



FoodSafetyHelpline.com

FOOD
LABELING
REQUIREMENTS
IN INDIA :
E-BOOK

By

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About FoodSafetyHelpline.Com

Founded by Dr. Saurabh Arora, www.foodsafetyhelpline.com is a valuable, reference resource which endeavors to fulfill all your FSSAI related queries. Food Safety Helpline is the one stop destination that provides information on regulatory guidelines and compliance. It keeps you in tune with the latest updates and offers expert opinions.

Dr. P.K. Vats (Vice President – Food Safety) has added value to the website by contributing knowledgeable content and sharing his expert views on the information relating to FSS Act, 2006.

Food Safety Helpline is loaded with information concerning the latest inFSS Act, rules, regulations, informative articles and other news of general interest. FSH also offers e-courses, expert advice and organizes seminars and other engagement methods like web-conferencing, conducts discussion forums and provides online support.

About the Author's

Dr. Pawan Vats is a postgraduate in Food & Drug Analysis and holds a Ph. D in Chemistry. He also has a certification in Third Party Auditor-BRC Global Standard for Food Safety. With his vast knowledge of Provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act/ rules & regulations, procedure of sampling, analysis, adjudication and prosecution, food traceability and recall, surveillance, sampling, licensing & registration coupled with extensive experience as a senior officer with department of food safety, Government of NCT of Delhi and Food Safety Management Systems, Dr. Vats makes for an ideal resource person not only as PGDFSQM for IGNOU but for Food Safety Helpline too.

As Managing Director of Auriga Research and the Executive Director of Arbro Pharmaceuticals **Dr. Saurabh Arora** has spared no effort to take the contract research and testing organization to new heights and that is why today it is acknowledged as one of the 100 best SMEs . Dr. Saurabh Arora received his Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharma) in Pharmaceutical Technology Formulation from NIPER and his Ph.D in Pharmaceutics from Jamia Hamdard. Dr. Arora has authored articles, study and research reports for international journals of medical sciences. He holds the patent in India and in the USA for a new drug discovery.

About Arbro & Auriga

Arbro was established in 1985 and began its journey as a pharmaceutical manufacturing unit. Over the years the organization has expanded and today it also has a commercial testing laboratory 'Arbro Analytical Division' which is known to be among the top 5 national level laboratories in India. Arbro is FSSAI approved and is accredited by NABL. Arbro has made a name for itself in the industry with its adherence to providing quality services with the highest level of integrity and transparency and serves customers from all over the world.

Auriga Research is an emerging multidisciplinary contract research and testing organization supported by an established analytical division, working with premier clients across all industries and around the globe. Auriga has three state of the art laboratories, located in Delhi, Baddi and Bangalore. Auriga Research helps FBOs implement the best business practices by helping them comply with global food safety standards.

These two analytical units are managed by highly qualified and skilled professionals and are equipped with all the required instruments for analysis of Pharma, Food and other articles on various parameters by using techniques like HPLC, HPTLC, GCMC and LCMSMS. Services include client sample analysis, method development and validation, stability studies, etc.

Food Labelling

Packaging & Labelling of Foods is defined under Section 23 of the Food Safety & Standards Act, 2006.

“Prepackaged Food” - Any food article which could be in raw, half processed or processed condition and is covered with a packaging material to protect it from physical, chemical and microbial contamination, also having a label giving information about the food product. The packaging should be in such a manner that contents cannot be changed without tempering it and which is ready for sale to the consumer.

“Label” means any tag, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, marked, embossed graphic, perforated, impressed on or attached to container, cover, lid or crown of any food package.

Every Pre-Packaged food shall bear a label containing information as required under FSS (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011 for the interest of the consumer.

Food labelling is the most important statutory requirement; No packaged food product shall be sold in the market if it does not completely comply with the FSS (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

Food Labelling serves as a link between the manufacturer and the consumer. The information provided on the label appraises the consumer about ingredients and the brand name of the food product. Food Labelling could serve as a competitive advantage over similar offerings in the market if the details provided are able to impress the consumer. Food business operators have to ensure, that the health and nutrition claims on the label are accurate and scientifically proven and do not mislead consumers in any way.

The label of the food product is the face of your product as one can easily trace a defect in labelling through visual inspection and there is no need to send the sample for analysis and no analysis report is required to identify the labeling defects.

If the food product is not labeled in accordance to the regulations or it does not provide the required information or the food product is promoted for sale with false, misleading or deceptive claims then it is considered as misbranded food and attracts the penalties as given below-

OFFENCES & PENALTIES

1. Misbranded Food - Up to 3 Lakh Rupees
2. Misleading advertisement - Up to 10 Lakh Rupees

This E-Book on food labelling is designed to provide information about the food labelling standards and the implications involved on non-adherence to the guidelines. A well informed label of a food product will help you in gaining competitive advantage.

As per the guidelines, a food product has to be properly labelled before it is introduced in the market and it should be accordance with the labelling law applicable as per users in the country and the country of manufacture. The regulatory is very stringent on labelling requirements and food business operators have to comply with food labelling requirements. The product to be sold and used in the domestic market should be as per the Indian Regulations and for the imported food.

This E-Book is specifically designed for FBOs dealing with packaged food products. This study shares useful information on food labelling.

Important: The information shared in this E-Book is an attempt to guide you on the food labelling regulations; however we recommend that you should refer Food Safety & Standards (Packaging & Labelling) Regulations, 2011 to ensure that you are totally in compliance with the requirements.

An Introduction to Food Labelling requirements in India



Food Labelling serves as a primary link of communication between the manufacturer or packer of food on the one hand and distributor, seller, and user or consumer on the other hand. By way of labeling the manufacturer introduces his product to his distributor or seller and to the target consumer or user of his product by providing all the information regarding his product on the label.

The manufacturer can impress the consumer or its target user that it is the product of his choice, which suits him/her according to his/her needs. Thereby, the correct and required labeling undoubtedly promotes the sale of his product.

As per Food Laws every packaged food article has to be labeled and it has to be labeled in accordance to the law applicable in the country of the user. Every packaged food article for the domestic use has to be labeled in accordance to the related Indian Food Law i.e. Food Safety and



Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, notified by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) These regulations came into force w.e.f. August 5, 2011.

The packaged food for export has to be labeled in accordance to the food laws and regulations applicable to the importing country.

The manufacturer or the packer has to also ensure that the label complies with the general requirements of labeling prescribed under the regulations I.e. the label should not become separated from the container, contents on the label shall be correct, clear and readily legible and shall be in English or Hindi language, etc.

In order to safe guard the interest of the consumer, The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, provides that every prepackaged food article has shall carry a label which provides the following information –

1. The name of Food
2. List of Ingredients,
3. Nutritional Information,
4. Declaration regarding Veg or non-veg,
5. Declaration regarding Food Additives,
6. Name and complete address of the manufacturer or packer
7. Net Quantity,
8. Code No./Lot No./Batch No.,
9. Date of manufacture or packing,
10. Best Before and Use By Date,
11. Country of Origin for imported food and
12. Instructions for use

The consumer can notice the labeling defect easily through visual inspection and that may create suspicion about the quality of the product in the mind of the consumer.



If during food inspection the regulator notices any labeling defect then it creates doubt in the mind of the regulator about the quality of the food product also and invariably the sample of such food product is taken and sent for analysis for the check of its quality also.

If on analysis, the sample is found non-complying to the standards then the food product is declared as substandard besides misbranding and the prosecution is launched for substandard and also for misbranding i.e labeling defect. Even if the sample is found confirming to standards, the prosecution will be launched for misbranding.

