufacturer or company, under his or its brand name, the label shall carry the name and complete address of the manufacturing or packing or bottling unit as the case may be, and also the name and complete address of the manufacturer or the company, for and on whose behalf it is manufactured or packed or bottled;

(iii) Where an article of food is imported into India, the package of food shall also carry the name and complete address of the importer in India.

Provided further that where any food article manufactured outside India is packed or bottled in India, the package containing such food article shall also bear on the label, the name of the country of origin of the food article and the name and complete address of the importer and the premises of packing or bottling in India.

#### 7. Net quantity

(i) Net quantity by weight or volume or number, as the case may be, shall be declared on every package of food; and

(ii) In addition to the declaration of net quantity, a food packed in a liquid medium shall carry a declaration of the drained weight of the food.

*Explanation 1.*— For the purposes of this requirement the expression “liquid medium” include water, aqueous solutions of sugar and salt, fruit and vegetable juices or vinegar, either singly or in combination.

*Explanation 2.*— In declaring the net quantity of the commodity contained in the package, the weight of the wrappers and packaging materials shall be excluded:

(iii) Where a package contains a large number of small items of confectionery, each of which is separately wrapped and it is not reasonably practicable to exclude from the net weight of the commodity, the weight of such immediate wrappers of all the items of the confectionery contained in the package, the net weight declared on the package containing such confectionery or on the label thereof may include the weight of such immediate wrapper if the total weight of such immediate wrapper does not exceed –

(a) eight per cent, Where such immediate wrapper is a waxed paper or other paper with wax or aluminium foil under strip; or

(b) six per cent. In case of other paper of the total net weight of all the items of confectionery contained in the package minus the weight of immediate wrapper.

#### 8. Lot/Code/Batch identification

A batch number or code number or lot number which is a mark of identification by which the food can be traced in the manufacture and identified in the distribution, shall be given on the label.

Provided that in case of packages containing bread and milk including sterilised milk, particulars under this clause shall not be required to be given on the label.

#### 9. Date of manufacture or packing.—

The date, month and year in which the commodity is manufactured, packed or pre-packed, shall be given on the label:

Provided that the month and the year of manufacture, packing or pre-packing shall be given if the “Best Before Date” of the products is more than three months:

Provided further that in case any package contains commodity which has a short shelf life of less than three months, the date, month and year in which the commodity is manufactured or prepared or pre-packed shall be mentioned on the label.

#### 10. Best Before and Use By Date

(i) the month and year in capital letters upto which the product is best for consumption, in the following manner, namely:—

“BEST BEFORE ..... MONTHS AND YEAR

OR

“BEST BEFORE ..... MONTHS FROM PACKAGING

OR

“BEST BEFORE ..... MONTHS FROM MANUFACTURE

(Note: — blank be filled up)

(ii) In case of package or bottle containing sterilised or Ultra High Temperature treated milk, soya milk, flavoured milk, any package containing bread, dhokla, bhelpuri, pizza, doughnuts, khoa, paneer, or any



uncanned package of fruits, vegetable, meat, fish or any other like commodity, the declaration be made as follows:—

“BEST BEFORE .....DATE/MONTH/YEAR”

OR

“BEST BEFORE.....DAYS FROM PACKAGING”

OR

“BEST BEFORE ..... DAYS FROM MANUFACTURE”

Note:

- (a) blanks be filled up
- (b) Month and year may be used in numerals
- (c) Year may be given in two digits

(ii) On packages of Aspartame, instead of Best Before date, Use by date/recommended last consumption date/expiry date shall be given, which shall not be more than three years from the date of packing;

(iv) In case of infant milk substitute and infant foods instead of Best Before date, Use by date/recommended last consumption date/expiry date shall be given,

Provided further that the declaration of best before date for consumption shall not be applicable to

- (i) wines and liquors
- (ii) alcoholic beverages containing 10 percent or more by volume of alcohol.

Provided further that above provisions except net weight/net content, nutritional information, manufacturer's name and address, date of manufacture and “best before” shall not apply in respect of carbonated water (plain soda and potable water impregnated with carbon dioxide under pressure) packed in returnable glass bottles

11. Country of origin for imported food:

- (i) The country of origin of the food shall be declared on the label of food imported into India.
- (ii) When a food undergoes processing in a second country which changes its nature, the country in which the processing is performed shall be considered to be the country of origin for the purposes of labelling.

12. Instructions for use:

- (i) Instructions for use, including reconstitution, where applicable, shall be included on the label, if necessary, to ensure correct utilization of the food.

## 2.3: Manner of declaration

### 2.3.1: General Conditions

1. Any information or pictorial device written, printed, or graphic matter may be displayed in the label provided that it is not in conflict with the requirements of these Regulations.

