

Prepackaged Commodities Rules

Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

Amended upto March 31st, 2020

Compiled by:

Dr.M.Kantha Rao, IPS
*Inspector General of Police
and
Controller of Legal Metrology
Andhra Pradesh
India*

Hand Book 4

For official Use only

Available at free of cost from the web site of the department:

<http://www.aplm.gov.in>

Labelling Requirements: Manner of Declarations

Prepackaged Commodities Rules

Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

Amended upto March 31st, 2020

Compiled by:

Dr. M. Kantha Rao, IPS
*Inspector General of Police
and
Controller of Legal Metrology
Andhra Pradesh
India*



April 2020

Hand Book 4

For official Use only

Available at free of cost from the web site of the department:

<http://www.aplm.gov.in>

Edition 2020

All Rights are Reserved



Preface

The object is to bring this Hand Book-4 on Prepackaged Commodities is to make available on manner of declarations are to be made on the Prepackaged Commodities. The manner of declarations are explained with real time pictures of the packages.

The specificity of this is at provision itself, the regulator can know the regulation, how it look like on the packages. If there any cross references of the other laws or regulations, such regulations are also incorporated at the regulation itself. At some places even pictures are provided for understanding.

I hope, this will reduce the gap between the bare Rules, Amendments and Mandatory Declarations. Also, there is little scope for dispute between the regulator and Packer or Importer or Manufacturer. While bringing this Edition 2020, the Government of India's recent advisory issued on April, 2020, on 'use of printed packing material' upto September 30th, 2020, which was not exhausted, is also examined.

Every effort has been made to bring accurate version of the Rules. However, one can also go through the Original Gazette Notifications of the Government of India.

It is a continuous process, which requires monitoring and to incorporate the amendments from time to time and making available in the form of yearly edition. This will helps the enforcement agencies and others in taking decisions and discharging duties without any ambiguity.

This Hand Book 4 on Prepackaged Commodities, is meant for official use only and not for sale. It is made available on the web site of the department: <http://www.aplm.gov.in>.

I specially acknowledge the efforts of the OIML, PTB, APLMF, NIST and NMI, UK in spreading requirements for prepackaged commodities, which helped developing these Hand Books.

I hope this will serve and guides the enforcement official of the Legal Metrology.

We views and suggestions are welcome, to improve further and make meaningful.

*Dr. M. Kantha Rao, IPS
Inspector General of Police
and
Controller of Legal Metrology
Andhra Pradesh
India*

CONTENTS

- 1) Labelling Requirements - Rule 2: Definitions
- 2) Labelling Requirements - Rule 7 - Principal Display Panel - Size of Letters & Numbers
- 3) Labelling Requirements - Rule 8 - Where to make Declarations
- 4) Labelling Requirements - Rule 9 - How to Make Declarations
- 5) Labelling Requirements - Rule 10 - Marking Complete Address
- 6) Labelling Requirements - Rule 11 - Howe to declare Net Quantity
- 7) Labelling Requirements - Rule 12 - Manner of Quantity Declaration
- 8) Labelling Requirements - Rule 13- Units & Symbols of Weight, Measure or Number
- 9) Labelling Requirements - Rule 14 - Declaration of Dimensions of commodities
- 10) Labelling Requirements - Rule 15 - Declaration of Dimensions & Weight
- 11) Labelling Requirements - Rule 16 - Declaration of No. of Usable sheets
- 12) Labelling Requirements - Rule 17 - Declaration of Dimensions of Container Type
- 13) Labelling Requirements - Rule 18 - Instructions - Retail and Wholesale Dealers
- 14) Labelling Requirements - Rule 21- Determination of Net Quantity at Dealer Premises
- 15) Labelling Requirements - Rule 22- Establishment of Max. Permissible Error in Packages
- 16) Labelling Requirements - Rule 23 - Deceptive Packages and Action Required
- 17) Labelling Requirements - Rule 24 - Declarations on Wholesale Packages
- 18) Labelling Requirements - Rule 25 - Export Packages and Sale in India
- 19) Labelling Requirements - Rule 26 - Exemptions of rules to some Commodities
- 20) Labelling Requirements - Rule 27 - Registration of Packing Commodities Units
- 21) Labelling Requirements - Rule 28 - Registration of Short Address
- 22) Labelling Requirements - Rule 29 - Maintenance of Register of Registrations
- 23) Labelling Requirements - Rule 30 - Compilation and Circulation of Registrations
- 24) Labelling Requirements - Rule 31 - Advertisement of Net Quantity & MRP
- 25) Labelling Requirements - Rule 32 - Quantum of Fine where No Quantum is specified
- 26) Labelling Requirements - Rule 32A - Quantum of Fine specified
- 27) Labelling Requirements - Rule 33- Relaxation of Rules by the Central Government

DEFINITIONS

Definitions:-

These definitions are in relation to enforcement of packaged commodities in India.

(a) **“Act”** means the Legal Metrology Act 2009, (1 of 2010);

(b) **“Consumer”** shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in Consumer Protection Act;

Under said the “Consumer” means any person who—

(i) buys any goods for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any user of such goods other than the person who buys such goods for consideration paid or promised or partly paid or partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such use is made with the approval of such person, but does not include a person who obtains such goods for resale or for any commercial purpose; or

(ii) hires or avails of any service for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment and includes any beneficiary of such service other than the person who hires or avails of the services for consideration paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such services are availed of with the approval of the first mentioned person, but does not include a person who avails of such service for any commercial purpose.

Further *Explanation* under this is :

(a) the expression "commercial purpose" does not include use by a person of goods bought and used by him exclusively for the purpose of earning his livelihood, by means of self-employment;

(b) the expressions "buys any goods" and "hires or avails any services" includes offline or online transactions through electronic means or by teleshopping or direct selling or multi-level marketing;

Comment:

(i) it does not include a person buys goods and sells under the Consumer Protection Act

(ii) it includes if a person buys goods through (a) election means

(b) teleshopping

(c) direct selling

(d) multi-level marketing

(c) “dealer” in relation to any commodity in packaged form, means a person who, or a firm which, carries on directly or otherwise, the business of buying, selling, supplying or distributing any such commodity whether for cash or for deferred payment or for commission, remuneration or other valuable consideration, and includes a commission agent who carries on such business on behalf of any principal, but does not include a manufacturer who manufactures any commodity which is sold or distributed in a packaged form except where such commodity is sold by such manufacturer to any other person other than a dealer ;

Comment:

- (i) if Person buys and sells goods is a dealer
- (ii) If manufacturer or packer sells goods, will also be a dealer

(c) “industrial consumer” means the consumer who buys packaged commodities directly from the manufacturer or from an importer or from wholesale dealer for use that industry and the package shall have declaration ‘not for retail sale’;

Comment:

Usually Industry buys goods in bulk through a negotiation on price and supply of goods, if will also sometimes forms a part of its raw material.

The object making of packaged commodities rules it is protect interest of consumer as defined above.

(bc) “institutional consumer” means the institution which buys packaged commodities bearing a declaration ‘not for retail sale’, directly from the manufacturer or from an importer or from wholesale dealer for use by that institution and not for commercial or trade purposes;

Comment:

Institutions like air lines, railways, corporate etc buys in bulk for its consumption say supply to its customers at free of cost, say.

Eg. IRCTC buys packaged drinking water bottles and supplies to the passengers in Rajdhani Express, then it is an Institutional Consumer. Because here no commercial or trade purpose directly involved.

If the IRCTC buys packaged drinking water bottles and supplies to the passengers in Satabdi Express at charge and collects price, then it is NOT an Institutional Consumer. Because here commercial or trade purpose directly involved.

An Airliner buys packaged drinking water bottles and supplies to the passengers in its charter, then it is an

Institutional Consumer. Because here no commercial or trade purpose directly involved.

If the Airliner buys packaged drinking water bottles and supplies to the passengers in Satabdi Express at charge and collects price, then it is NOT an Institutional Consumer. Because here commercial or trade purpose directly involved.

(bd) “E-commerce” means buying and selling of goods and services including digital products over digital and electronic network;

Comment:

Examples of ecommerce : Amazon, flip cart, Snap deal, Naaptol, Amway, Home Shopping etc



Some examples of the e commerce companies

(be) “E-commerce entity” means a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013 or a foreign company covered under clause (42) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013, or an office, branch or agency in India covered under sub-clause (ii) of clause (v) of section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) owned or controlled by a person resident outside India and conducting e-commerce business;



E commerce process

under clause (42) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013

(42) —foreign company means any company or body corporate incorporated outside India which— (a) has a place of business in India whether by itself or through an agent, physically or through electronic mode; and (b) conducts any business activity in India in any other manner.

under sub-clause (ii) of clause (v) of section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999)

(v) “person resident in India” means— (i) a person residing in India for more than one hundred and eighty-two days during the course of the preceding financial year but does not include— (A) a person who has gone out of India or who stays outside India, in either case— (a) for or on taking up employment outside India, or (b) for carrying on outside India a business or vocation outside India, or (c) for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay outside India for an uncertain period; (B) a person who has come to or stays in India, in either case, otherwise than— (a) for or on taking up employment in India, or (b) for carrying on in India a business or vocation in India, or (c) for any other purpose, in such circumstances as would indicate his intention to stay in India for an uncertain period; ***(ii) any person or body corporate registered or incorporated in India,*** (iii) an office, branch or agency in India owned or controlled by a person resident outside India, (iv) an office, branch or agency outside India owned or controlled by a person resident in India;

Comment:

An **entity** is a facility that allows electronic communication of goods.

There are different sorts of **e-commerce entities**

e.g. manufacturers, retailers and businesses that are set up just should trade on the internet these are named e-Tailers.

Notes on ecommerce instructions issued by the Government of India:

1 Subject to provisions of FDI Policy, e-commerce entities would engage only in Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce and not in Business to Consumer (B2C) e-commerce,

2 Definitions:

E-commerce-

E-commerce means buying and selling of goods and services including digital products over digital & electronic network.

E-commerce entity-

E-commerce entity means a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 or the Companies Act 2013 or a foreign company covered under section 2 (42) of the Companies Act, 2013 or an office, branch or agency in India as provided in section 2 (v) (iii) of FEMA 1999, owned or controlled by a person resident outside India and conducting the e-commerce business.