From the above discussion, it is clear that on one hand the correct and appropriate labeling convince the user that it is the product for him/her and he/she should buy it and indirectly promotes the sale of the product. On the other hand incorrect and incomplete labelling makes the food product misbranded, suspicious of its quality and attracts the attention of the regulators for its quality check and further leads to prosecution.

In view of above, the Food Business Operator can understand the importance of correct labelling and if the label declaration is incorrect and not in accordance to the regulations then the FBOs have to face the implications for non-compliance.

The Food Business Operator is responsible for providing the correct and requisite information on the label to the consumers. Considering the importance of correct labeling, We have made this course for awareness of the Food Business Operators on labeling of packaged food products in accordance to food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, notified by FSSAI which is effective in India w.e.f. August 5, 2011. This Packaging and Labelling Regulations are summarized in the following modules:

1. General Requirements and Manner of Labelling
2. The name of Food and List of Ingredients,
3. Nutritional Information,
4. Declaration regarding Veg or Non-veg,
5. Declaration regarding Food Additives,

6. Name of Manufacturer or packer and Country of Origin
7. Net Quantity
8. Lot No. /Batch No./Code No.
9. Date of manufacture or packing and Best Before or Use By Date,
10. Instructions for Use
11. Specific Requirements and Manner of Labelling for Infant Milk Substitute and Infant Foods
12. Specific Labelling Requirements of edible oils and fats, permitted food colors and irradiated foods
13. Specific Requirements and Manner of Labelling of Other Food Products
14. Specific Restrictions on product labels and advertisement
15. Exemptions from labeling requirements

“Labelling means to introduce a product for sale by providing comprehensive information about the product to the target consumer market besides ensuring safety standards of the regulatory body. A useful elaborated information about the label leaves good impression on the consumers seeking required details about the product”

General Requirements of Food Labelling



The FSS Packaging and Labelling, Regulations intends, when a consumer buys any food product in pre-packaged containers, he gets all the necessary information about the food product on the label affixed on the container, so that the consumer can make his choice to buy it or not to buy it.

The information on the label should be clear, visible and in simple and understandable language to the consumer. To ensure that the labelling is not done just for compliance of the Regulations, but it actually serves its purpose to provide the necessary and correct information to the consumer, the Regulations prescribe the general requirement of labelling and manner of declaration on the labels to be followed by the concerned Food Business Operators.

2.1 General Requirements of Food Labelling

1. Every pre-packaged food shall carry a label containing the required information. The particulars of declaration on the label shall be in English or Hindi in Devanagari script.
2. The use of any other language in addition to English and Hindi languages is also allowed.
3. Pre-packaged food shall not be labelled in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive or is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding its character in any respect.

4. The Label in pre-packaged foods shall be applied in such a manner that they will not become separated from the container during transportage or other wise.
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 wrapper covers the container, the wrapper shall carry the necessary information or the label on the container shall be readily legible through the outer wrapper.
- 7. FSSAI's logo & License number of the brand**

Manner of declaration:

1. Any information or pictorial device written, printed, or graphic matter may be displayed in the label, only if it is not in conflict with the requirements of these Regulations.
2. Every declaration, which is required to be made on package, shall be:
 - (i) definite, plain and unambiguous
 - (ii) the font size of the letters should be appropriate and in colour contrast with the background of the label.
3. No declaration shall be made so as to require it to be read through any liquid commodity contained in the package.
4. Labels should not to contain false or misleading statements: A label should 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:

The established trade or fancy names of confectionery, biscuits and sweets, such as, barley, sugar, bull's eye, cream cracker or aerated waters, such as, Ginger Beer or Gold-Spot or any other name in existence under the international trade practice are exempted from this clause.



5. The information required shall be given on the principal display panel /label of the package or container and such information may be grouped together and given at one place.

6. Area of the principal display panel or size of the label should be in proportion to the size of the packaging or the container.

(a) In the case of a rectangular container ,the area of principal display panel or the size of label shall not be less than forty percent of the product of height and width of the container.

(b) In case of cylindrical or , round or , oval or nearly oval container, , the area of principal display panel/ label shall not be less than 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, it shall be not less than twenty percent of the total surface area of the container

7. The letters and numerals used in the label declaration should be of proper height and width in accordance to the size of the packaging. The minimum size of the letter prescribed for the smallest size of packaging of up to 50 g or 50 ml. is, height-1 mm. and minimum width 0.33 mm.

Overall purpose of this study is to make sure the information provided on the food label can easily be read and it is not too small to be properly recognized. No false or misleading claims are to be mentioned on the label.

Name & trade of the Food product and the List of Ingredients



Name of Food: The name and trade name of the food shall be mentioned on the label.

List of the Ingredients: The list of all food articles i.e. ingredients added in the manufacture of food products are to be mentioned on the label with the title “Ingredients”. Any substance including food additives, color, preservatives added in the manufacture of food product shall be added in the list of ingredients.

The name of ingredients shall be given in descending order that means the ingredient used in higher quantity will be mentioned first than the substance used in lower quantities. Specific name of each ingredient shall be mentioned on the label.

However in some cases the class name of the food ingredient is allowed to be mentioned in place of specific name of the ingredient .For example,.if turmeric powder or chilles powder or both or

any other single spice or more than one spices in combination have been used in the preparation of any food product then in place of mentioning the names of all spices used ,the class name as “spice and condiments” may be mentioned in the list of ingredients.

The ingredients falling in the respective classes, the class title as mentioned in the table may be used.

Table containing the Ingredients and Class Title

Classes	Class Titles
Edible vegetable oils/Edible vegetable fat Animal fat / oil other than milk fat	Edible vegetable oil/ Edible vegetable fat or both hydrogenated or Partially hydrogenated oil 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	Poultry meat

constitutes an Poultry meat 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	
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

If the ingredient of the food product itself is the product ingredient of one of more ingredients then such composite ingredient will individually be declared in the descending order in the list of ingredients.

In some cases, percentage of the ingredients added has to be mentioned. Where a food product is a mixture of two food products or the ingredient of food product is highlighted upon which is to be presented on the label through words or pictures then the percentage of such ingredients shown in the picture have to be mentioned.

The list of ingredients need not to be mentioned in a single ingredient food.

To summarize;

- (i) The brand name should clearly appear on the label.
- (ii) The information about the list of ingredients should be mentioned in the descending order along with the specific name or the INS number of the food additive.

Declaration of "Nutritional Facts" on food labels



Nutritional Facts

The Nutritional Information labeling is a description intended to inform the consumer of the nutritional properties of the food. The Nutritional Facts on the label provides detailed information about a food's nutrient content, such as the amount of Protein, carbohydrates, Sugar, fat and Calories.

This information available on the label enables the consumer to compare the nutritional value of similar food products and on comparing the relevant nutritional value of different food products, the consumer can make the healthy choice of food.

The growing children or the sports person who need high calorie, diet rich in proteins and other nutrients or the people who are obese or suffering from diabetes or high blood lipid, need to follow a special or restricted diet. In such conditions the label declaration regarding nutritional facts makes it easier to select the appropriate food and can also help to compare similar foods to decide which is a healthier choice.

From the manufacturer point of view the relevant [Nutritional Value](#) helps to attract the consumers towards the product and requirements for nutrition information on food labels would encourage improving the nutrient profile of their product.

The label of nutritional value creates ideal conditions for both the consumers and food business operators.

The Indian Food law, The Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulations ,2011, notified by the FSSAI, requires to mention nutritional value or Nutritional Information or nutritional facts per 100 gm or 100ml or per serving of the product is required to be given on the label as mentioned below :

(i) Energy value in kcal;

(ii) The amounts of protein, carbohydrate (quantity of sugar), and fat in gram (g) or ml;

(iii) If a special claim is made regarding nutritional value or health benefit then the amount of other nutrient according to which the claim has been made shall also be mentioned on the label.