2. Every declaration which is required to be made on package under these regulations shall be:

- (i) Legible and prominent, definite, plain and unambiguous
- (ii) Conspicuous as to size number and colour,
- (iii) as far as practicable, in such style or type of lettering as to be boldly, clearly and conspicuously present in distinct contrast to the other type, lettering or graphic material used on the package, and shall be printed or inscribed on the package in a colour that contrasts conspicuously with the background of the label

Provided that —

- (a) Where any label information is blown, formed or moulded on a glass or plastic surface or where such information is embossed or perforated on a package, that information shall not be required to be presented in contrasting colours:

(b) Where any declaration on a package is printed either in the form of a handwriting or hand script, such declaration shall be clear, unambiguous and legible.

3. No declaration shall be made so as to require it to be read through any liquid commodity contained in the package.

4. Where a package is provided with an outside container or wrapper, such container or wrapper shall also contain all the declarations which are required to appear on the package except where such container or wrapper itself is transparent and the declarations on the package are easily readable through such outside container or wrapper.

5. Labels not to contain false or misleading statements: A label shall not contain any statement, claim, design, device, fancy name or abbreviation which is false or misleading in any particular concerning the food contained in the package, or concerning the quantity or the nutritive value or in relation to the place of origin of the said food:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in respect of established trade or fancy names of confectionery, biscuits and sweets, such as, barley, sugar, bull's eye, cream cracker or in respect of aerated waters, such as, Ginger Beer or Gold-Spot or any other name in existence in international trade practice.

2.3.2 Principal display panel: The information required under these Regulations shall be given on the principal display panel of the package or container and such information may be given in the following manner.

(a) All information should be grouped together and given at one place.

OR

The pre-printed information be grouped together and given in one place and ,

(b) Online information or those not pre-printed be grouped together in another place.

1. Area of the principal display panel

The area of principal Display panel shall not be less than —

(a) In the case of a rectangular container, forty percent of the product of height and width of the panel of such container having the largest area;

(b) In case of cylindrical or nearly cylindrical, round or nearly round, oval or nearly oval container, twenty percent of the product of the height and average circumference of such container; or

(c) In the case of container of any other shape, twenty percent of the total surface area of the container except where there is label, securely affixed to the container, such label shall give a surface area of not less than ten percent of the total surface area of the container.

Provided that in the case of package having a capacity of five cubic centimeters or less, the principal display panel may be card or tape affixed firmly to the package or container and bearing the required information under these regulations.

2.3.3 The height of numeral in the declaration

(i) The height of any numeral required under these regulations, on the principal display panel shall not be less than—

(a) as shown in Table - I below, if the net quantity is declared in terms of weight or volume and

(b) as shown in Table II below, if the net quantity is declared in terms of length, area or number.

TABLE – I When net quantity is in weight or volume

Sl. No	Weight/volume	Minimum height of numeral in mm	
		Normal case	When blown, formed Moulded, or perforated on container
1.	Upto 50g/ml	1	2
2.	Above 50g/ml upto 200g/ml	2	4
3.	Above 200 g/ml upto 1 kg/litre	4	6
4.	Above 1 kg/litre	6	8

TABLE – II When net quantity is in length, area, number

Sl. No	Area of principal display panel	Minimum height of numeral in mm	
		Normal case	When blown, formed Moulded, or perforated on container
1.	Upto 100 cms square	1	2
2.	Above 100 cms. Square upto 500 cms. Square	2	4
3.	Above 500 cms. Square upto 2500 cms. Square	4	6
4.	Above 2500 cms. Square	6	8

(ii) The height of letters in the declaration under 2.2 shall not be less than 1 mm height when blown, formed, moulded, embossed or perforated, the height of letters shall not be less than 2mm.

Provided that the width of the letter or numeral shall not be less than one-third of its height, but this proviso shall not apply in the case of numeral “T” and letters i, I & I:

Provided further that in case of label declarations required under 2.4 except in case declaration specifying instructions for use or preparation of the product, the size of letters shall not be less than 3mm.

#### 2.4: Specific Requirements/ Restrictions on manner of labelling

##### 2.4.1: Labelling of infant milk substitute and infant food

1. An article of infant milk substitutes /infant foods, whose standards are not prescribed under Food Safety and Standards (Food Products standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 shall be manufactured for sale, exhibited for sale or stored for sale only after obtaining the approval of such articles of food and its label from the Authority.