Inventory based model of e-commerce-

Inventory based model of e-commerce means an e-commerce activity where inventory of goods and

services is owned by e-commerce entity and is sold to the consumers directly.

Marketplace based model of e-commerce-

Marketplace based model of e-commerce means providing of an information technology platform by an e-commerce entity on a digital & electronic network to act as a facilitator between buyer and seller.

3 Guidelines for Foreign Direct Investment on e-commerce sector

- i. 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in marketplace model of e-commerce.*
- ii. FDI is not permitted in inventory based model of e-commerce.*

4 Other Conditions

Digital & electronic network will include network of computers, television channels and any other Internet application used in automated manner such as web pages, extranets, mobiles etc.

- i. Marketplace e-commerce entity will be permitted to enter into transactions with sellers registered on its platform on B2B basis.*
- ii. E-commerce marketplace may provide support services to sellers in respect of warehousing, logistics, order fulfillment, call centre, payment collection and other services.*
- iii. E-commerce entity providing a marketplace will not exercise ownership or control over the inventory i.e. goods purported to be sold. Such an ownership or control over the inventory will render the business into inventory based model. Inventory of a vendor will be deemed to be controlled by e-commerce marketplace entity if more than 25% of purchases of such vendor are from the marketplace entity or its group companies.*
- iv. An entity having equity participation by e-commerce marketplace entity or its group companies, or having control on its inventory by e-commerce marketplace entity or its group companies, will not be permitted to sell its products on the platform run by such marketplace entity.*
- v. In marketplace model goods/services made available for sale electronically on website should clearly provide name, address and other contact details of the seller. Post sales, delivery of goods to the customers and customer satisfaction will be responsibility of the seller.*
- vi. In marketplace model, payments for sale may be facilitated by the e-commerce entity in conformity with the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.*
- vii. In marketplace model, any warrantee/ guarantee of goods and services sold will be responsibility of the seller.*
- viii. E-commerce entities providing marketplace will not directly or indirectly influence the sale price of goods or services and shall maintain level playing field. Services should be provided by e-commerce marketplace entity or other entities in which e-commerce marketplace entity has direct or indirect equity participation or common control, to vendors on the platform at arm's length and in a fair and nondiscriminatory manner. Such services will include but not limited to fulfilment, logistics, warehousing, advertisement/ marketing, payments, financing etc. Cash back provided by group companies of marketplace entity to buyers shall be fair and non-discriminatory. For the purposes of this clause, provision of services to any vendor on such terms which are not made available to other vendors in similar circumstances will be deemed unfair and discriminatory.*
- ix. Guidelines on cash and carry wholesale trading as given in para 5.2.15.1.2 of Consolidated FDI Policy Circular 2017 will apply on B2B e-commerce.*
- x. e-commerce marketplace entity will not mandate any seller to sell any product exclusively on its platform only.*

- xi. e-commerce marketplace entity will be required to furnish a certificate along with a report of statutory auditor to Reserve Bank of India, confirming compliance of above guidelines, by 30th of September of every year for the preceding financial year.

Subject to the conditions of FDI policy on services sector and applicable laws/regulations, security and other conditionalities, sale of services through e-commerce will be under automatic route.

(bf) “market place based model of e-commerce” means providing of an information technology platform by an ecommerce entity on a digital and electronic network to act as a facilitator between buyer and seller;

Comment:

The company acts as a platform for buyers and sellers without storing goods. Sometimes they may offer shipping and payment assistance.

eg. Amazon, flipcart, Naaptol, ebay etc.

(c) “lot” means –

(i) in the case of packages which have been stored, the total number of such packages stored; and



example : storing

(ii) in the case of packages which are on or at the end of the packing line, the maximum hourly output of packages;’



example



production line

Comment:

For the purpose of determining the quantity filled in the package, using a statistical system, a pooled or stacked packages selected are usually called a LOT. From the LOT, a few packages picked out randomly, is samples.

In the place of stored packages, production line packages can also picked out for the purpose. In this case, a lot is determined based on the hourly production rate.

(d) **“manufacturer”** in relation to any commodity in packaged form, means a person who, or a firm which, produces, makes or manufactures such commodity and includes a person, firm which puts, or causes to be put, any mark on any packaged commodity, not produced, made or manufactured by him or it, and the mark claims the commodity in the package to be commodity produced, made or manufactured by such person or firm as the case may be;

Comment:

Manufacturer is defined in 3 ways: if a person or firm

- *originally produces, makes or manufactures*
- *just puts, or causes to be put, any mark, but not produced, made or manufactured him or it*
- *simply claims mark that the commodity in the package to be commodity produced, made or manufactured.*

(e) **“Maximum permissible error”**, in relation to the quantity contained in an individual package, means an error in deficiency which, subject to the provision of these rules, does not exceed the limits specified in the First Schedule;

Comment:

Error in filling of quantity is allowed to take care of:

- (a) *variations caused by unavoidable deviation in weighing, measuring or counting the contents of individual packages that may occur in good packaging practice;*
- (b) *variations caused by the ordinary and customary exposure to conditions, such as, climate, transport, storage or the like that normally occur in good distribution practice after the commodity is introduced in trade or commerce; and*
- (c) *variations due to the nature of packaging material or container.*

Characteristics of Good Packaging practices:

A Good packaging should be convenient

A Good Package should be very attractive and fascinating

A Good Packaging is to be economical

*A Good Packaging is to protect products from different risks such as
A Good packaging should also be communicative*



example of package

Good Distribution Practice:

*Good distribution practices (GDP) are that part of quality assurance that ensure that the quality of products is maintained through adequate control throughout the numerous activities which occur during the **distribution** process.*

Good Distribution Practice refers to the regulatory guidelines governing the wholesale distribution of products to ensure their quality and integrity is maintained throughout the supply chain from the manufacturer to the end user.

Good Distribution Practice extends beyond the distribution of the finished product and includes the sourcing, storage and transportation of APIs and other ingredients prior to manufacturing.

Failure to adhere to the guidelines at any point within the supply chain, including all intermediate points of storage and transport, can have a serious impact on the quality of the product.



Packaging machinery is equipment for uses such as canning; container cleaning, filling, and forming; bagging, packing, unpacking, bottling, sealing and placing of lid; inspection and check weighing; wrapping, shrink film and heat sealing; case forming, labelling and encoding; palletizing and depalletizing, and related uses. (US Dept of Commerce, 2009).

For example for 100 g tooth paste packages, not more than 4.5 g of deficiency allowed.



(f) **“net quantity”**, in relation to commodity contained in a package, means the quantity by weight, measure or number of such commodity contained in that package, excluding the packaging or wrapper;

Comment:

It is the actual quantity of commodity filled or kept in the package, but does not include weight of container or package with which commodity come in contact.

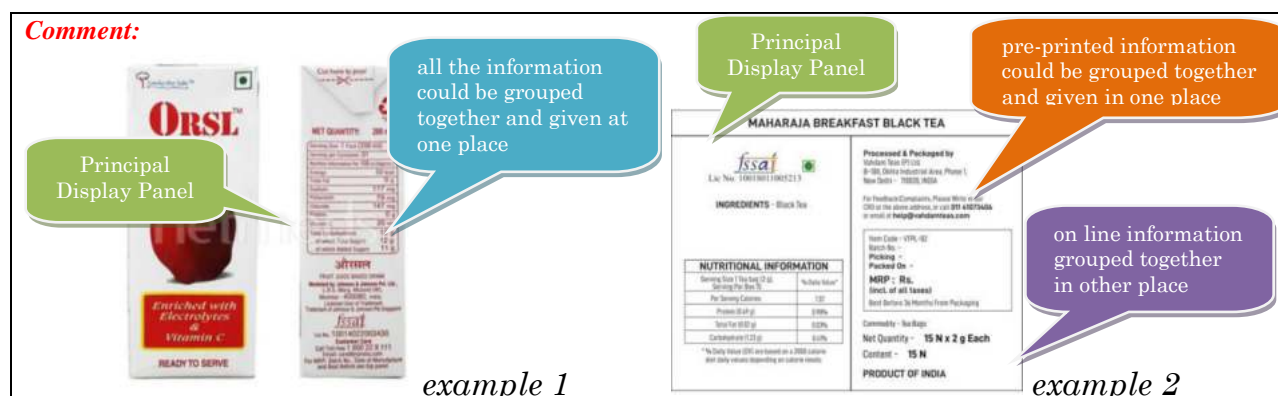


(g) **“packer”** means a person who, or a firm which pre-packs any commodity, whether in any bottle, tin, wrapper or otherwise, in units suitable for sale whether wholesale or retail;



(h) **“principal display panel”**, in relation to a package, means the total surface area of the package where the information required under these rules are to be given in the following manner, namely;

- (i) all the information could be grouped together and given at one place; or
- (ii) the pre-printed information could be grouped together and given in one place and on line information grouped together in other place;



(i) **“quantity”** in relation to commodity contained in a package, means the quantity by weight, measure or number of such commodity contained in that package;

(j) **“retail dealer”** in relation to any commodity in packaged form means a dealer who directly sells such packages to the consumer and includes, in relation to packages as are sold directly to the consumer, a wholesale dealer who makes such direct sale to customer;

Comment:

a retail dealer is a person or a firm buys from a distributor or manufacturer and sells directly to the consumer from a fixed or mobile location.

Usually distributor is a wholesaler who sells to dealers and dealers usually retailers who sell directly to the consumer.

Sometimes distributors in other words wholesale dealer sell directly to consumer



Examples of retail dealer

(k) **“retail package”** means the packages which are intended for retail sale to the ultimate consumer for the purpose of consumption of the commodity contained therein and includes the imported packages :

Examples of retail packages;



Provided that for the purpose or **“retail food package”**, the definition of the same contained in the rules or regulations made under the **Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006)** shall apply.

Comment:

Under **Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006)**, it is defined “package” means a pre-packed box, bottle, casket, tin, barrel, case, pouch, receptacle, sack, bag, wrapper or such other things in which an article of food is packed;

Under **Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and labelling) Regulations, 2011**, it is defined as **“pre-packaged or Pre-packed food”** .

“Pre-packaged” 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.