If 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) and the amount of trans fatty acid in gram (g) shall be mentioned in addition to the other requirement mentioned above.

If the food product contains less than 0.2 gram/serving of trans fat/serving, then it can be mentioned as trans-fat free. In case of saturated fat if it is less than 0.1/100gm or 100ml of food it can be mentioned as saturated fat free.

If Hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening is being used in a food product then the label of such product should contain; 'hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used – contains trans fats.

It is better; the nutritional facts are mentioned in a tabular form. If a consumer has health conditions, such as high blood pressure or high cholesterol, and need to follow a special diet , it is convenient for him to read and compare the nutritional facts of similar foods when given in the tabular form.

Nutritional facts per 100 gm	
Energy	k.cal
Protein	g
Carbohydrate	g
Sugar	g
Fats	g
Saturated Fatty Acids	g
Monounsaturated Fatty Acid	g
Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids	g
Cholesterol	mg

Trans Fat Content

Total trans Fat content not more than.....percent by weight.

Total saturated fat content not more than....percent by weight.

If, the nutritional declaration is made per serving, the amount of serving size in gram (g) or milliliter (ml) shall be included for reference beside the serving measure.



If the food is claimed to be enriched with nutrients, such as, minerals, proteins, vitamins or enzymes, the quantities of such added nutrients shall be given on the label. Vitamins and minerals should be declared in metric units.

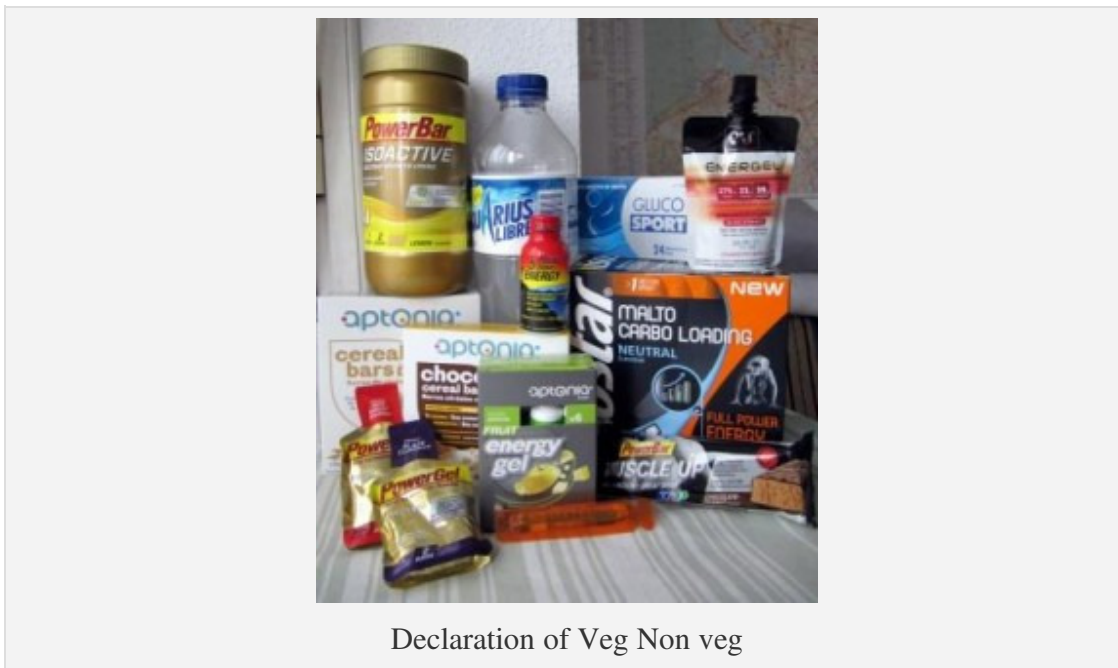
‘Trans Fat Free’ - less than 0.2 gm/serving

‘Sat Fat Free’ – not more than 0.1gm/100gm or ml

Some of the food articles like wheat, rice, pickles etc. and the single ingredient foods are exempted from this provision.

A food label with facts on nutritional value may serve as an important source of information to the consumers especially in case of children or people seeking a food product to fulfill their specific needs. Nutritional facts on the label may serve as a competitive edge over similar products being sold in the market.

Food labelling requirements for declaration of Veg & Non-Veg



India has a large audience for both Veg & Non-Veg food, but some of the communities are restricted by religion where Non-Veg food is not entertained, also there are people who have their personal preference for 'Veg only' food items. To safeguard the interests and the sentiments of such people a food product label must have the identification mark “Veg” or “Non-Veg” for the category of food.

It is mandatory for all food manufacturers to indicate as to whether the food item contains any non-vegetarian ingredients or not. To enable the consumer to know whether any packaged food is vegetarian or non-vegetarian, this will be indicated in the form of a brown circle in square or green circle in a square on the package. A brown circle is to indicate the presence of non-vegetarian ingredients in the food item, while a green circle indicates that the food item is vegetarian. The green circle and brown circle in a square are indicated as veg & non-veg logos respectively.

Let us first understand as per food laws what is a non-vegetarian food and what is vegetarian food.

“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.

“Vegetarian Food” means any article of Food other than Non- Vegetarian Food.

The package of "Non Vegetarian" food shall have a symbol and color code as given below to indicate that the product is Non-Vegetarian Food. The symbol shall consist of a brown color filled circle having a specified diameter at the centre of the brown square.

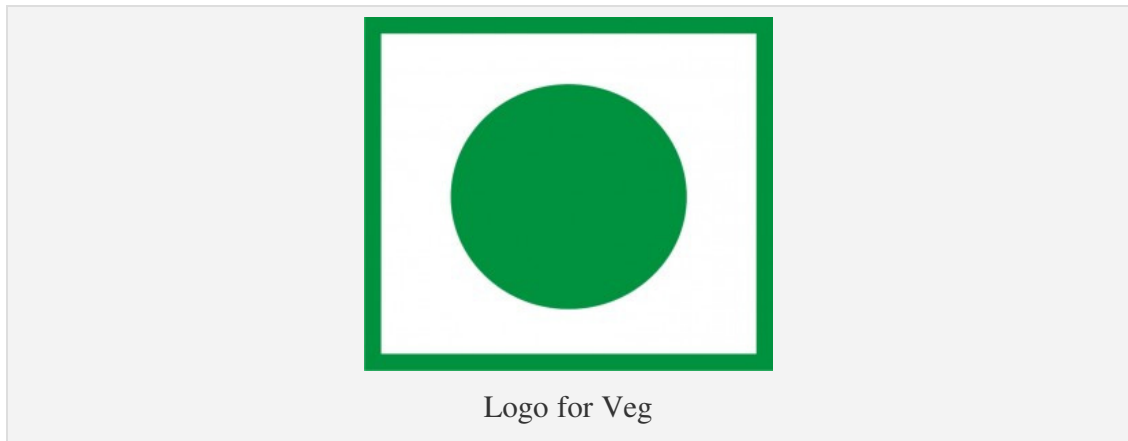
BROWN COLOR



If any article of food contains egg only as Non-Vegetarian ingredient, the manufacturer, or packer or seller has to mention the same along with the said symbol.

The package of Vegetarian Food shall bear a symbol and color code as given below to indicate that the product is Vegetarian Food. The symbol shall consist of a green color filled circle, having a specified diameter not less than the minimum size inside the square with green outline having specified size.