2. Without prejudice to any other provisions relating to labelling requirements contained in these regulations, every container of infant milk substitute or infant food or any label affixed thereto shall indicate in a clear, conspicuous and in an easily readable manner, the words “IMPORTANT NOTICE” in capital letters and indicating there under the following particulars, namely:—

(i) a statement “MOTHER’S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY” in capital letters. The types of letters used shall not be less than five millimeters and the text of such statement shall be in the Central Panel of every container of infant milk substitute or infant food or any label affixed thereto. The colour of the text printed or used shall be different from that of the background of the label, container as the case may be. In case of infant food, a statement indicating “infant food shall be introduced only (after the age of six months and upto the age of two years)” shall also be given;

(ii) a statement that infant milk substitute or infant food should be used only on the advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper method of its use;

(iii) a warning that infant milk substitute or infant food is not the sole source of nourishment of an infant;

(iv) a statement indicating the process of manufacture (e.g spray dried) except in case of infant foods, instruction for appropriate and hygienic preparation including cleaning of utensils, bottles and teats and warning against health hazards of inappropriate preparations, as under;

“Warning/ caution-Careful and hygienic preparation of infant foods/infant milk substitute is most essential for health. Do not use fewer scoops than directed since diluted feeding will not provide adequate nutrients needed by your infant. Do not use more scoops than directed since concentrated feed will not provide the water needed by your infant”.

(v) the approximate composition of nutrients per 100 gms. of the product including its energy value in Kilo Calories/Joules;

(vi) the storage condition specifically stating “store in a cool and dry place in an air tight container” or the like (after opening use the contents within the period mentioned or the expiry date whichever is earlier);

(vii) the feeding chart and directions for use and instruction for discarding leftover feed;

(viii) Instruction for use of measuring scoop (level or heaped) and the quantity per scoop (scoop to be given with pack);

(ix) indicating the Batch No. Month and Year of its manufacture and expiry date

(x) the protein efficiency ratio (PER) which shall be minimum 2.5 if the product other than infant milk substitute is claimed to have higher quality protein;

(xi) the specific name of the food additives, if permitted, shall be declared in addition to appropriate class names.

3. No containers or label referred to in 2.4.1(2) relating to infant milk substitute or infant food shall have a picture of infant or women or both. It shall not have picture or other graphic materials or phrases designed to increase the saleability of the infant milk substitute or infant food. The terms “Humanised” or “Maternalised” or any other similar words shall not be used. The Package and/or any other label of infant milk substitute or infant food shall not exhibit the words, “Full Protein Food”, “energy Food”, “Complete food” or “Health Food” or any other similar expression.

4. The containers of infant milk substitute meant for (premature baby (born before 37 weeks)/low birth weight infant (less than 2500gm) or labels affixed thereto shall indicate the following additional information, namely:—

(i) the words [PREMATURE BABY (BORN BEFORE 37 WEEKS) LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LESS THAN 2.5 KG)] in capital letters along with the product name in central panel;

(ii) a statement “the low birth weight infant milk substitute shall be withdrawn under medical advice as soon as the mother’s milk is sufficiently available”; and

(iii) a statement “TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE” in capital letters.

5. The product which contains neither milk nor any milk derivatives shall be labelled “contains no milk or milk product” in conspicuous manner.

6. The container of infant milk substitute for lactose or lactose and sucrose intolerant infants or label affixed thereto shall indicate conspicuously “LACTOSE-FREE or SUCROSE-FREE or LACTOSE and SUCROSE-FREE” in capital letters and statement “TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE” and shall also bear the following statements, namely:—

“Lactose free Infant Milk Substitute should only be used in case of diarrhea due to lactose intolerance.

The lactose free/sucrose free Infant Milk Substitute should be withdrawn if there is no improvement in symptoms of intolerance”.

7. The container of infant milk substitute meant for infants with allergy to cow’s /buffalo’s milk protein or soy protein or label affixed thereto shall indicate conspicuously “HYPOALLERGENIC FORMULA” in capital letters and statement “TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE”.

8. Declaration to be surrounded by line:

There shall be a surrounding line enclosing the declaration where the words “unsuitable for babies” are required to be used.

(i) Distance of surrounding line:

The distance between any part of the words “unsuitable for babies” surrounding the line enclosing these words shall not be less than 1.5 mm.

#### 2.4.2: Labelling of edible oils and fats

1. The package, label or the advertisement of edible oils and fats shall not use the expressions “Super-Refined”, “Extra-Refined”, “Micro-Refined”, “Double-Refined”, “Ultra-Refined”, “Anti-Cholesterol”, “Cholesterol Fighter”, “Soothing to Heart”, “Cholesterol Friendly”, “Saturated Fat Free” or such other expressions which are an exaggeration of the quality of the Product.