“multipice package” is available> “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.

(l) “**retail sale**”, in relation to a commodity, means the sale, distribution or delivery of such commodity through retail sales shops agencies or other instrumentalities for consumption by an individual or a group of individuals or any other consumer;



(m) “**retail sale price**” means the maximum price at which the commodity in packaged form may be sold to the consumer inclusive of all taxes; (n) “section” means a section of the Act;

Comment:

It is the price at consumer get from the retail dealer or with wholesale dealer.



Cold Drink

Rs 10/ Bottle



*Jays Overseas - offering Nescafe Cold Coffee,
Packaging Size: 240 ML at Rs 55/unit in Delhi*

(o) “**Schedule**” means a Schedule appended to these rules;

Comment:

Where certain information or instructions provided separately. Example it is instructed to pack certain commodities in fixed quantizes, for benefit of consumer.

Doc. Title: Definitions	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 2	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 13 of 14
-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	------------------

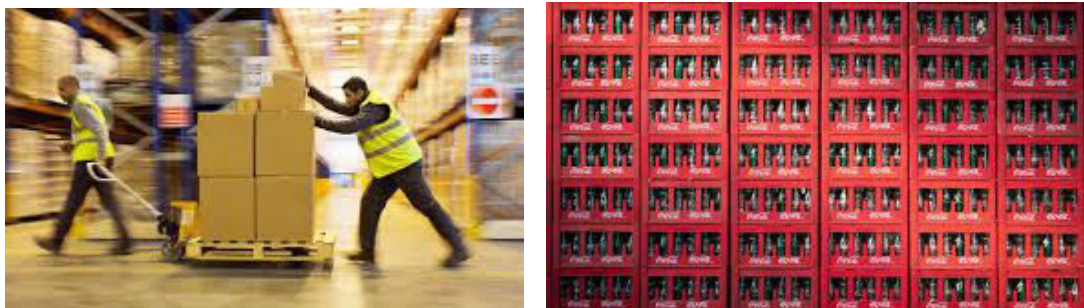
Say Coffee is to be packed in quantities below 25g no restriction, 25g, 50g, 75g, 100g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 500g, 750g, 1kg, 1.5kg, and thereafter in multiples of 1kg.

(p) **“standard package”** means a package containing the specified quantity of a commodity;

Comment:



(q) **“wholesale dealer”** in relation to any commodity in packaged form means a dealer who does not directly sell such commodity to any consumer but distributes or sells such commodity through one or more intermediaries;



Commerce:

Wholesalers	Retailers
1. Wholesalers buy from the manufactures and sell goods to the retailers.	Retailers buy from the wholesalers and sell goods to the consumers.
2. Wholesalers usually sell on credit to the retailers.	Retailers usually sell for cash.
3. They specialise in a particular product.	They deal in different kinds of goods.
4. They buy in bulk quantities from the manufacturers and sell in small quantities to the retailers.	They buy in small quantities from the wholesalers and sell in smaller quantities to the ultimate consumers.
5. Wholesalers always deliver goods at the doorstep of the retailers.	Retailers usually sell at their shops. They provide door delivery only at the request of the consumers.

Doc. Title: Definitions	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 2	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 14 of 14
-------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------------	------------------

6. A wholesaler needs mainly a godown to stock the goods he handles.	A retailer needs a shop or a showroom to sell.
7. A wholesaler goes to different places to supply.	A retailer usually sells at a particular place. Sometime he may have branches in other places.
8. A wholesaler need not provide shopping comforts like luxurious, interiors, provision of air-condition, trolleys, etc.	A retailer usually provides shopping comforts mainly to attract customers.
9. As the wholesaler specialises in a particular product, he has to necessarily convince the retailers about the product quality. Only then the latter will place an order.	As the retailer deals in a variety of goods, he need not influence buyers. He can let the buyer choose any brand of product the he likes.
10. As per the custom of their trade, wholesalers allow the retailers trade discount each time the retailers buy.	The retailers normally do not allow any discount to their customers. Some of them may offer cash discount to bulk buyers. Sometimes, they may offer seasonal discounts.
https://accountlearning.com/top-10-differences-wholesalers-retailers/	

(r) **“wholesale package”** means a package containing- (i) 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
 (ii) a commodity sold to an intermediary in bulk to enable such intermediary to sell, distribute or deliver such commodity to the consumer in similar quantities or;
 (iii) packages containing **ten or more than ten retail packages** provided that the retail packages are labeled as required under the rules.

Black Coca Cola Cold Drink, Packaging Size: 750 ml, Packagin...
 Rs 490/ Box [Get Latest Price](#)
 Color: Black
 Brand: Coca-Cola
 Flavor: Cola
 Packaging Type: Bottle
 Form: Liquid
 Packaging Size: 750 ml
[read more...](#)

Black Diet Coca Cola Cold Drink, Packaging Size: 300 ml, Packaging...
 Rs 650/ Box [Get Quote](#)

250ml Coca Cola Cold Drink, Packaging Size: 250 ml, Packaging...
 Rs 360/ Box [Get Quote](#)

(s) **words and expression** used herein and not defined but defined in the Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Manner of Declaration

Determination of Principal Display Panel Size, selecting letters and numeral size:

7. Principal display panel-its area, size and letter etc.- (1) In the case of a package having a capacity of ten cubic centimeters or less, the principal display panel may be a card or tape affixed firmly to the package and shall bear the required information.

(2) The height of any numeral and letter in the declaration required under these rules shall be as per Table-I

(3) The width of the letter or numeral shall not be less than one third of its height, except in the case of numeral "1" and letters (i), (l) and (I);

Table-I

Serial Number	Area of Principal display panel in square centimeters (A)	Minimum height of numerals and letters in millimeters	Minimum height of numerals and letters when blown, formed or molded on the surface of container in millimeters
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	$A \leq 50$	1.0	2.0
2	$50 < A \leq 100$	1.5	3.0
3	$100 < A \leq 500$	2.5	4.0
4	$500 < A \leq 2500$	4.0	6.0
5	Above 2500 cm ²	6.0	6.0

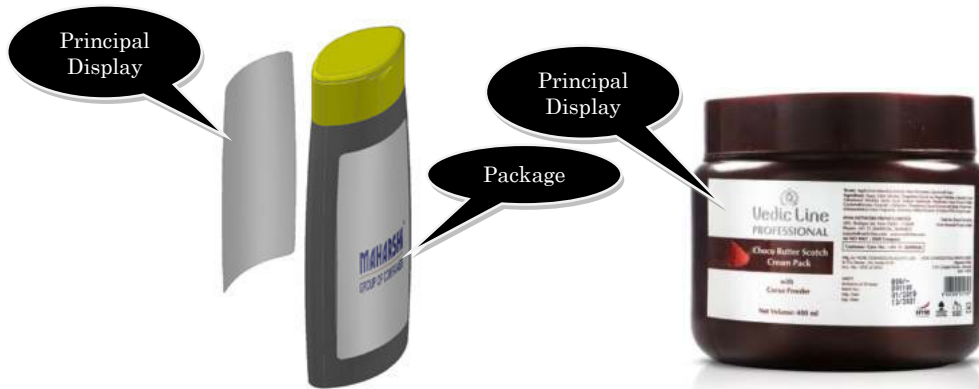
(4) The area not including the top, bottom, flange at top and bottom of cans, and shoulders and neck of bottle and jars shall be determined in the following manner, namely:-

(a) in the case of a rectangular package, where one entire side can properly be considered to be the principal display panel side, the product of the height multiplied by the width of that side;

(b) in case of a cylindrical or nearly cylindrical package, 40 percent. of the product of the height of the package multiplied by the circumference;

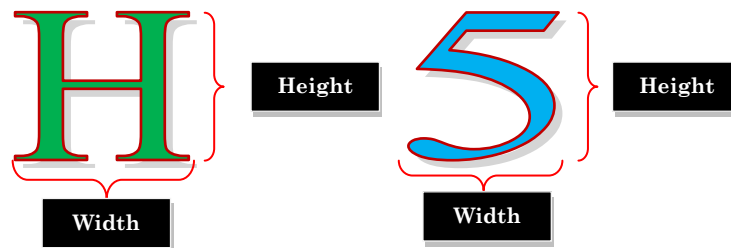
(c) in case of any other shaped package, 40 percent. of the total surface of the package, or an area considered to be a principal display panel of the package.

(5) Except size of the numbers and letters for declaring net weight, retail sale price, date of expiry or best before or use by date (wherever and as applicable) and consumer care details, the provisions under sub-rules (1) to (4) shall not apply to a package if the information to be specified on such package under this rule is also required to be given by or under any other law for the time being in force.

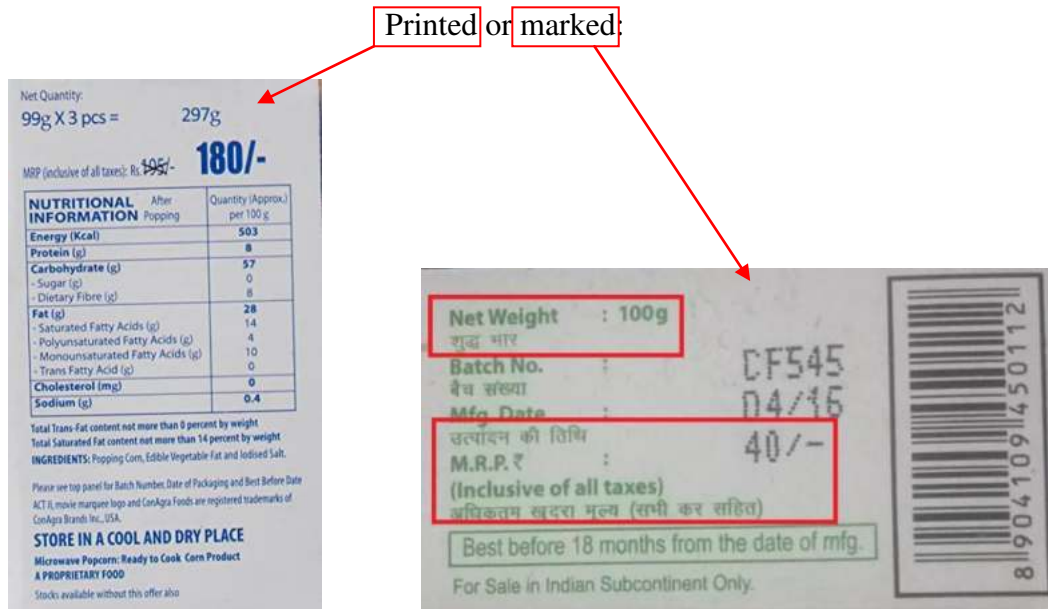


To make declarations on the packages, the packaged commodities rules specified the size of letters and numbers. The size of letters and numerals depends on the area of the principal display panel. The packaged commodities rules specified how to calculate the area of the principal display panel.