GREEN COLOR



The Veg, Non veg logo should be prominently displayed having a contrast background, placed near the product name so that consumer can easily identify the product that the product is vegetarian or it does contain any non-vegetarian content.

The size of the logo depends upon the size of the product. The size of the logo i.e. the diameter of the circle and side of the square shall be in accordance to the size of the label.

Sl. No.	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

There are some products like carbonated water and liquid milk which are exempted from this provision, hence these markings are not required on these products.

So, it is mandatory that labeling of every food product should indicate “Veg” or “Non-Veg” element in the ingredients through recommended marks on the label enabling the user to make a choice.

Food labelling requirements for declaring Food Additives



Food additives are substances which are technologically required for the manufacturing of food and also added to food to preserve flavour or enhance its taste and appearance. They include antioxidants, preservatives, coloring and flavouring agents, and anti-infective agents. Most food additives have little or no nutritional value.

If any additives are added to the food, it shall be mentioned on the label in accordance to the Food Safety and Standards (packaging and Labelling) Regulations 2011, notified by FSSAI.

When the food additives are used in the food, class titles of the food additives are mentioned together with the specific names or recognized international numerical identifications or INS number of the food additives.

The classes of the additive are as acidity regulator, color preservative etc.

Addition of colors and/or Flavours—



(a) If color has been added to any article of food, it shall be mentioned in capital letters, just beneath the list of the ingredients on the label as

CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL COLOUR(S)

OR

CONTAINS PERMITTED SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOUR(S)

OR

CONTAINS PERMITTED NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC FOOD COLOUR(S)

After mentioning it along with the name or INS no of the food color, the name of the color need not be mentioned in the list of ingredients.

If flavouring agent has been added to the food, it shall be written just beneath the list of ingredients on the label attached in capital letters as below:

CONTAINS ADDED FLAVOUR (specify type of flavouring agent)

(c) If both color and flavour are used in the product, a combined statements shall be mentioned, as

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)**

In case, artificial flavouring substances, has been attached then the common name of the flavours or ISN No. shall be given. In case of the natural flavorings substances or nature identical flavouring substances has been added then the class name of flavours shall only be mentioned

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Though it is accepted that for selling a food product, additives like antioxidants, preservatives, colouring and flavouring agents, and anti-infective agents are required to give taste, flavour, appearance etc, but the consumer has to be informed of all above discussed in this article.

Food labelling requirements - Date of Manufacture or Packing and Best Before or Use By Date



Information about dates on pre-packaged food product is a valuable source of information about the life of the packaged food product for the consumers. Date of manufacture or packing on the labels provides an information about the age of the product and from this date the consumer can assess, how old the product is ? Whereas, the Best Before Date or Use by Date indicates the remaining healthy life of the unopened product. Best Before Date is the date by which it is expected that the unopened food, when stored under appropriate conditions, will retain its freshness, taste, nutritional value and all other claimed qualities. A "best-before" date, tells when the potential shelf-life period of the unopened foods ends. One can consume foods after the "best before" date has passed.

However, when this date has passed, the food may lose some of its freshness and flavour, or its texture may have changed. Some of its nutritional value, such as vitamin C content, may also be lost. Remember that "best before" dates are not indicators of food safety, neither before nor after



the date. They apply to unopened products only. Once opened, the shelf life of a food may change.

"Best before" dates do not guarantee product safety. However, they do give you the information about the freshness and potential shelf-life of the unopened foods you are buying.

The Indian Food Law, FSS (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations,2011,notified by FSSAI, defines the terms like , Date of Manufacture , Date of Packing, Best Before Date and Use by Date . The Regulation makes it mandatory that the information about the Date of manufacture or packing and Best Before or Use By Date has to be mentioned on the label on the package of the food product.

The regulations define:

a. "Date of manufacture" means the date on which the food becomes the product.

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

c. "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 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.

d. "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.

Date of manufacture or packing:



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

In case where the Best Before Date of the product is more than three months then only the month and the year of manufacture, or prepacking is required to be mentioned.

In case where the packaged food product has a short shelf life of less than three months than the date, month and year in which the food commodity is manufactured, prepared or pre-packed is required to be mentioned.

Best before and Use By Date:

The month and year in capital letters up to which the product is best for consumption has to be mentioned on the label, as given below :—

“BEST BEFOREMONTHS AND YEAR

OR

“BEST BEFOREMONTHS FROM PACKAGING

OR

“BEST BEFOREMONTHS FROM MANUFACTURE

In case of packages containing the food commodity of perishable nature which has a short shelf life i.e. pizza, doghunts, khoya, paneer etc. The date, month and year in capital letters up to which the product is best for consumption has to be mentioned on the label as given below.

“BEST BEFOREDATE/MONTH/YEAR”

OR

“BEST BEFORE.....DAYS FROM PACKAGING”

OR

“BEST BEFORE DAYS FROM MANUFACTURE”

In case of Aspartame and Infant milk substitute and Infant Foods, Use by Date/recommended last consumption date/expiry Date has to be mentioned. Best Before Date is not required to be given on such packages.

In case of wines liquors and alcoholic beverages containing more than 10% of alcohol, Best Before Date, Use by Date or Expiry Date is not required to be mentioned.

From the manufacturer or packers point of view it is important to note that he has to ensure that his unopened pre-packaged food , when stored under appropriate conditions, retains its freshness, taste, nutritional value and all other claimed qualities , atleast upto its Best Before Date.

If there are any particular storage conditions for the product to maintain its shelf life, these must be pointed out. However, as a rule it is recommended to always describe the necessary storage conditions for a food product.

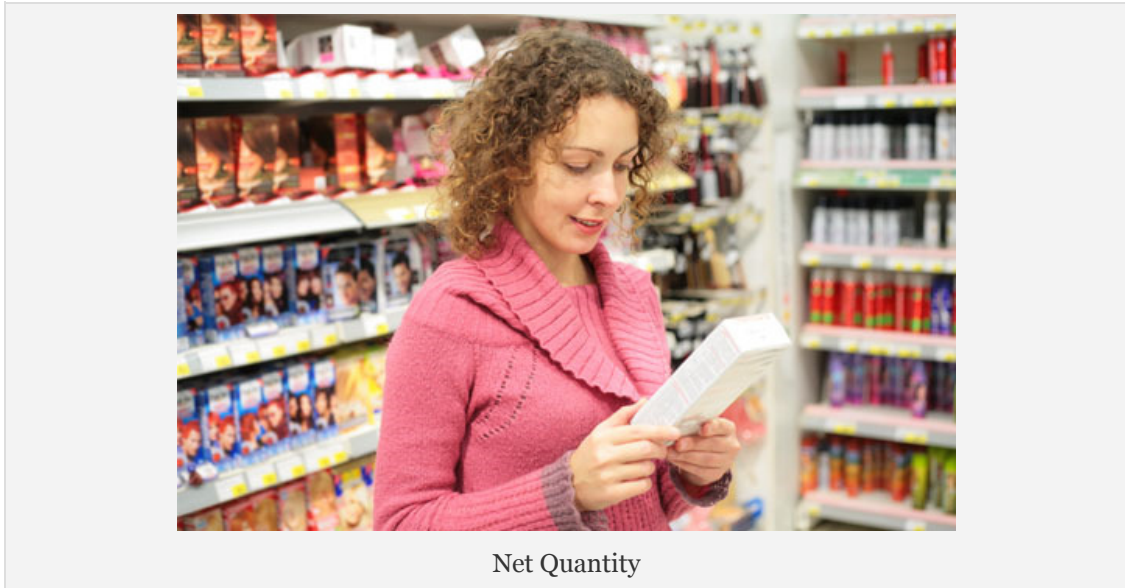
Shelf life should be established for all products by conducting planned and carefully executed [shelf life studies](#).