2. Every container in which solvent-extracted oil or de-oiled meal or edible flour is packed for sale shall, at the time of sale by the producer, bear the following particulars in English or Hindi (Devnagri script) :—

(i) the name, trade name, if any, or description of the solvent-extracted oil or de-oiled meal or edible flour, as the case may be:

(ii) in the case of oil not conforming to the standards of quality for “refined” grade solvent extracted oils specified in regulation 2.2.6 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011 for Edible vegetable oil/Vanaspati, a declaration in a type-size of not less than 50 mm, as follows shall appear on the label:

(a) “NOT FOR DIRECT EDIBLE CONSUMPTION”, in the case of oils complying with the requirements for the “semi-refined” or “raw-grade 1” grades of oil specified in regulation 2.2.6 (1) of Food Safety and Standards(Food Products standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011

(b) “FOR INDUSTRIAL NON-EDIBLE USES ONLY”, in the case of oils not complying with the requirements under item (a) above;

(iii) the name and business particulars of the producer;

(iv) the net weight of the contents in the container;

(v) the batch number, month and year of manufacture:

Provided that where solvent extracted oils are transported in bulk in rail tank-wagons or road tankers, or where de-oiled meal or edible flour is transported in bulk either for storage in silos or transferred to ship for bulk shipment, it shall be sufficient if the aforesaid particulars are furnished in the accompanying documents.

3. Every container in which solvent is packed shall, at the time of sale by the manufacturer or dealer thereof, bear the Indian Standards Institution certification mark.

4. Every container in which vanaspati, margarine, bakery shortening, blended edible vegetable oils, mixed fat spread and refined vegetable oil is packed in addition to other labelling requirements provided in these regulations shall bear the following particulars in English or Hindi in Devnagri script:

(a) The name/description of the contents, “free from Argemone Oil”;

(b) The mass/volume of the contents;

5. Every container of refined vegetable oil shall bear the following label, namely,—

Refined (name of the Oil) Oil
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Provided that the container of imported edible oil shall also bear the word, “Imported”, as prefix.

6. Every package containing an admixture of palmolein with groundnut oil shall carry the following label, namely,—

BLEND OF PALMOLEIN AND GROUNDNUT OIL
Palmolein.....per cent
Groundnut oil....per cent

7. Every package containing an admixture of imported rape-seed oil with mustard oil, shall carry the following label, namely :

BLEND OF IMPORTED RAPE-SEED OIL AND MUSTARD OIL
Imported rape-seed oil.....per cent
Mustard oil.....per cent

8. Every package of vanaspati made from more than 30 percent of Rice bran oil shall bear the following label, namely :—

This package of vanaspati is made from more than 30 per cent Rice bran oil by weight
---

9. Every package containing Fat Spread shall carry the following labels namely:—

Milk Fat Spread

Use before .....

Date of packing .....

Total Milk Fat Content Per cent by weight.....

.....

Mixed Fat Spread

Use before .....

Date of packing .....

Per cent by weight.....

Milk Fat Content.....

Total Milk Fat Content Percent by weight.....

Vegetable Fat Spread

Use before .....

Date of packing .....

Total Fat Content Per cent by weight .....

10. A package containing annatto colour in vegetable oils shall bear the following label namely :—

Annatto colour in oil (Name of oil/oils) used

11. Every package containing an admixture of edible oils shall carry the following label, namely:—

This blended edible vegetable oil contains an admixture of :

(i) .....% by Weight  
(ii) .....% by Weight

(Name and nature of edible vegetable oils i.e. in raw or refined form)

Date of Packing.....

There shall also be the following declaration in bold capital letters along with the name of product on front/ central panel,—

NOT TO BE SOLD LOOSE

#### 2.4.3: Labelling of permitted food colours

1. No person shall sell a permitted synthetic food colours for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following particulars:—

- (i) the words “Food Colours”;
- (ii) the chemical and the common or commercial name and colour index of the dye-stuff.

2. No person shall sell a mixture of permitted synthetic food colours for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following particulars:—

- (i) the words “Food Colour Mixture”;
- (ii) the chemical and the common or commercial name and colour index of the dye stuff contained in the mixture.

3. No person shall sell a preparation of permitted synthetic food colours for use in or upon food unless its container carries a label stating the following particulars:—

- (i) the words “Food Colour Preparation”;
- (ii) the name of the various ingredients used in the preparation.

## 2.4.4: Labelling of irradiated Food

Irradiated foods.- The label of a food, which has been treated with ionizing radiation, shall carry a written statement indicating the treatment in close proximity to the name of the food.

In addition all packages of irradiated food shall bear the following declaration and logo, namely:—

PROCESSED BY IRRADIATION METHOD  
DATE OF IRRADIATION .....



LICENSE NO of Irradiation Unit.....  
PURPOSE OF IRRADIATION.....