- Height of letter and numeral is as specified in the Table I
- Width of letter and numeral :not be less than one third of its height

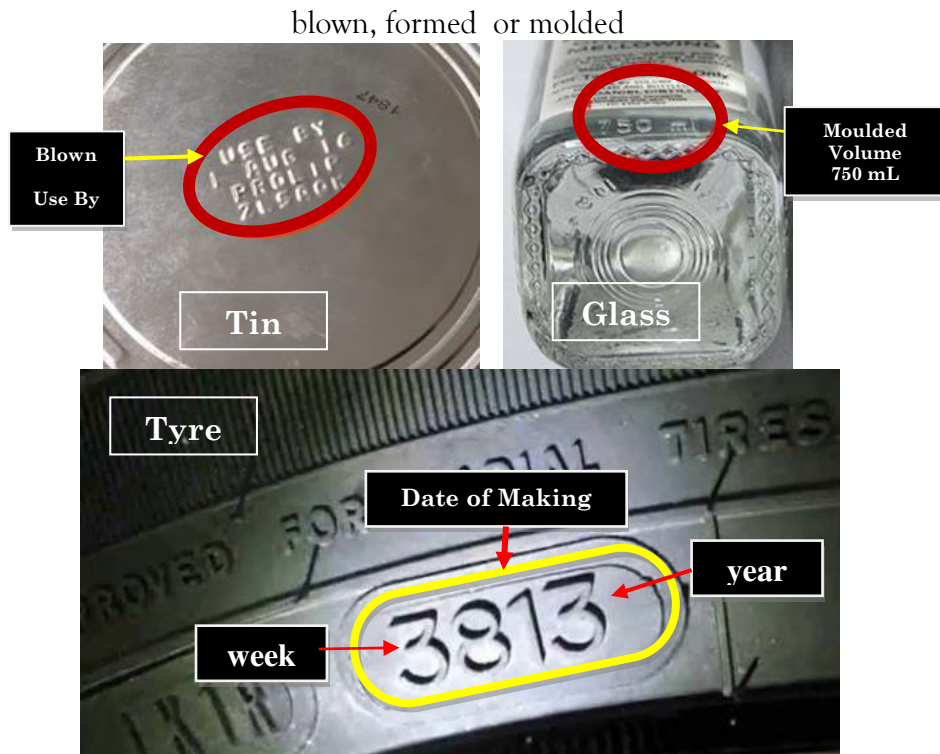


Letters and Numerals:
(a) Printed or Marked:



Letters and Numerals:

(b) blown, formed or molded:



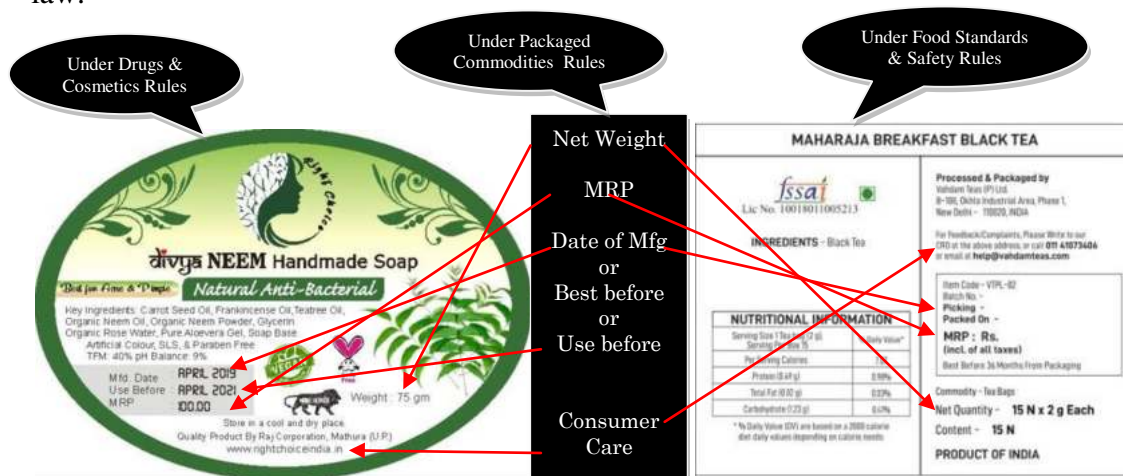
Exceptions:

a) In the case of a package having a capacity of ten mL or less, the principal display panel is a card or tape affixed firmly to the package



- b) a card or tape affixed firmly to the package bear the required information
- c) 1/3rd width is applicable to numeral "1" and letters (i), (I) and (l);
- d) The provision specifying the size of the letters and numerals is applicable to all packages in respect of:
 - net weight,
 - retail sale price,
 - date of expiry or
 - best before or
 - use by date (wherever and as applicable) and
 - consumer care details,

e) In case of any other declarations under sub-rule (1) to sub-rule (4), if prescribed under any other law, for such packages the declarations are to be made according to the that law.



How to calculate the area of Principal Display Panel:

Note: for bottle and jars : top, bottom, flange at top and bottom of cans, and shoulders and neck are NOT included



Case 1: Rectangular Package:

- a) a rectangular package, one entire side can a principal display panel side,
- b) height X width of that side is the area



How to measure height or width:

- use a scale or
- caliper
- all units of measurements be in 'centimeters'

Case 2:

- c) a cylindrical or nearly cylindrical package,
- d) height X circumference X 0.40



How to measure height or width:

- use a scale or
- caliper or
- thread

- if used scale or caliper to measure 'circumference', first find out diameter and then calculate circumference by multiply the diameter with number 3.14..
- the units measurement is as that of diameter and height
- all units of measurements be in 'centimeters'

Case 3:

- e) any other shaped package,
- f) total surface area X 0.40



How to measure height or width:

- identify the parts which does **NOT** form part of area to be calculated, if applicable



- use a scale or
- caliper or
- thread

- if used scale or caliper to measure 'circumference', first find out diameter and then calculate circumference by multiply the diameter with number 3.14., in case of round shape
- if the body of the package is as that if rectangular, follow the Case 1 Method



- the units measurement is as that of diameter and height
- all units of measurements be in 'centimeters'

eg: declarations on packages of other than rectangular or circular:



Declarations where to appear

How to appear declarations on the packages:

8. Declaration where to appear.-

(1) Every declaration required to be made under these rules shall appear on the principal display panel.

Provided that the area surrounding the quantity declaration shall be free from printed information.

- (a) above and below by a space equal to at least the height of the numeral in the declaration, and
- (b) to the left and right by a space at least twice the height of numeral in the declaration.

(2) For soft drink, ready to serve fruit beverages or the like, the bottle which is returnable by the consumer for being refilled, the retail sale price may be indicated either on the crown cap, or on the bottle or on both and if the retail sale price is indicated on the crown cap or the bottle, it is sufficient to indicate the retail sale price in the form of 'MRP Rs....!./ ₹....

Every declaration required to be made on the package are to be appear on the principal display panel.

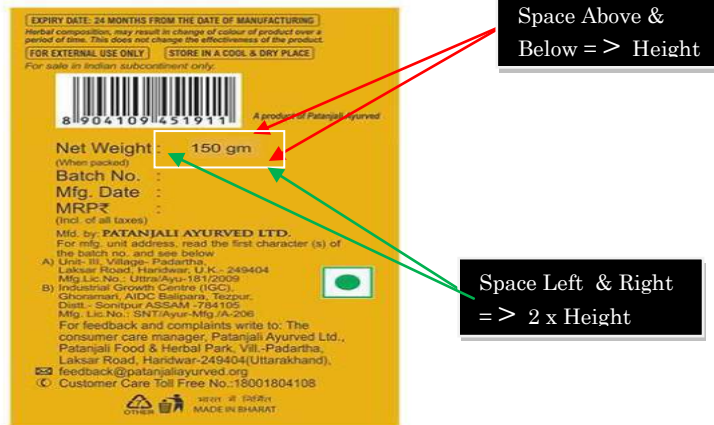


However, following are the exceptions:

- area surrounding the quantity declaration, free from printed information.



(a) above and below by a space equal to at least the height of the numeral in the declaration, and
 (b) to the left and right by a space at least twice the height of numeral in the declaration.



In case of soft drink, ready to serve fruit beverages or the like, when the bottle is returnable by the consumer for being refilled,

- retail sale price is to be indicated on
 - crown cap, or
 - bottle or
 - both and
- if the retail sale price is indicated on the crown cap or the bottle,
 - retail sale price is to be in the form of 'MRP Rs....!./ ₹....



Manner in which declaration be made

How the declarations are to be look on the Packages:

9. Manner in which declaration shall be made.-(1) Every declaration which is required to be made on a package under these rules shall be ~

(a) legible and prominent;

(b) numerals of the retail sale price and net quantity declaration shall be printed, painted 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 molded on a glass or plastic surface such information need not be required to be presented in a contrasting colour;

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

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

(3) Where a package is provided with an outside container or wrapper such a 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 itself are easily readable through such outside container or wrapper.

Provided that no such declarations on the inner package is required, if the outer package contains all declarations required under these rules.

(4) The particulars of the declarations required to be specified under this rule on a package shall either be in Hindi in Devnagri script or in English:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-rule shall prevent the use of any other language in addition to Hindi or English language.