To make sure food lasts until its date, it's important to mention storage instructions, such as 'Keep refrigerated' and 'Store in a cool, dark place' on the label.

A consumer will always be interested to know about the life of a packaged food product, so the label should have the information about the date of manufacture or packing and best before or use by date.

The mfg date, best before date and the expiry date should be declared next to each other so that the consumer could get the benefit of it.

Declaration of "Net Quantity" on food labels



The net quantity of contents is the statement on the label which provides the actual amount of food in the container.

From the net quantity mentioned on the label of the food product, the buyer can assess that for purchasing the particular quantity, how much he has to pocket out and he can also compare the quantity and the price of the similar product of different manufacturers.

Though as per food laws FSS (Packaging and labelling) Regulation, 2011, it is not mandatory to mention the minimum retail price of the product, but the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, makes its mandatory to mention the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) as well as the net weight of the food product along with guidelines that specific food commodities like biscuits, bread, tea, cereals and pulses etc. are to be packed and sold in recommended standard packages. The Food business Operator has also to follow the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, in this regard.

The declared quantity on a package should be accurate and it should not be less than the declared quantity, otherwise it will make the food product misbranded which attracts penalty. The Food



Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations 2011 notified by FSSAI requires that:

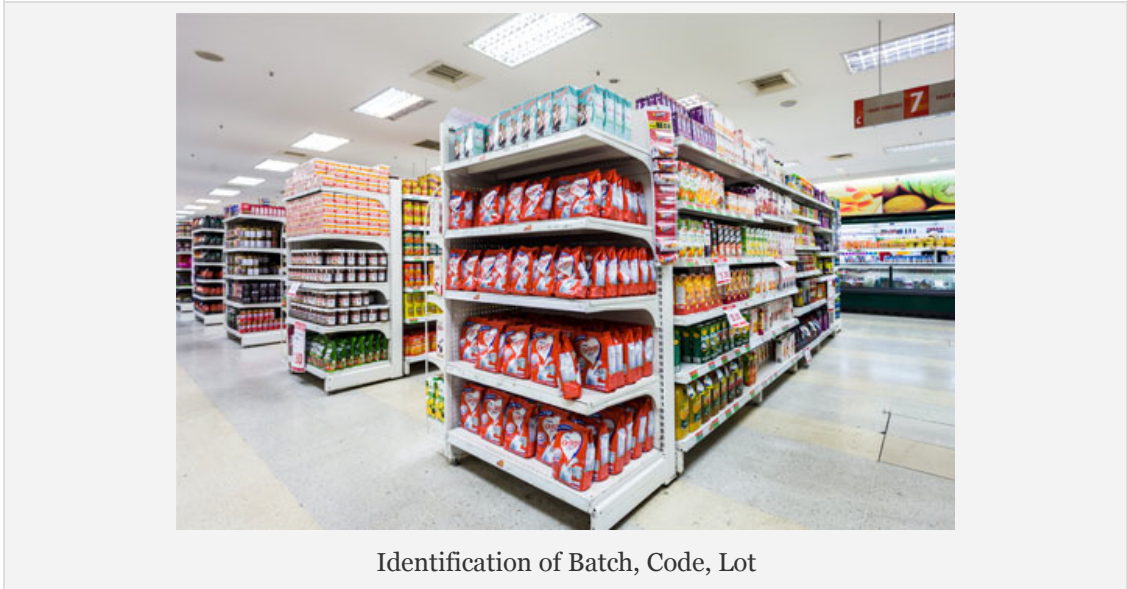
(i) Net quantity by weight or volume or number has to be declared on every package of food;

(ii) If a food is packed in a liquid medium, then the net quantity along with the drained weight of the food shall be mentioned on the label.

(iii) In case of a package contains a large number of small items of confectionery and each wrapped separately, where it is not possible to exclude the weight of the wrappers, in this case the net weight may also include the weight of the wrapper.

The accurate amount of contents or weight have to be mentioned on the food label, else the food product would be treated as misbranded and liable to be penalised under the regulations.

Food labelling requirements - Identification of Lot/Code/Batch number



A batch number or code number or lot number 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.

All the packages of food product having the same batch number or code number are considered to be having the same substance of the same nature, quality and same in all respect.

In case there is any consumer complaint about any package of food product, then the first step of investigation is to find out the Batch no/ Lot no of that food package and the food packages having the same batch/lot no are examined with respect to the complaint. Either following the consumer complaint or otherwise, if the food business operator considers or has reasons to believe that a food which he has processed, manufactured or distributed is not in compliance with the FSS Act, or the rules or regulations, he shall immediately initiate procedures to withdraw the food in question from the market and consumers indicating reasons for its withdrawal and inform the concerned competent authorities .



In case, if the regulator is suspicious about the quality of any packaged food ,then he takes the sample of the packaged food product of the particular Batch or Lot No. for its quality check.He takes the required number of the food packagings having the same batch/ lot number and sends it for analysis. In case of any violation in the sample of food packages the entire quantity of the same batch or lot is considered to be in violation of the food laws . The legal action may be initiated against the offenders and/ or the manufacturer or the processor may be directed that the entire quantity of the particular Batch or Lot No is traced and the food be recalled.

“Recall” means action taken to remove a marketed food product from distribution, sale and consumption that may pose a safety hazard to consumers and the procedure followed for the same is called food recall procedure.

When the circumstances require for Food Recall , it is the responsibility of every food business operator to inform the competent authorities of the action taken and to follow such conditions and guidelines relating to food recall procedures as the Food Authority may specify by regulations. In this regard the Food Authority has yet to notify the regulation, however draft regulation for Food

Recall Procedure has appeared on the FSSAI website for public objections and suggestions.

From the Food Business Operator point of view, it is better, if smaller quantity of the food product is processed in one lot.

The Food Business Operator may note that the packages containing bread and milk including sterilised milk are not required to mention Batch/Code/Lot No.

A food has to bear a label of lot/batch/code from the time of its raw shape like at farm level till it becomes a final product for sale. Information like date of harvest, farm identification and who handles the produce from grower to receiver, scanning a product at the point of picking or loading, the recognition through batch/code/lot number is required to be maintained to track the culprit in cases of complaints.

E-Book: Food Labeling requirements in India



FoodSafetyHelpline.com

Every food business operator has to define & mention Batch, Lot, Code number on all the containers of the product, to be referred under incidents of examination on suspicion by the regulatory body or on action upon consumer complaints.

Food labelling requirements - "Instructions for use"



In order to ensure correct utilization of the food, the Food Regulations require the manufacturer or the packer to mention the “ Instructions for use” on the label on the Pre-packaged food. The instructions may include the directions regarding reconstitution or dilution of the product before use, where applicable.

For example,

On every container of infant milk substitute or infant food the following instructions are required to be given :

- (i) After opening up the package/container, use the contents within the period mentioned or the expiry date whichever is earlier
- (ii) The feeding chart and directions for use and instruction for discarding leftover feed;
- (iii) Instruction for use of measuring scoop (level or heaped) and the quantity per scoop (scoop to be given with pack);



(iv) The storage condition specifically stating “store in a cool and dry place in an air tight container”

On every package containing condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk, the following instruction is required to be given on the label :

(i) “**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”.

On the packages of fruit and vegetables, the following instructions may be mentioned :

(i) Wash all fruit and vegetables with cool tap water immediately before eating. Do not use soap or detergents as this can affect the taste.