## 2.4.5: Specific Labelling Requirements of other Products

1. Coffee-Chicory Mixture:- (i) Every package containing a mixture of coffee and chicory shall have affixed to it a label upon which shall be printed the following declaration:

Coffee blended with Chicory  
This mixture contains  
Coffee..... Per cent  
Chicory..... Per cent

(ii) Every package containing Instant Coffee-Chicory mixture shall have affixed to it a label upon which shall be printed the following declarations;

Instant Coffee-Chicory mixture made from  
blends of coffee and chicory  
Coffee..... Per cent  
Chicory..... Per cent

## 2. CONDENSED MILK OR DESICCATED (DRIED) MILK:

Every package containing condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk shall bear a label upon which is printed such one of the following declarations as may be applicable or such other declaration substantially to the like effect as may be allowed by the State Government, namely,—

(i) In the case of condensed milk (unsweetened):

CONDENSED MILK UNSWEETENED  
(Evaporated Milk) (This tin contains the equivalent) of (x)..... litres of toned milk

(ii) In the case of condensed milk (sweetened):

CONDENSED MILK SWEETENED  
This tin contains the equivalent of (x)..... litres of toned milk with sugar added

(iii) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (unsweetened):

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK UNSWEETENED  
(Evaporated Skimmed Milk) This tin contains the equivalent of (x)..... litres of skimmed milk

(iv) In the case of condensed skimmed milk (sweetened):

CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK SWEETENED  
This tin contains the equivalent of (x).....litres of skimmed milk with sugar added”

(v) In the case of condensed milk (sweetened and flavoured):

This has been flavoured with.....  
NOT TO BE USED FOR  
INFANTS BELOW SIX MONTHS

(vi) In the case of condensed milk/condensed Skimmed milk (unsweetened) Sterilised by Ultra High Temperature (UHT) treatment:

This has been sterilised by UHT Process

(vii) In the case of milk powder:

MILK POWDER  
This tin contains the equivalent of  
(x)..... litres of toned milk

(viii) In the case of milk powder which contains lecithin:

MILK POWDER IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS LECITHIN

(ix) In the case of partly skimmed milk powder :

PARTLY SKIMMED MILK POWDER  
This tin contains the equivalent of  
(x)..... litres of partly skimmed milk  
having..... per cent milk fat

(x) In the case of skimmed milk powder:

SKIMMED MILK POWDER  
This tin contains the equivalent of (x)..... litres of skimmed milk

3. The declaration shall in each case be completed by inserting at (x) the appropriate number in words and in figures, for example, “one and a half (1½)”, any fraction being expressed as eight quarters or a half, as the case may be.

4. There shall not be placed on any package containing condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk any comment on, explanation of, or reference to either the statement of equivalence, contained in the prescribed declaration



or on the words “machine skimmed” “skimmed” or “unsuitable for babies” except instructions as to dilution as follows:

“To make a fluid not below the composition of toned milk or skimmed milk (as the case may be) with the contents of this package, add (here insert the number of parts) of water by volume to one part by volume of this condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk”.

Sweetened condensed milk and other similar products which are not suitable for infant feeding shall not contain any instruction of modifying them for infant feeding.

5. Wherever the word “milk” appears on the label of a package of condensed skimmed milk or of desiccated (dried) skimmed milk as the description or part of the description of the contents, it shall be immediately preceded or followed by the word “machine skimmed” or “partly skimmed”, as the case may be.

6. Fluid milk: — The caps of the milk bottles /pouch/tetrapack shall clearly indicate the nature of the milk contained in them. The indication may be either in full or by abbreviation shown below :

(i) Buffalo milk may be denoted by the letter ‘B’.

(ii) Cow milk may be denoted by the letter ‘C’

(iii) Goat milk may be denoted by the letter ‘G’

(iv) Standardized milk may be denoted by the letter ‘S’

(v) Toned milk may be denoted by the letter ‘T’

(vi) Double toned milk may be denoted by the letter ‘DT’

(vii) Skimmed milk may be denoted by the letter ‘K’

(viii) Pasteurised milk may be denoted by the letter ‘P’ followed by the class of milk. For example Pasteurised Buffalo milk shall bear the letters ‘PB’.

(ix) Alternatively suitable indicative colours of the packs/caps/bags shall be indicative of the nature of milk contained in them, the classification of colours being displayed at places where milk is sold/stored or exhibited for sale, provided that the same had been simultaneously intimated to the concerned Designated Officer, and information disseminated through the local media

7. Ice cream — Every dealer in ice-cream or mixed ice-cream who in the street or other place of public resort, sells or offers or exposes for sale, ice-cream or ice-candy, from a stall or from a cart, barrow or other vehicle or from a basket, phial, tray or other container used without a staff or a vehicle shall have his name and address along with the name and address of the manufacturer, if any, legibly and conspicuously ‘displayed’ on the stall, vehicle or container as the case may be.