Every declaration required to be made on a package:

- legible and prominent;
- numerals of the retail sale price and net quantity are to be:
 - printed,
 - painted or
 - inscribed on the package
 - in a colour
 - contrasts
 - conspicuously



Legible - in a colour contrasts conspicuously



Choco King

If you are not satisfied with the product, please contact customer care No. 9899373853

License No. : 13315003000324
Manufactured By :
 Chocoking, India
 10, Ram Nagar,
 Krishna Nagar,
 Delhi-110051

Contact : Chocolates
 Product of India

Ingredients :
 Crust 45% : Sugar, hydrogenated Vegetable Fat, Cocoa Solids and Permitted Emulsifier
 55% Sugar, Milksolids, Glucose, Coffee Powder

STORE IN COOL HYGIENIC & DRY PLACE
 Temperature & Humidity Changes may cause product to develop a Whitish Layer.

Nutrition Information	Per 100 Gms
Energy	512 KCAL
Protein	9 gms
Fat	28 gms
Carbohydrate	55 gms
Out of which Sugar	45 gms

Best Before : 9 Months from Packaging
MRP : _____ Date of Packaging _____
 (Inclusive of all Taxes)
Net Weight : _____

However, following are the exceptions:

- if declarations are
 - blown, formed or molded on a glass or plastic surface, not be in a contrasting colour;



NO contrast colour required

glass

- if printed either in the form of hand-writing or hand-script, the declaration is to be
 - clear,

- unambiguous and
- legible.



- Reading of declaration through any liquid commodity, is not acceptable



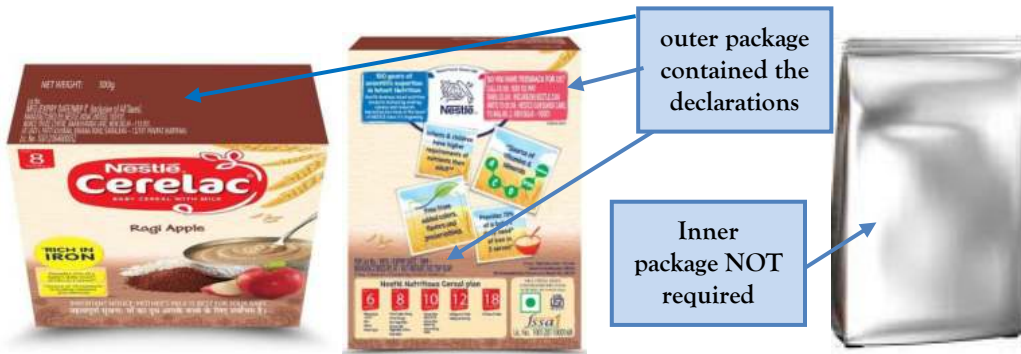
- Both outside container or wrapper and inner container should bear all the declarations



- If the container or wrapper is transparent, no separate declarations necessary, as the declarations are easily readable through the outside container or wrapper.



- if the outer package contains all declarations, there is no need of declarations on the inner container.



The Language in which declarations are to be made:

The declarations are to be made in :

- Hindi in Devnagri script or
- English: or
- any other language in *addition to Hindi or English language.*



Declaration of name and address of the manufacturer, packer or importer

How to declare name and address :

10. Declaration of name and address of the manufacturer, etc.-(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 6, every package kept, offered or exposed for sale or sold shall bear conspicuously on it, the name and complete address of the manufacturer, or where the manufacturer is not the packer, the name and address of the manufacturer and the packer and in case of imported packages, the name and address of the importer:

Provided that for packages of capacity 10 cubic cm or less.

, it shall be a sufficient compliance of this sub-rule, if a mark or inscription which would enable the consumer to identify the manufacturer or packer or the importer, as the case may be, is made on the package:

Provided further that where any commodity manufactured outside India is packed in India, the package shall also contain on the principal display panel the name and complete address of the packer or the importer in India.

Explanation 1.- In this sub-rule, 'complete address' means, the postal address at which the factory is situated or company or firm is registered, and, in any other case, the name of the street, number (if any) assigned to the premises of the manufacturer or packer or importer and the name of the city and State where the business is carried on by the manufacturer or packer or importer and the Postal Index Number [PIN] Code so that a consumer can identify and locate the manufacturer or packer or importer, as the case may be.

(2) The name of the manufacturer or packer or importer shall be the actual corporate name, or if not incorporated, the name under which the business is conducted by such manufacturer or packer or importer in India.

Every package kept, offered or exposed for sale or sold requires to bear:

- name and
 - complete address of
- }
- the manufacturer, or
 - where the manufacturer is not the packer, the name and address of the manufacturer and the packer and
 - in case of imported packages, of the importer:



Where name is Name of the Company and address means location of the company, which is related to responsibility for origin of the product in the prepackage.

Exceptions:

If the packages of capacity 10 mL or less.

- It is sufficient to *mark or inscribe* so that the consumer to identify the manufacturer or packer or the importer



If made in outside India, but packed in India:

- If any commodity manufactured outside India and is packed in India, the package requires to bear name and complete address of the packer or the importer in India.



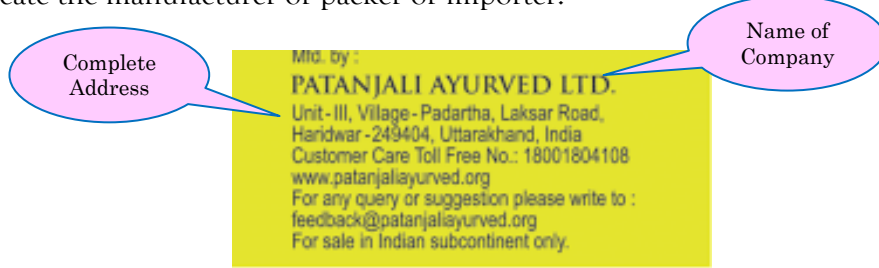
What is Complete Address?

'complete address' means, the postal address at which the factory is situated or company or firm is registered,

The address should bear:

- name of the street,
- number (if any) assigned to the premises of the manufacturer or packer or importer and
- name of the city and State where the business is carried on by the manufacturer or packer or importer and
- Postal Index Number [PIN] Code

to locate the manufacturer or packer or importer.



Name of manufacturer or packer or Importer:

Means the actual corporate name,

If not incorporated, the name under which the business is conducted by such manufacturer or packer or importer in India, is the name of manufacturer or packer or importer.



Declaring the net quantity of the commodity

How to declare net quantity of the commodity:

11. General provisions relating to declaration of quantity.-(1) In declaring the net quantity of the commodity contained in a package, the weight of wrappers and materials other than the commodity shall be excluded.—

(2) Where a commodity in a package is not likely to undergo any variation in weight or measure, on account of the environmental conditions, the quantity declared on the package shall correspond to the net quantity, which will be received by the consumer, and the declaration of quantity of such package shall not be qualified by the words 'when packed' or the like.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (4), where a commodity in package is likely to undergo variations in weight or measure on account of environmental conditions and such variation is negligible, the declaration of quantity in relation to such package shall be made after taking into account such variation so that the consumer may receive not less than the net quantity of the commodity as declared on the package, and the declaration of quantity on such package shall not also be qualified by the words 'when packed' or the like.

(4) The declaration of quantity in relation to commodities which are likely to undergo significant variations in weight or measures on account of environmental or other conditions may be qualified by the words “when packed”, as specified in the Third Schedule.

When declaring the net quantity of the commodity, the weight of container or wrapper is to be excluded.



If the commodity in a package undergoes any variation in weight or measure due to environmental conditions, the words 'when packed' may be marked on the packages.

Only the commodities listed in the Third Schedule is eligible for to mark the words “when packed”, on the packages along with the Net Quantity.

At present

- All kinds of Soaps,
 - Lotions
 - Cream (other than cream of milk)
 - Camphor
- are entitled to use of words ‘When Packed’.



Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 1 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

Manner in which declaration of quantity

In which manner Quantity is to be declared:

12. Manner in which declaration of quantity shall be.-(1) The declaration of quantity shall be expressed in terms of such unit of weight, measure or number or a combination of weight, measure or number as would give an accurate and adequate information to the consumer with regard to the quantity of the commodity contained in the package.

(2) Except in the cases of commodities specified in the Fourth Schedule, the declaration of quantity shall be in terms of the unit of -

(a) mass, if the commodity is solid, semi-solid, viscous or a mixture of solid and liquid;

(b) length, if the commodity is sold by linear measure;

(c) area, if the commodity is sold by area measure;

(d) volume, if the commodity is liquid or is sold by cubic measure; or

(e) number, if the commodity is sold by number:

(3) Where the declaration of quantity has been made in terms of mass, the manufacturer or importer, as the case may be, the packer may, at his option make an additional declaration on the package as to the number of commodities contained in the package.

(4) Where the declaration of quantity by weight or measure or number is not sufficient to give to the consumer full information with regard to the dimensions or number of commodity contained in the package, such declaration shall be accompanied by a declaration of the dimensions or number, or both, where necessary, of the commodity contained in the package.

(5) Where it is necessary to communicate to the consumer any additional information about the commodity contained in a package, such information shall also appear on the same panel in which the other information, as required by these rules, have been indicated.

(6) The declaration of quantity under these rules, shall not contain any word or expression, of sort whatsoever, which tends to create or likely to create an exaggerated, misleading or inadequate expression as to the quantity of the commodity contained in the package

(7) For packages having capacity ten cubic centimeters or less the declaration of quantity shall be made on a tag, card, tape, or any other similar device affixed to the container in such manner that it cannot be removed without opening the container and every such tag, card, tape or other devices shall contain mark or inscription which will enable the consumer to identify the manufacturer or packer, as the case may be.

The declaration of quantity is to be given accurately and adequately in terms of:

- weight,
- measure or
- number or
- a combination of weight, measure or number.