(ii) Scrub fruit and vegetables with hard surfaces (such as rockmelons, oranges, potatoes and carrots) with a clean produce brush. Cut away bruised or damaged areas before eat.

If a product requires specific storage instructions to remain safe until its 'use-by' or 'best before' date, the manufacturers have to give storage instructions on label, such as 'Keep refrigerated' and 'Store in a cool, dark place'.

It must also include appropriate directions for the subsequent use and storage of the food, where the food requires such directions for reasons of health and safety (e.g. Refrigerate after opening or Keep Refrigerated)

Refrigerate After Opening

Some foods require to be kept refrigerated only after opening the package. If the package says refrigerate after opening, the food has to be refrigerated immediately after opening it. As long as the food is kept refrigerated after opening, germs cannot multiply and cause illness.

Keep Refrigerated

When the package is required to be refrigerated at all times. This includes before opening the food and afterwards if keeping it for later use.

Instructions for preparation or cooking

It is also important to mention preparation or cooking instructions on the label, including heating and defrosting times. Again, manufacturers are required to provide preparation directions on food labels for any food which requires specific preparation to ensure they are safe. Such instructions are extremely important because they can help to kill any harmful bacteria which may be present naturally in some foods.

A food label needs to contain the instructions & directions about how a product should be used or prepared to be consumed by the end customer. It should also mention as how a product should be stored before using and how to store the remaining contents after consuming parts of the package.

Specific Requirements and Manner of Labelling of Infant Milk Substitute and Infant Foods



In the earlier articles we have been discussing the general requirements of labeling and the information in general to be given on the label of any package of food. In addition to the general requirements and information, there are also some specific requirements and information, which are product specific and mandatory to be given on the label on the packages of food products.

The packages of food products like:

- (i) Infant Milk Substitute and Infant foods including Infant Milk Substitute meant for premature baby or meant for babies who are allergic to milk proteins or allergic to milk sugars
- (ii) Edible oils and fats
- (iii) Irradiated foods and



(iv) Other Food Products namely ; Coffee-Chicory Mixture, milk and milk powder, Compounded Asafetida, Mixed Masala, Iodised salt, Pan masala, Supari ,

Packaged drinking water and many others, are required to give certain product specific information , statements or warnings, which are as given below :-

1. Infant milk substitutes /infant foods

The container of infant milk substitute or infant food shall bear the following additional label declaration in the manner give below:

“IMPORTANT NOTICE”: “MOTHER’S MILK IS BEST FOR YOUR BABY”

(This declaration shall be given in the center of the label in color contrast of the label and the letter shall be not less than five millimeters.)

“Infant food shall be introduced only after the age of six months and upto the age of two years”

“ Infant milk substitute or infant food should be used only on the advice of a health worker “

Warning :” Infant milk substitute or infant food is not the sole source of nourishment of an infant”

Instruction for appropriate and hygienic preparation including cleaning of utensils, bottles and teats .

“ 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”.

“store in a cool and dry place in an air tight container” or After opening use the contents within the period mentioned or the expiry date whichever is earlier

The feeding chart and directions for use and instruction for discarding leftover feed; shall be given on the label.

Instruction for use of measuring scoop and the quantity per scoop has to be mentioned on the label along with the the protein efficiency ratio (PER) of the product.

2. Infant milk substitute meant for premature baby :

The containers of infant milk substitute meant for premature baby born before 37 weeks/low birth weight infant (less than 2500gm) shall indicate the following additional information, as :

(i) [PREMATURE BABY (BORN BEFORE 37 WEEKS) LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (LESS THAN 2.5 KG)]

(ii) “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) “TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE”

3. The product, which contains neither milk nor any milk derivatives

The product, which contains neither milk nor any milk derivatives, shall be labeled as:

“Contains no milk or milk product”

4. Infant milk substitute for lactose or lactose and sucrose intolerant infants

The container of infant milk substitute for lactose or lactose and sucrose intolerant infants shall indicate as:

“LACTOSE-FREE or SUCROSE-FREE or LACTOSE and SUCROSE-FREE”

“TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE”



“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”.

5. Infant milk substitute meant for infants with allergy to cow’s /buffalo’s milk protein:

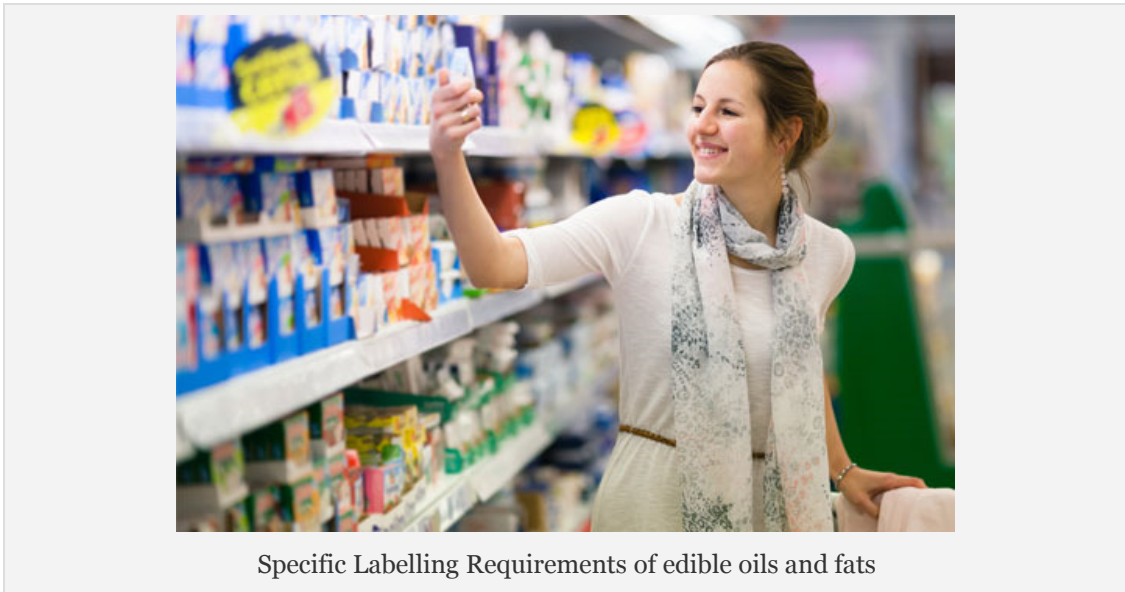
The container of infant milk substitute meant for infants with allergy to cow’s /buffalo’s milk protein or soy protein shall indicate as:

“HYPOALLERGENIC FORMULA”

“TO BE TAKEN UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE”.

A food business operator has to specifically mention certain important instructions on the labels of baby milk substitutes, the statements like warning, caution etc should be properly commented and implanted on the label as per regulatory guidelines.

Food labelling guidelines for "Edible Oils & Fats", "Permitted Food Colors" and "Irradiated Food"



The specific requirements and restrictions regarding labelling of packages of edible oils and fats are as given below :-

1. The words like ,“Super-Refined”, “Extra-Refined”, “Micro-Refined”, “Double-Refined”, Ultra-Refined”, “Anti-Cholesterol”, “Cholesterol Fighter”, “Soothing to Heart”, “Cholesterol Friendly”, “Saturated Fat Free” or any other words which are an exaggeration of the quality of the Product ,are not allowed to be used on the package, label or the advertisement of edible oils and fats .

2. The containers of solvent-extracted oil packed for sale shall bear the following additional label declaration;

(i) If the oil is not conforming to the standards of “refined” 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, then a declaration as given below shall be given on the label .