8. Hingra — Every container containing Hingra shall bear a label upon which is printed a declaration in the following form, namely,—

“This container contains Hingra (Imported from Iran/Afghanistan) and is certified to be conforming to the standards laid down in the Food Safety and Standards regulations”

9. Light Black Pepper:- Every package containing light black pepper shall bear the following label in addition to the Agmark seal and the requirements prescribed under regulation 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 of these regulations:

Light Black Pepper (Light berries)
------------------------------------

10. Every package containing “Cassia Bark” shall bear the following label.

CASSIA BARK (TAJ)
-------------------

11. Every package containing “CINNAMON” shall bear the following label

CINNAMON (DALCHINI)
---------------------

12. Every package of chillies which contains added edible oil shall bear the following label:

CHILLIES IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS AN ADMIXTURE OF NOT MORE THAN 2 PERCENT  
OF.....(NAME OF OIL) EDIBLE OIL

13. Every package of ice-cream, kulfi, kulfa and chocolate ice-cream containing starch shall have a declaration on a label as specified in regulation 2.7.1(2)

14. Masala: Every package of mixed masala fried in oil shall bear the following label:

MIXED MASALA (FRIED)  
THIS MASALA HAS BEEN FRIED IN  
(Name of the edible oil used)

15. Compounded Asafoetida: Every container of compounded asafoetida shall indicate the approximate composition of edible starch or edible cereal flour used in the compound, on the label.

16. Every package containing maida treated with improver or bleaching agents shall carry the following label, namely,-

WHEAT FLOUR TREATED WITH IMPROVER/BLEACHING AGENTS, TO BE USED BY BAKERIES ONLY

17. Unless otherwise provided in these regulations, every package of malted milk food which contains added natural colouring matter except caramel, shall bear the following label, namely,-

MALTED MILK FOOD IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS  
PERMITTED NATURAL COLOURING MATTER

18. Every advertisement for and/or a package of food containing added Monosodium Glutamate shall carry the following declaration, namely,-

This package of (name of the food contains added)..... MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE  
NOT RECOMMENDED FOR INFANTS BELOW -12 MONTHS

19. Every container of refined salseed fat shall bear the following label, namely,-

REFINED SALSEED FAT FOR USE IN BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ONLY

20. Every container or package of table iodised salt or iron fortified common salt containing permitted anticaking agent shall bear the following label, namely,-

IODIZED SALT / IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT\* CONTAINS PERMITTED ANTICAKING AGENT

\* Strike out whichever is not applicable

21. Every container or package of iron fortified common salt shall bear the following label, namely,—

IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT

22. Every package of Dried Glucose Syrup containing sulphur dioxide exceeding 40 ppm shall bear the following label namely,—

DRIED GLUCOSE SYRUP FOR USE IN SUGAR CONFECTIONERY ONLY

23. A package containing tea with added flavour shall bear the following label, namely,—

“FLAVOURED TEA” (common name of permitted flavour/percentage)  
Registration No....

24. Every package of food which is permitted to contain artificial sweetener mentioned in table given in regulation 3.1.3 (1) of Food Safety and standards (Food Products standards and Food Additive) Regulations, 2011 and an advertisement for such food shall carry the following label, namely,—

- (i) This contains ..... (Name of the artificial sweeteners).
- (ii) Not recommended for children.
- (iii) (a) \*Quantity of sugar added ..... gm/100 gm.  
(b) No sugar added in the product.
- (iv) \*Not for Phenylketonurics (if Aspartame is added)

\*strike out whatever is not applicable

25. In addition to the declarations under regulation 2.4.5 (24 and 26), every package of food which is permitted to contain artificial sweetener mentioned in table in regulation 3.1.3 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products standards and Food Additive) Regulations, 2011 and an advertisement for such food shall carry the following label, namely,-

CONTAINS ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER AND FOR CALORIE CONSCIOUS

26. The declaration under regulation 2.4.5 (25) shall be provided along with name or trade name of product and shall be half of the size of the name/ trade name. The declaration may be given in two sentences, but in the same box.

27. Every package of Aspartame (Methyl ester), Acesulfame K, Sucralose and Saccharin Sodium, Neotame marketed as Table Top Sweetener and every advertisement for such Table Top Sweetener shall carry the following label, namely,-

- (i) Contains..... (name of artificial sweetener)
- (ii) Not recommended for children

Provided that the package of aspartame (Methyl ester), marketed as Table Top Sweetener and every advertisement for such Table Top Sweetener shall carry the following label, namely,—

“Not for Phenylketonurics”

28. Every package of food which is permitted to contain a mixture of Aspartame (Methyl Ester) and Acesulfame Potassium Sweeteners mentioned in the Table given in regulation 3.1.3(1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011, shall carry the following label, namely,-

This ..... (Name of food) contains ..... contains an admixture of Aspartame (Methyl Ester and Acesulfame Potassium. Not recommended for children.