Issue No. : 01	Issue date:	Rev No. : 00	Effective date:
----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 2 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

Generally the commodities are specified in case of :

- solid, semi-solid, viscous or a mixture of solid and liquid in units of mass,
- sold by linear measure in units of length,
- sold by area measure in units of area;
- liquid or sold by cubic measure in units of volume;
- sold by number in units of number:

However in case of following commodities are to be specified in the Units directed in the Schedule Four:

Sl.No.	Commodity	Whether declaration to be expressed in terms of weight, measures or number or two or more of
1	Aerosol Products	Weight
2	Acids in liquid form	Weight or volume
3	Compressed or liquefied gas (but not liquefied petroleum gas) at stated temperature and pressure	Weight and equivalent volume
4	Curd	Weight
5	Electric Cables	Length or weight
6	Electric wire	Length or weight
7	Fencing wire	Number or weight
8	Fruits, all kinds	Number or weight
9	Furnace oil	Weight or volume
10	Non edible vegetable oil	Weight or volume
11	Edible oil, Vanaspati, ghee and butter oil	Weight or volume
12	Heavy residual fuel oil	Weight
13	Industrial diesel fuel	Volume
14	Honey, malt-extract, golden syrup treacle	Weight
15	Ice cream and other similar frozen products	Weight or volume
16	Liquid chemicals	Weight or volume
17	Liquefied petroleum gas	Weight
18	Nails, wood screws	Number or weight
19	Paints other than paint or solid paint) Varnish, varnish stains, enamels	Volume
20	Paste paint, solid paint	Weight
21	Rasgulla, Gulabjamun and other sweet preparations	Weight
22	Ready-made garments	Number
23	Sauces, all kinds	Weight
24	Tyres and tubes	Number
25	Yarn	Weight or length of yarn
26	Cosmetics including creams, shampoo, lotions	Weight or measure

Issue No. : 01	Issue date:	Rev No. : 00	Effective date:
----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 3 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

	and perfumes	
--	--------------	--

Expressed by Mass

-If the product is:

- Solid, semi-solid or viscous,
- A mixture of solid and liquid, or
- The solid part of a mixture of a solid and liquid

Expressed by Volume

-If product is liquid or viscous

Reference temperature would not normally appear on the label

Determined at a specified reference temperature if required by national regulations

Eg. Edible oil 1000 ml (910 grams at 30° C)

What is a liquid:

Liquids are defined in Annex C of OIML R 87 and are in accordance with Codex Alimentarius and WELMEC 6.8 (edition 2013)(CODEX STAN 1-1985, section 4.3.3) :

- water;
- aqueous solutions of salt (brine);
- aqueous solutions of sugars or other sweetening substances;
- fruit or vegetable juices in canned fruit or vegetables only;
- vinegar.

Expressed by Length

-In micro metres for the thickness of products less than 1 mm

Net quantity of commodity is in Mass and additional information such as Number of commodities are to be declared.

1. When there is control of the number of items in a prepackage and the quantity of each item the quantity of each item may be provided as a supplementary quantity declaration

Net Quantity : 85 g

No. of packages are : 5 packs of noodles

The declaration on the package are: NET 85g x 5



Issue No. : 01	Issue date:	Rev No. : 00	Effective date:
----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 4 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

2. When a prepackage contains two or more separate prepackages, and are packed together in an outer prepackage that is not intended to be removed before the goods are offered for sale, the outer package should be marked with the:

- Number of prepackages, and
- Quantity of each



Also

- The total quantity of all the prepackages may also be marked, and
- The quantity declaration on the outer prepackage is not compulsory when the total number of items can be seen and easily counted and the quantity of each is clear

Example: mixed meat pack



3. When a prepackage contains two or more separate prepackages where the quantity is not marked, one of two options can be used:

- Total quantity is declared, or
- Individual products are identified and quantities are declared for each item



If the Net quantity is by weight or measure or number is required to give information about the dimensions or number of commodity contained in the package.

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 5 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------



It is necessary to communicate to the consumer any additional information about the commodity contained in a package, such information is to be also appear on the same panel.



The declaration of quantity should not be contain words or expression or any sort, which create or likely to create an exaggerated, misleading or inadequate expression as to the quantity of the commodity contained in the package

Example of exaggerated, ambiguous, inadequate expression terms which **shall not** be used:

- Minimum
- Not less than,
- Average
- About,
- Approximately

Issue No. : 01	Issue date:	Rev No. : 00	Effective date:
----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 6 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

- Jumbo,
- Giant,
- Full,
- Family,
- Huge,
- Economy
- Larger,
- Extra,,
- Colossal,
- King,
- Queen,
- Standard
- When Packed except authorised in this behalf

Examples of **Misleading practices:**

- General
- Fill level
- Design and display of packing material
- Duplication of information
- Additional or free quantities

General

- The label on a prepackage shall not contain any information or ambiguous statements likely to mislead a purchaser
- This includes the ambiguous expressions prohibited
- Ambiguous expressions such as “**approximately**” or “**standard**” or “**when packed**” shall not be used as part of the quantity declaration
- Another expression of this type would be “between”
- For example: “between 125 g -175 g”

Fill level

- Purchaser may not reasonably be misled as to the **quantity** and **identity** of the product contained within the package
- Taking into consideration any recognized and accepted production practices that may be necessary for the manufacturer or packer
- If a purchaser cannot fully view the product in a prepackage, it shall be considered to be filled, and
- Shall be misleading if it contains excessive **non-functional slack fill** that is not required by any production process
- Consideration must be had for accepted or recognised production practises necessary for the manufacturer or packer, i.e. food hygiene and quality
- *Prohibition of misleading prepackages* also requires complete filling of a prepackage unless the slack fill is functional

Slack fill is...

- The difference between the actual capacity of the packaging material and the volume of product it contains

Issue No. : 01	Issue date:	Rev No. : 00	Effective date:
----------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 7 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

Functional slack fill is...

- Protection of product
- Requirements of machines used for enclosing the prepackage
- Unavoidable product settling during transit
- Specific Function

Slack fill can be used...

- To protect the product
- When required by the machines used for enclosing the prepackage
- When product settling during transit is unavoidable
- When it has a specific function

Example 1: Protection –Box of Chocolates




Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 8 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

<p>Protection: Slack fill for this box of chocolates is approximately 50%</p>		
--	---	--


Example 2: Unavoidable settling –Laundry Powder




<p>Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling: Slack fill is approximately 37%</p>	
---	--

Example 3 : Specific function –‘Pot Noddle’


Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 9 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	-----------------

<p>The product is packaged in a plastic pot from which the noodles are cooked and eaten</p>	
---	--

Other Examples: Cosmetic Products

<p>The cardboard packaging is twice the size of the container</p>	
---	---

Other Examples: Meat Products

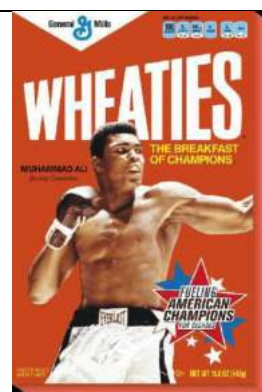
<p>Industry standard packaging?</p>	
-------------------------------------	--

Half price meat?
Or
Just half the meat?



Other examples: Cereal boxes...

- Two similar products
- Same net quantity (750 g)
- Same price (\$4.99)
- Different packaging
- Different slack fill



Design and display of packing material:

- A prepackage shall not have: false bottom, sidewalls, lid or covering, or be otherwise so constructed or filled, wholly or partially, that may deceive the purchaser
- Concave bottoms may be justified for safety reasons.

Duplication of information:

If the prepackage is labelled on more than one location, the information on all labels shall be equivalent and in accordance with the requirements of R79



Additional or free quantities:

Doc. Title: Labelling Requirements	Doc. No. LM/HB/Rule 12	Packaged Commodities Rules	Sheet : 11 of 11
------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------	------------------

- Unless the packer declares that the free quantity is included in the nominal quantity, any such declaration shall be made in a manner which will reasonably prevent a purchaser from being misled with respect to the total quantity



- For packages having capacity ten cubic centimeters or less the declaration of quantity shall be made on a tag, card, tape, or any other similar device affixed to the container in such manner that it cannot be removed without opening the container and



- every such tag, card, tape or other devices shall contain mark or inscription which will enable the consumer to identify the manufacturer or packer, as the case may be.



units of weight, measure or number

Use of units of weight, measure or number;

13. Statement of units of weight, measure or number.-(1) The units of weight or measure or number shall be specified in accordance with the units specified in sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3), as the case may be.

(2) When expressing a quantity less than,-

- (a) one kilogram, the unit of weight shall be the gram;
- (b) one metre, the unit of length shall be the centimetre;
- (c) one square metre, the unit of area shall be the square decimetre;
- (d) one cubic metre, the unit of volume shall be one cubic centimetre;
- (e) one cubic decimetre, the unit of volume shall be the cubic centimetre;
- (f) onelitre, the unit of volume shall be the millilitre.

(3) When expressing a quantity of equal to or more than-

- (a) one kilogram, the unit of weight shall be the kilogram and any fraction of a kilogram shall be expressed in terms of decimal of sub-multiples of kilogram or in terms of grams;
- (b) one metre, the unit of length shall be the metre and any fraction of a metre shall be expressed in terms of decimal of sub-multiples of the metre or in terms of centimetre;
- (c) squaremetre, the unit of the area shall be the square metre and any fraction of a square metre shall be expressed in terms of decimal of sub-multiple of the square metre.
- (d) cubicmetre, the unit of volume shall be the cubic metre and any fraction of a cubic metre shall be expressed in terms of decimal sub-multiple of the cubic metre;
- (e) onelitre, the unit of volume shall be the litre and any fraction of a litre shall be expressed in terms of decimal of sub-multiple of the litre:

Provided that where the quantity to be expressed is equal to one kilogram, one metre, one square metre, one cubic decimetre, one cubic metre or one litre, as the case may be, such quantity may be expressed at the option of the manufacturer or the packer or the importer, as the case may be, in terms of gram, centimetre, square decimetre, cubic centimetre, cubic decimetre or millilitre as the case may be.

(4) No number called the dozen, score, gross, great gross or the like shall be specified or indicated on any package.

(5) Symbol of units:-(i) No system of units other than the International System of Units shall be used in furnishing the net quantity of the packages and

(ii) For items sold by number the symbol should be N or U.

Explanation: for the purpose of this sub-rule, it is clarified that for indicating the unit for litre, the letter 'L' may be adopted to avoid confusion with the letter 'l' and figure '1'.

(6) where there are number of packages of the same commodity in a prepackage, the number of packages and the quantity of each package shall be indicated as a supplementary quantity declaration in the package.

Explanation: for the purpose of this sub-rule, where the net quantity is one hundred grams, the number of packages multiplied by the net quantity of each package shall be separately indicated in numbers multiplied by its individual weight (i.e. 10 number x 10 gram).