“NOT FOR DIRECT EDIBLE CONSUMPTION”

(ii) If the oil is 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, then a declaration as given below shall be given on the label

“FOR INDUSTRIAL NON-EDIBLE USES ONLY”

3. Every container of solvent shall bear the Indian Standards Institution certification mark.

4. (i) The containers of vanaspati, margarine, bakery shortening, blended edible vegetable oils, mixed fat spread and refined vegetable oil in addition to other labelling requirements shall bear the following label declaration .

“free from Argemone Oil”

(ii) The regulation has specified that edible vegetable oils, fats which include hydrogenated vegetable oils, packages & processed food items with known shelf life, have to mention 'the minimum percentage of trans fat content & saturated fat content by weight'. Similarly, in case of trans fatty acids & saturated fatty acids, the declaration has to be there on the label with percentage by weight.

5. The containers of refined vegetable oil shall bear the following label, declaration,—

Refined (name of the Oil) Oil

The container of imported edible oil shall also bear the word, “Imported”, as prefix.

6. The packages containing an admixture of palmolein with groundnut oil shall carry the following label declaration —

BLEND OF PALMOLEIN AND GROUNDNUT OIL

Palmolein.....per cent

Groundnut oil....per cent

7. The packages containing an admixture of imported rape-seed oil with mustard oil, shall bear the following label, declaration:

BLEND OF IMPORTED RAPE-SEED OIL AND MUSTARD OIL

Imported rape-seed oil.....per cent

Mustard oil.....per cent

8. The packages of vanaspati made from more than 30 percent of Rice bran oil shall bear the following label declaration :—

This package of vanaspati is made from more than 30% Rice bran oil by weight

9. The package of Fat Spread shall bear the following label declaration:—

(i) Milk Fat Spread

Use before

Date of packing

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

(ii) Mixed Fat Spread

Use before

Date of packing



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

(iii) 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. The package containing an admixture of edible oils shall bear the following label declaration:—

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 -----

NOT TO BE SOLD LOOSE

Labelling of permitted food colours

1. The containers of permitted synthetic food colours shall bear the following label declaration :—



(i) “Food Colours”;

(ii) the chemical and the common name and colour index of the dye-stuff.

2. The containers mixture of permitted synthetic food colours shall bear the following label declaration :—

(i) “Food Colour Mixture”;

(ii) the chemical and the common name and colour index of the dye stuff contained in the mixture.

3. The containers of preparations of permitted synthetic food colours shall bear the following label declaration :—

(i) “Food Colour Preparation”;

(ii) the name of the ingredients used in the preparation.

Labelling of irradiated Food

Irradiated foods.-

All packages of irradiated food shall bear the following declaration and logo :—

PROCESSED BY IRRADIATION METHOD

DATE OF IRRADIATION

LICENSE NO of Irradiation Unit.....

PURPOSE OF IRRADIATION.....

Edible oils have always been a lucrative product segment by the producers of cooking oil but regulatory is very tough on food business operators of edible oils in case the consumer is misguided on the factual information of such products on labels.

Labelling of Canola Oil:

a.) As per the FSS (packaging and labelling) Regulations, 2011, every container that is packed with solvent extracted oil meant for sale should be marked with the **Name of the Food** in this way:

- the name
- trade name (if any)
- or description of the solvent – extracted oil

Correct Name marking for Canola oil

Imported Rapeseed – low erucic acid oil. Canola oil (In addition trade name can also be used)

b.) Each container of refined vegetable oil shall have a label as per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 and should mention the word imported before refined and name of the oil.

Correct Labelling

Imported Refined Rapeseed – low erucic acid oil. Canola Oil (Trade name can also be used)

c.) **List of ingredients** will be labeled as per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011 unless they have only a single ingredient. The list should begin with the title “Ingredients” right at the beginning of the list followed by specific name of the other ingredients. Canola Oil is a trademark name and hence cannot be an ingredient and so cannot be listed.

Specific Food Labelling requirements for ensuring food safety standards of other food products



There are some special instructions need to be followed while doing labelling of certain food products. We will discuss in detail as how food labelling practices would be followed in declaring the information on labels.

Mixture of coffee and chicory

(i) The packages of a mixture of coffee and chicory shall bear the following label declaration:

<p>Coffee blended with Chicory</p> <p>This mixture contains</p> <p>Coffee..... Per cent</p> <p>Chicory..... Per cent</p>
--

(ii) The packages of Instant Coffee-Chicory mixture shall bear the following label declaration ;

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

Coffee..... Per cent

Chicory..... Per cent

CONDENSED MILK OR DESICCATED (DRIED) MILK:

The packages of [condensed milk](#) or desiccated (dried) milk shall bear one of the following label declarations, as may be applicable ,—

(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

(xi) The packages of condensed milk or desiccated (dried) milk shall bear the following label declaration:-

“machine skimmed” “skimmed” or “unsuitable for babies”

“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”.

(xii) The packages of condensed skimmed milk or desiccated (dried) skimmed milk shall bear the following label declaration:-

Condensed skimmed milk “machine skimmed” or Condensed skimmed milk “partly skimmed”, or Desiccated (dried) skimmed milk “machine skimmed” or

Desiccated (dried) skimmed milk “partly skimmed”, as the case may be.

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 :

1. Buffalo milk may be denoted by the letter ‘B’,
2. Cow milk may be denoted by the letter ‘C’ ((iii) Goat milk may be denoted by the letter ‘G
3. Standardized milk may be denoted by the letter ‘S’ (v) Toned milk may be denoted by the letter ‘T’
4. Double toned milk may be denoted by the letter ‘DT’
5. 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 ‘.

Hingra —The container of **Hingra** shall bear the following label declaration ,—

“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”

Light Black Pepper:- The packages of light black pepper shall bear the following label declaration alongwith the Agmark seal :-

Light Black Pepper (Light berries)

The packages of “Cassia Bark” shall bear the following label declaration :-

CASSIA BARK (TAJ)

The packages of “CINNAMON” shall bear the following label declaration :-

CINNAMON (DALCHINI)

The packages of chillies which contains added edible oil shall bear the following label declaration:-

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

The packages of ice-cream, kulfi, kulfa and chocolate ice-cream containing starch shall have a label declaration as given below:-

“This ice-cream, kulfi, kulfa or chocolate ice-cream (as the case may be) contains not more than — % of starch”

Masala: The 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)

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

The package containing maida treated with improver or bleaching agents shall carry the following label declaration :-

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

The packages of malted milk food which contain added natural colouring matter except caramel, shall bear the following label declaration,-

MALTED MILK FOOD IN THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
PERMITTED NATURAL COLOURING MATTER

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

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

The container of refined salseed fat shall bear the following label declaration,-

REFINED SALSEED FAT FOR USE IN BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY ONLY

The container or package of table iodised salt or iron fortified common salt containing permitted anticaking agent shall bear the following label declaration,-

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

* Strike out whichever is not applicable

The container or package of iron fortified common salt shall bear the following label declaration,—

IRON FORTIFIED COMMON SALT



The package of [Dried Glucose](#) Syrup containing sulphur dioxide exceeding 40 ppm shall bear the following label declaration

DRIED GLUCOSE SYRUP FOR USE IN SUGAR CONFECTIONERY ONLY

The packages containing tea with added flavour shall bear the following label, declaration,—

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

The packages of food which contain artificial sweetener shall bear the following label declaration,—

- (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

In addition to above declaration the packages of food which contain artificial sweetener shall also bear the following label, declaration,-

CONTAINS ARTIFICIAL SWEETENER AND FOR CALORIE CONSCIOUS



The above declaration 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.