- (a) \*Quantity of sugar added..... gm/100gm,
- (b) No sugar added in the product.
- \*Not for Phenylketoneurics (if Aspartame is added)

\*strike out whatever is not applicable

29. Every package of food which is permitted to contain a mixture of Acesulfame Potassium and Sucralose sweeteners mentioned in the Table given in Regulation 3.1.2 (1) of Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additive) Regulation, 2011 shall carry the following label, namely,—

- (i) This .....(Name of Food) contains a mixture of Sucralose and Acesulfame Potassium;  
(ii) Not recommended for children;  
(iii) \*(a) Quantity of sugar added.....gm/100gm;  
\*(b) No sugar added in the product;

(\*Strike out whichever is not applicable)

30. Every package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall carry the following warning, namely,—

Chewing of Pan Masala is injurious to health

31. Every package of supari and advertisement relating thereto shall carry the following warning in conspicuous and bold print, namely,—

Chewing of Supari is injurious to Health

32. Every package of fruit squash by whatever name it is sold, containing additional sodium or potassium salt shall bear the following label, namely,—

IT CONTAINS ADDITIONAL  
SODIUM/POTASSIUM SALT

33. Every package of Cheese (hard), surface treated with Natamycin, shall bear the following label, namely,—

SURFACE TREATED WITH NATAMYCIN

34. Every package of Bakery and Industrial Margarine made from more than 30 per cent of Rice Bran Oil shall bear the following label, namely,—

This package of Bakery & Industrial Margarine is made from more than 30 per cent of Rice Bran Oil by Wt.

35. Every container or package of flavour emulsion and flavour paste meant for use in carbonated or non-carbonated beverages shall carry the following declaration, in addition to the instructions for dilution, namely,—

FLAVOUR EMULSION AND FLAVOUR PASTE FOR USE IN CARBONATED OR  
NON-CARBONATED BEVERAGES ONLY

36. Every package of drinking water shall carry the following declaration in capital letters having the size of each letter as prescribed in Regulation 2.3.3 ;

PACKAGED DRINKING WATER

One time usable plastic bottles of packaged drinking water shall carry the following declaration.

CRUSH THE BOTTLE AFTER USE

37. Every package of mineral water shall carry the following declaration in capital letters having the size of each letter as prescribed in regulation 2.3.3 ;

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

One time usable plastic bottles of mineral water shall carry the following declaration.

CRUSH THE BOTTLE AFTER USE

38. Every package of food having added caffeine, shall carry the following label, namely,—

“CONTAINS CAFFEINE”

Provided if caffeine is added in the products, it shall be declared on the body of the Container/bottle.

Provided also that in case of returnable glass bottles, which are recycled for refilling the declaration of caffeine, may be given on the crown.

39. Every package of Low Fat Paneer/ Chhana shall carry the following label, namely,—

LOW FAT PANEER / CHHANA

40. Every package of Cheese(s), if coated/packed in food grade waxes polyfilm/wrapping of cloth, shall bear the following label, namely,—

REMOVE THE OUTER PACKING BEFORE CONSUMPTION

41. Every package of Frozen Desert / Frozen Confection shall bear the following label, namely,—

Frozen Desserts / Frozen Confection Contain ..... Milk Fat\* / Edible Vegetable Oil\* /  
and Vegetable Fat\*

\*strike out whatever is not applicable

42. Every container or package of common salt shall bear the following label, namely,—

COMMON SALT FOR IODISATION\* / IRON FORTIFICATION\* / ANIMAL USE\* / PRESERVATION / MEDICINE\* /  
INDUSTRIAL USE\*

\*strike out whichever is not applicable.

43. Every package of biscuits, bread and cakes containing Oligofructose shall bear the following declaration, namely,—

Contains Oligofructose (dietary fiber) — gm/100 gm

44. Every package of fresh fruit if coated with wax shall carry the following label, namely,—

Coated with wax (give name of wax)

45. Gelatin meant for human consumption should be labeled as "Gelatin Food Grade"

46. Every package of food containing Polyols shall bear the following label,-

Polyols may have laxative effects

47. Every package of food containing Polydextrose shall bear the following label:-

Polydextrose may have laxative effects

#### 2.4.6: Specific restrictions on Product labels

(1) Labels not to contain reference to Act or rules or regulations contradictory to required particulars :- The label shall not contain any reference to the Act or any of these regulations or any comment on, or reference to, or explanation of any particulars or declaration required by the Act or any of these regulations to be included in the label which directly or by implication, contradicts, qualifies or modifies such particulars or declaration.

(2) Labels not to use words implying recommendations by medical profession: - There shall not appear in the label of any package, containing food for sale the words "recommended by the medical profession" or any words which imply or suggest that the food is recommended, prescribed, or approved by medical practitioners or approved for medical purpose.

#### (3) Unauthorized use of words showing imitation prohibited

1. There shall not be written in the statement or label attached to any package containing any article of food the word 'imitation' or any word, or words implying that the article is a substitute for any food, unless the use of the said word or words is specifically permitted under these regulations.

2. Any fruit syrup, fruit juice, fruit squash, fruit beverages, cordial, crush or any other fruit products standardised under Food Safety and Standards (Food Products standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 which does not contain the prescribed amount of fruit juice or fruit pulp or fruit content shall not be described as a fruit syrup, fruit juice, fruit squash, fruit beverages, cordial, crush or any other fruit product as the case may be.