The units of weight or measure are:

(a) When expressing a quantity less than,-

When the quantity less than	Expression of quantity in Units
one kilogram	Gram
one metre	Centimeter
one square metre	square decimeter
one cubic metre	one cubic centimeter
one cubic decimetre	cubic centimeter
onelitre	millilitre

(b) When expressing a quantity of equal to or more than-

When the quantity Equal or More than	Expression of quantity in Units	Expression of fractions of quantity in Units
one kilogram	kilogram	decimal of sub-multiples of kilogram or in grams
one metre	meter	decimal of sub-multiples of the metre or in centimetre
one square metre	square meter	decimal of sub-multiple of the square metre
one cubic metre	cubic centimeter	decimal sub-multiple of the cubic metre
onelitre	litre	decimal of sub-multiple of the litre

(c) When expressing a quantity of equal to -

(it is an optional for the Manufacturer or packer or importer)

When the quantity Equal to	Expression of quantity in Units
one kilogram	Gram
one metre	Centimeter
one square metre	square decimeter
one cubic metre	one cubic centimeter
one cubic decimetre	cubic centimeter
One litre	millilitre

Choice of units

Type of measure	Net quantity of product (q)	Units
volume (liquids)	$q < 1000 \text{ mL}$ $1000 \text{ mL} \leq q$	mL (ml) L (l)
volume - cubic (solids)	$q \leq 1000 \text{ cm}^3 (1 \text{ dm}^3)$ $1 \text{ dm}^3 < q < 1000 \text{ dm}^3$ $1000 \text{ dm}^3 \leq q$	cm^3 , mL (ml) dm^3 , L (l) M^3
mass	$q < 1 \text{ g}$ $1 \text{ g} \leq q < 1000 \text{ g}$ $1000 \text{ g} \leq q$	mg g kg

Type of measure	Net quantity of product (q)	Units
length	$q < 1 \text{ mm}$ $1 \text{ mm} \leq q < 100 \text{ cm}$ $100 \text{ cm} \leq q$	mm mm or cm m
area	$q < 100 \text{ cm}^2 (1 \text{ dm}^2)$ $1 \text{ dm}^2 \leq q < 100 \text{ dm}^2 (1 \text{ m}^2)$ $1 \text{ m}^2 \leq q$	mm^2 or cm^2 dm^2 m^2

(d) it is prohibited to Use the words:

- dozen,
 - score,
 - gross,
 - great gross or
 - the like
- on any package.

(e) Symbol of units:-

- Use **only** International System of Units in furnishing the net quantity of the packages, and
- **Units of measurement**

Unit	Symbol	Unit	Symbol
milligram	mg	centimetre	cm
gram	g	metre	m
kilogram	kg	square millimetre	mm ²
tonne	t	square centimetre	cm ²
millilitre	mL or ml	square decimetre	dm ²
centilitre	cl or cl	square metre	m ²
litre	L or l	cubic centimetre	cm ³
micrometre	µm	cubic decimetre	dm ³
millimetre	mm	cubic metre	m ³

- Items sold by number the symbol should be used is 'N' or 'U'



- unit for litre, the letter 'L' may be adopted to avoid confusion with the letter 'l' and figure '1'.

(f) A number of packages of the same commodity in a prepackage:

The number of packages and the quantity of each package is to be declared on the package as a supplementary quantity declaration in the package.



Explanation: for the purpose of this sub-rule, where the net quantity is one hundred grams, the number of packages multiplied by the net quantity of each package shall be separately indicated in numbers multiplied by its individual weight (i.e. 10 number x 10 gram).



Notes:

Nominal quantity statement

Expressed in terms of the largest whole unit of mass, volume, length, area, or A combination of these units in the decimal system.

Nominal quantity statement

- No more than three significant figures
- Provided that the declaration complies
- For example 5.55 kg is allowed and 5.555kg is not
- Unless a measuring instrument prints the label
- Number must be in whole numbers

Further guidance on expressing the net quantity

Net quantity - Number

Statements of a quantity in terms of number be expressed in whole numbers i.e. not in fractions.

- For example 20.5 plates.
- A liquid declared by mass



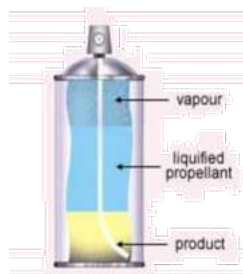
- A solid, semi-solid, or viscous product by volume



- **Aerosol dispensers:**
 - Container designed to deliver product under pressure
 - Quantity Statement to be in kilograms, grams or milligrams



- **Aerosol dispensers:**
 - Statement to declare the net quantity in mass that will be expelled
 - This includes the propellant



Significance of numbers on labels

In general, the number used on a label shall be shown to three figures in the decimal system



Significance of numbers on labels

Quantities below 100 g, 100 mL, 100 cm³, 100 cm² and 100 cm may be shown to two figures



Quantities less than one shall be shown with a zero preceding the decimal mark



Statements such as “half kilogram” are not acceptable



Declarations with regard to dimensions of certain commodities

Declarations of dimensions on certain commodities :

14. Declarations with regard to dimensions of certain commodities.- Where a package contains commodities like bed-sheets, hemmed fabric materials, dhotis, sarees, napkins, pillow-covers, towels, table cloths or similar other commodities, the number and the dimensions of the finished size of such commodities shall also be declared on the package or on the label affixed thereto: Provided that where the package contains more than one piece of different dimensions, the package shall also contain a declaration as to the dimensions and the retail sale price of each such piece: Provided further that the dimensions of the commodities and the retail sale price thereof shall also be marked on each individual piece.

If a package contains commodities like:

- bed-sheets,
- hemmed fabric materials,
- dhotis,
- sarees,
- napkins,
- pillow-covers,
- towels,
- table cloths or
- similar other commodities,

the number and the dimensions of the finished size of the commodities are to be declared on the package or on the label affixed thereto:



(a) If a package contains more than one piece of different dimensions, the package also bear the dimensions and the retail sale price of each such piece:



(b) the dimensions of the commodities and the retail sale price are also marked on each individual piece.



MRP of each Piece



Declaration of dimensions and weight on packages in certain cases

Declaration of dimensions and weight on packages in certain cases

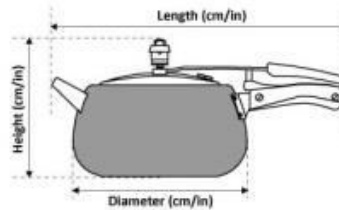
15. Declaration with regard to dimensions and weight to be made on packages in certain cases.- Where the dimensions and weight, or combination thereof, a commodity has or have a relationship to the price of that commodity, the declaration of quantity on the package containing such commodity, shall also include a declaration as to such dimensions, weight or combination.

In certain cases both dimensions and weight are to be made on packages: Dimensions and weight, or combination of a commodity has or have a relationship to the price of that commodity, the declaration of quantity on the package along with dimensions, weight or combination is required;



Hawkins
Contura XT
BLACK

Available in 3 sizes



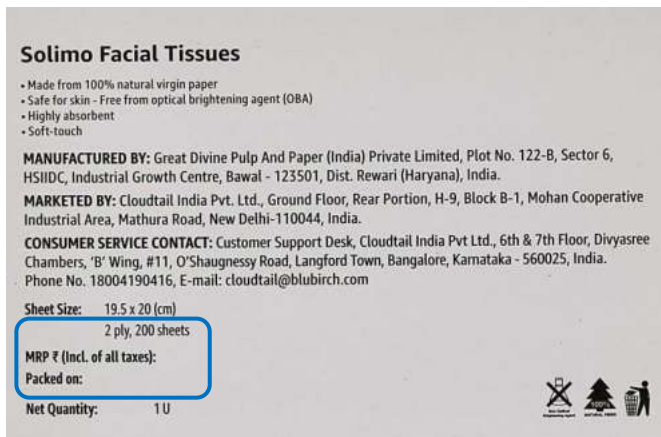
	30 cm/12 inch
	<p>2 Litre Ideal for 2 or 3 Persons Length: 33.2 cm / 13.1 in Height: 15.6 cm / 6.1 in Diameter: 19.3 cm / 7.5 in Product weight: 1.4 kg/ 3.0 lb Packed in carton: 2.0 kg/ 4.3 lb</p>

Declarations with regard to the number of usable sheets

Declarations with regard to the number of usable sheets:

16. Declarations to be made with regard to the number of usable sheets to be stated.-In the case of a package containing sheets like aluminum foil, facial tissues, waxed paper, toilet paper or any other type of sheet, the declaration of quantity on the package shall also include a statement as to the number of usable sheets contained in the package and the dimensions of each such sheet.

Declarations to be made with regard to the number of usable sheets to be stated.-In the case of a package containing sheets like aluminum foil, facial tissues, waxed paper, toilet paper or any other type of sheet, the declaration of quantity on the package shall also include a statement as to the number of usable sheets contained in the package and the dimensions of each such sheet.



Declaration of dimensions of container type commodities

Declaration of dimensions of container type commodities :

17. Declarations with regard to the dimensions of container type commodities.-

The commodities shall be expressed as bags, boxes, cups, pans or the like designed and sold in retail trade for being used as containers for other materials or objects and shall be labeled with the declaration of quantity as follows.-

- (i) for bag-type commodities, the number of bags which the package may contain, followed by linear dimensions of the bags, whether packaged in a perforated roll or otherwise;
- (ii) for square, oblong, rectangular or similarly shaped containers, the number of containers which the package may contain, followed by length, width, and if required, depth of the container.
- (iii) for circular or generally round-shaped containers, not being cups or the like the number of commodities contained therein followed by diameter and, if necessary, depth of the container.
- (iv) When the use of a container is related by label references, the standard weight or measure, to the capability of the container to hold a specific quantity of commodity or a class of commodities such references shall be included in the declaration of quantity.

The commodities such as bags, boxes, cups, pans or the like are sold in retail trade for being used as containers, declaration of quantity on these packages is as follows.—

(i) for bag-type commodities:

- the number of bags followed by linear dimensions of the bags, in a perforated roll or otherwise;



(ii) for square, oblong, rectangular or similarly shaped containers:

- the number of containers followed by length, width, and if required, depth of the container.