The 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 bear the following label, declaration,-

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

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”

The package of food which is permitted to contain a mixture of Aspartame (Methyl Ester) and Acesulfame Potassium Sweeteners shall bear the following label, declaration,-

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

The package of food which is permitted to contain a mixture of Acesulfame Potassium and Sucralose sweeteners shall bear the following label, declaration,—

- (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

The package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall bear the following warning,—

Chewing of Pan Masala is injurious to health

The package of supari and advertisement relating thereto shall bear the following warning in conspicuous and bold print,—

Chewing of Supari is injurious to Health

The package of fruit squash by whatever name it is sold, containing additional sodium or potassium salt shall bear the following label declaration,—

IT CONTAINS ADDITIONAL
SODIUM/POTASSIUM SALT

The package of Cheese (hard), surface treated with Natamycin, shall bear the following label declaration,—

SURFACE TREATED WITH NATAMYCIN

The package of Bakery and Industrial Margarine made from more than 30 per cent of Rice Bran Oil shall bear the following label declaration,—



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

The container or package of flavour emulsion and flavour paste meant for use in carbonated or non-carbonated beverages shall bear the following label declaration along with the instructions for dilution,—

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

The package of drinking water shall bear the following label declaration in capital letters having the prescribed size of each letter ;

PACKAGED DRINKING WATER

The one time usable plastic bottles of [packaged drinking water](#) shall bear the following label declaration.

CRUSH THE BOTTLE AFTER USE

Every package of mineral water shall carry the following declaration in capital letters having the prescribed size of each letter ;

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

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

CRUSH THE BOTTLE AFTER USE

The package of food having added caffeine, shall bear the following label declaration,—

“CONTAINS CAFFEINE”

The package of Low Fat Paneer/ Chhana shall bear the following label declaration,—

LOW FAT PANEER / CHHANA

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

REMOVE THE OUTER PACKING BEFORE CONSUMPTION

The package of Frozen Desert / Frozen Confection shall bear the following label declaration,—

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

*strike out whatever is not applicable

The container or package of common salt shall bear the following label declaration,—

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

*strike out whichever is not applicable.

The package of biscuits, bread and cakes containing Oligofructose shall bear the following label declaration, –

Contains Oligofructose (dietary fiber) — gm/100 gm



The package of fresh fruit if coated with wax shall bear the following label declaration,—

Coated with wax (give name of wax)

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

The package of food containing Polyols shall bear the following label declaration,-

Polyols may have laxative effects

The package of food containing Polydextrose shall bear the following label declaration:-

Polydextrose may have laxative effects

Specific restrictions of food labelling on Product labels and Advertisement



Specific restrictions on advertisement

The FSS (Packaging and Labelling) Regulation, 2011 puts specific restrictions on use of particular words, declarations, statements or pictorial representations in certain cases as given below :-

Labels not to contain reference to Act or rules or regulations contradictory to required particulars:-

No reference of the Act, Rules or Regulations is permitted to be made on the labels.

Labels not to use words implying recommendations by medical profession: -

The words "recommended by the medical profession" or any words which suggest that the food is recommended, prescribed, or approved by medical practitioners or approved for medical purpose, are not allowed to be mentioned on the labels.

Unauthorized use of words showing imitation prohibited

1. The word 'imitation' or any word, or words indicating that the article is a substitute for any food, are not to be mentioned on the label



2. The fruit syrup, fruit juice, fruit squash, fruit beverages, cordial, crush or any other fruit product 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. The food product which does not contain the specified amount of fruit and is likely to give a false impression to the consumer that the product contains fruit, whether by use of words or fruit picture shall be clearly declared on the label as '**ADDED(NAME OF THE FRUIT) FLAVOUR**'.
4. Any food product, which contains only fruit flavours, that shall not be described as a fruit product and the word "ADDED" (**NAME OF FRUIT**) **FLAVOUR** shall be declared on the label
5. Picture of fruit on the label of non-fruit products like carbonate beverage, synthetic Vinegar Syrups/Sharbats is prohibited.
6. The fruit and vegetable product, claimed to be fortified with vitamin C shall contain not less than 40 mgms. of ascorbic acid per 100 gm. of the product.

"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.

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

- No claims regarding medicinal effects shall be made
- The name of the locality, or specified place should not be associated with the trade name unless the packaged water is collected from that particular place.
- 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.

Restriction on advertisement

Advertisement of any food, which is misleading or contravening the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, or the rules / regulations, is prohibited

Unauthorized use of the words or any misinterpretation with an intention to pull the sales of the product will be an offense under the regulations of the FSS act, hence the above has to be strictly be followed to avoid penalties.

Exemptions from Food labelling requirements under FSS Act



The FSS (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations indicates certain cases where one or more of the mandatory information required to be given on the labels such as list of ingredients, Lot Number or Batch Number or Code Number, nutritional information, the 'date of manufacture' or 'best before date' or 'expiry date' and instructions for use, need not be given on the labels. Such cases are as given below:-

If the surface area of the package is not more than 100 square centimeters, the label declaration such as ;

- list of ingredients,
- Lot Number or Batch Number or Code Number,
- Nutritional information and
- Instructions for use, need not be given on the labels . but this information shall be given on the wholesale packages or multi piece packages, as the case may be.

If the surface area of the package is less than 30 square centimeters, the label declaration; such as :-

- list of ingredients,
- Lot Number or Batch Number or Code Number,
- Nutritional information
- The 'date of manufacture' or 'best before date' or 'expiry date' and
- Instructions for use, need not be given on the labels, but these information shall be given on the wholesale packages or multi-piece packages, as the case may be;

In case of liquid products marketed in bottles and the bottle is intended to be reused for refilling, the declaration such as ;

(i) list of ingredients need not be given on the label. If the glass bottles have been manufactured after March 19, 2009, then the list of ingredients and nutritional information are required to be given on the bottle.

In case of food with shelf-life of not more than seven days, the label declaration such as;

(i) The 'date of manufacture'; need not to be mentioned on the label of packaged food articles, but the 'use by date' is required to be mentioned on the label by the manufacturer or packer.

On the wholesale packages the label declaration such as;

1. List of ingredients
2. Date of manufacture/ packing,
3. Best before or expiry date
4. Labelling of irradiated food and ,
5. Vegetarian logo/non vegetarian logo, need not to be given on the label.

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The exceptions here only apply in certain situations and cases. The food business operators should take very serious note of the points discussed here in this module otherwise there may be a chance of breach of the mandatory guidelines issued for food labelling.

Accreditations and Approvals

- FSSAI - 2012
- NABL – ISO/IEC 17025 : 2005 - 01-08-2003
- BIS - 10-01-2005
- R & D – DST - 01-06-1990
(Dept. Of Science & Technology)
- Directorate of ISM & H - 05-02-2004
- APEDA (Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority) - 15-01-2004
- EIC / EIA - 30-05-2007
- Spice Board - 25-10-2007
- AGMARK - 23-10-2008
- Approved by Russia – FSVPS - 03-05-2009
- ISO 9001:2008 - 12-02-1998
- Drug Control Dept. NCT, Delhi - 31-01-1995 - GLP
- Global Fund -Jan 2011

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Our Services

- Nutritional analysis for labeling
- Microbial Organisms Testing
- Residues and contaminants Testing
- Label Review
- Shelf life studies
- Analysis of additives
- Claims verification – Fat, Trans fat, GMO, Vitamins, Minerals Etc.
- Support for licensing
- Clinical studies to establish claims like– “helps in weight loss”, “low glyceemic index” “good for diabetics”
- Training requirements for
- Sanitary & Hygienic practices
- Development of FSMS Plan
- Mobile application for self inspection

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