3. Any food product which does not contain the specified amount of fruit and is likely to deceive or mislead or give a false impression to the consumer that the product contains fruit, whether by use of words or pictorial representation, shall be clearly and conspicuously marked on the label as 'ADDED(NAME OF THE FRUIT)FLAVOUR'.

4. Any food product which contains only fruit flavours, whether natural flavours and natural flavouring substances or nature identical flavouring substances, artificial flavouring substances as single or in combination thereof, shall not be described as a fruit product and the word "ADDED" (NAME OF FRUIT) FLAVOUR shall be used in describing such a product;

5. Carbonated water containing no fruit juice or fruit pulp shall not have a label which may lead the consumer into believing that it is a fruit product.

6. Any fruit and vegetable product alleged to be fortified with vitamin C shall contain not less than 40 mgms. of ascorbic acid per 100 gm. of the product.

#### (4) Imitations not to be marked "pure"

The word "pure" or any word or words of the same significance shall not be included in the label of a package that contains an imitation of any food.

#### (5) Labelling prohibitions for Drinking Water (Both Packaged and Mineral Water)

(i) No claims concerning medicinal (preventative, alleviative or curative) effects shall be made in respect of the properties of the product covered by the standard Claims of other beneficial effects related to the health of the consumer shall not be made.

(ii) The name of the locality, hamlet or specified place may not form part of the trade name unless it refers to a packaged water collected at the place designated by that trade name.

(iii) The use of any statement or of any pictorial device which may create confusion in the mind of the public or in any way mislead the public about the nature, origin, composition, and properties of such waters put on sale is prohibited.

### 2.5: Restriction on advertisement

There shall be no advertisement of any food which is misleading or contravening the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006) or the rules/regulations made thereunder.

### 2.6: Exemptions from labelling requirements-

#### 2.6.1

1. Where the surface area of the package is not more than 100 square centimeters, the label of such package shall be exempted from the requirements of list of ingredients, Lot Number or Batch Number or Code Number, nutritional information and instructions for use, but these information shall be given on the wholesale packages or multi piece packages, as the case may be.

2. the 'date of manufacture' or 'best before date' or 'expiry date' may not be required to be mentioned on the package having surface area of less than 30 square centimeters but these information shall be given on the wholesale packages or multipiece packages, as the case may be;

3. in case of liquid products marketed in bottles, if such bottle is intended to be reused for refilling, the requirement of list of ingredients shall be exempted, but the nutritional information specified in regulation 2.2.2 (4) these regulations shall be given on the label.

Provided that in case of such glass bottles manufactured after March 19, 2009, the list of ingredients and nutritional information shall be given on the bottle.

4. in case of food with shelf-life of not more than seven days, the 'date of manufacture' may not be required to be mentioned on the label of packaged food articles, but the 'use by date' shall be mentioned on the label by the manufacturer or packer.

5. In case of wholesale packages the particulars regarding list of ingredients. Date of manufacture/ packing, best before, expiry date labelling of irradiated food and , vegetarian logo/non vegetarian logo, may not be specified.

### 2.7: Notice of addition, admixture or deficiency in food

#### 2.7.1

1. Every advertisement and every price or trade list or label for an article of food which contains an addition, admixture or deficiency shall describe the food as containing such addition, admixture or deficiency and shall also specify the nature and quantity of such addition, admixture or deficiency and no such advertisement or price or trade list or label attached to the container of the food shall contain any words which might imply that the food is pure:

Provided that for purpose of this regulation the following shall not be deemed as an admixture or an addition, namely:—

- (a) salt in butter or margarine;
- (b) vitamins in food.

2. Every package, containing a food which is not pure by reason of any addition, admixture or deficiency shall be labelled with an adhesive label, which shall have the following declaration:

#### Declaration

This (a) ..... contains an admixture/addition of not more than (b) ..... per cent of (c).....

- (a) Here insert the name of food.
- (b) Here insert the quantity of admixture which may be present.
- (c) Here insert the name of the admixture or the name of ingredient which is deficient.

Where the context demands it, the words 'contains an admixture of' shall be replaced by the words 'contains an addition of' or 'is deficient in'.

3. Unless the vendor of a food containing an addition, admixture or deficiency, has reason to believe that the purchaser is able to read and understand the declaratory label, he shall give the purchaser, if asked, the information contained in the declaratory label by word of mouth at the time of sale.

4. Nothing contained in regulation 2.7.1 shall be deemed to authorize any person to sell any article of food required under the Act or these regulations which is to be sold in pure condition, otherwise than in its pure condition.

5. Nothing contained in regulation 2.7.1 shall apply in the case of sweets, confectionery, biscuits, bakery products, processed fruits, aerated water, vegetables and flavouring agents.

[F.No. 2-15015/30/2010]

V.N. GAUR,  
Chief Executive Officer