(iii) for circular or generally round-shaped containers, not being cups or the like:

- the number of commodities followed by diameter and, if necessary, depth of the container.





(iv) When the use of a container is related by label references,

- standard weight or measure,
- capability of the container to hold a specific quantity of commodity or
- a class of commodities such references be included in the declaration of quantity.



SIZE CHART



Provisions relating to wholesale dealing and retail dealers

Certain instructions relating to wholesale dealing and retail dealing:

18. Provisions relating to wholesale dealer and retail dealers.-(1) No wholesale dealer or retail dealer or importer shall sell, distribute, deliver, display or store for sale any commodity in the packaged form unless the package complies with in all respects, the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(1A) The wholesale dealer shall be allowed to sell the pre-packaged commodities directly to the industrial and institutional consumers.

(2) No retail dealer or other person including manufacturer, packer, importer and wholesale dealer shall make any sale of any commodity in packed form at a price exceeding the retail sale price thereof.

“(2A) Unless otherwise specifically provided under any other law, no manufacturer or packer or importer shall declare different maximum retail prices on an identical pre-packaged commodity by adopting restrictive trade practices or unfair trade practices as defined under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986).

(3) Where, after any commodity has been pre-packed for sale, any tax payable in relation to such commodity is revised, the retail dealer or any other person shall not make any retail sale of such commodity at a price exceeding the revised retail sale price, communicated to him by the manufacturer, or where the manufacturer is not the packer, the packer, and it shall be, the duty of the manufacturer or packer as the case may be, to indicate by not less than two advertisements in one or more newspapers and also by circulation of notices to the dealers and to the Director in the Central Government and Controllers of Legal Metrology in the States and Union Territories, the revised prices of such packages but the difference between the price marked on the package and the revised price shall not, in any case, be higher than the extent of increase in the tax or in the case of imposition of fresh tax higher than the fresh tax so imposed: Provided that publication in any newspaper, of such revised price shall not be necessary where such revision is due to any increase in, or imposition or, any tax payable under any law made by the State Legislatures.

Provided further that the retail dealer or other person, shall not charge such revised prices in relation to any packages except those packages which bear marking indicating that they were pre-packed in the month in which such tax has been revised or fresh tax has been imposed or in the month immediately following the month aforesaid;

Provided also that where the revised prices are lower than the price marked on the package, the retail dealer or other person shall not charge any price in excess of the revised price, irrespective of the month in which the commodity was pre-packed.]

(4) Nothing in sub-rule (3) shall apply to a package which is not required, under these rules to indicate the month and the year in which it was pre-packed.

(5) No wholesale dealer or retail dealer or other person shall obliterate, smudge or alter the retail sale price, indicated by the manufacturer or the packer or the importer, as the case may be, on the package or on the label affixed thereto.

(6) The manufacturer or packer or the importer shall not alter the price on the wrapper once printed and used for packing.

(7) All retailers who are covered under the Value Added Tax VAT or Turn Over Tax (TOT) and dealing in packaged commodities whose net content declaration is by weight or volume or a combination thereof shall maintain an electronic weighing machine of at least accuracy class III, with smallest division of atleast 1 g, with facility to issue a printed receipt indicating among other things, the gross quantity, price and the like at a prominent place in their retail premises, free of cost, for the benefit of consumers and the consumers may check the weight of their packaged commodities purchased from the shop on such machine.

(8) (1) All the marketing companies, manufacturers, packers, importers or distributors of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinder shall maintain a check weigher or a non-automatic weighing instrument, digital or analog, of accuracy class-III (Max. 50 kg, e=10g) to check weight of the liquefied petroleum gas cylinder.

(2) the marketing companies, manufactures, packers, importers or distributors referred to in sub-rule (1) , shall provide to the delivery man to measure or weigh the correct quantity of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinder

(1) Sale ... only packages bearing all declarations:

Wholesale dealer or retail dealer or importer:

- sell,
- distribute,
- deliver,
- display or
- store for sale any packaged commodity only having all declarations as required under the law

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION		Packed & Marketed By: Golden Tips Tea Co. (P) Ltd. 52-A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata – 700017, India Customer Care Cell: Quality Manager Phone: +91 33 228 300 30 E-mail: info@goldentipstea.in	
Oolong Tea	Typical Value for 100g of product		
Protein / g	26.67	Packed At: License No: 1281501700629 Mollar Gate, P.O Maheshtala, Kolkata - 700141	
Total Fat / g	0.37		
Carbs / g	6.53		
Energy / Kcal	136.16		
		Content: Tea Net Quantity: 50g Item Code: GTL 28 Date of Packaging: Batch No.: Max Retail Price: ₹ 490.00 (INCLUSIVE OF ALL TAXES) BEST BEFORE 24 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF PACKAGING buy online: www.goldentipstea.com	

(2) Wholesale dealer allowed to sell pre-packaged commodities directly to the industrial and institutional consumers.

This enables the wholesale dealer to sell packaged commodities to the Institutional Consumers or Industrial Consumers. And Institutional Consumers or Industrial Consumers can buy their requirements from the wholesale dealer. It is not necessarily the Institutional Consumers or

Industrial Consumers have buy the packaged commodities form the manufacturer or packer or importer.

Since the wholesale dealer is supposed to sell the packaged goods bearing the mandatory declarations, Institutional Consumers or Industrial Consumers may get the products which are having packaged commodities regulations.



(3) NOT to sell above MRP:

Retail dealer or manufacturer or packer or importer and wholesale dealer:

- NOT sale of any packaged commodity at a price exceeding the retail sale price marked.

To make sure that the packaged commodities are sale NOT above the retail sale price, the manufacturer or packer or importer and wholesale dealer is requires to sale at a price, which makes the Retail dealer to sell at a price NOT exceeding the retail sale price.



MRP. ₹ 65/-
Qty: 2
Billed : ₹ 130/-
Charged: ₹ 130/-
Shipping charge; ₹ 25/-

PAN No: AAQCS4259Q
GST Registration No: 29AAQCS4259Q126

Shipping Address:
SARAVANAN

Order Number: 171-2834645-8009939
Order Date: 03.07.2017

Invoice Number: BLR5-84736
Invoice Details: KA-BLR5-1094-1718
Invoice Date: 04.07.2017

Sl. No	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Net Amount	Tax Rate	Tax Type	Tax Amount	Total Amount	
1	Safalta Total. 2L (800QV9072A (800QV9072A) HSN:1512	Rs.371.43	1	Rs.371.43	9%	IGST	Rs.18.57	Rs.390.00	
TOTAL:								Rs.18.57	Rs.390.00



Amount in Words:
Three Hundred And Ninety only

For Cloudtail India Private Limited:
Authorized Signatory



(4) Prohibited marking of different MRP:

Unless otherwise specifically provided under any other law, no manufacturer or packer or importer shall declare different maximum retail prices on an identical pre-packaged commodity by adopting restrictive trade practices or unfair trade practices as defined under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986).

Packaged Commodity	Net Quantity	Retail Sale Price	
		At select place say Cinema Theatres, Multiplexes	At other places say on streets, shops, etc
Drinking water 	1 L	₹ 40/-	₹ 20/-
Soft drink 	200 mL	₹ 20/-	₹ 10/-

The law prohibits manufacturer or packer or importer to declare different maximum retail prices on an identical pre-packaged commodity by adopting restrictive trade practices or unfair trade practices, unless it is specifically ordered in any other.



The above is an illustration of the practice, to prevent. The retail sale price is an indicative only.

(5) Retail Sale Price after revision of Central or Federal Taxes:

- Packaged Commodities already for sale, and tax is revised by the Central Government, revision the retail sale price

Revision of Price to the extent of Tax enhanced or fresh imposed:

- Manufacturer or packer or Importer any tax payable revise the Retail Sale Price to the extent of tax revised.
- the revised prices shall not, in any case, be higher than the extent of fresh tax imposed:
- retail dealer or any other person not to sell at price exceeding the revised retail sale price.
- **Advertisement of Revised Price Notices:**
- manufacturer or packer or importer indicate revised Retail Sale Price at least two advertisements in one or more newspapers

Circulation of Revised Price Notices:

- manufacturer or packer or importer circulate revised Retail Sale Price notices to the dealers
- manufacturer or packer or importer circulate revised Retail Sale Price notices to the Director in the Central Government and Controllers of Legal Metrology in the States and Union Territories,
- the revised prices shall not, in any case, be higher than the extent of increase in the tax or

Exception:

When State revised or imposed taxes:

- No need to publication in any newspaper, if revised price is due to any increase in, or imposition or, any tax payable under the State Legislatures.

Effect of tax on date of packing:

- Revision of retail sale price is allowed in case of the packages which bear month and packing made in the following month in which tax revised or imposed

When Tax lowered:

- Revise the Retail Sale Price even when tax is lowered and revised prices to are lower than the price marked on the package,
- the retail dealer or other person shall not charge any price in excess of the revised price, irrespective of the month in which the commodity was pre-packed.

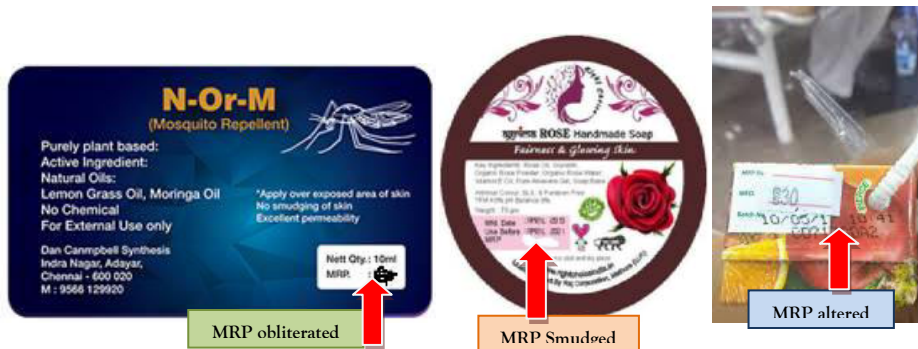


(6) revised or imposed is NOT applicable

Revision of Retail Sale Price when tax is revised or imposed is NOT applicable the packaged commodities for which date of Packing is not required.

(7) Obliterate or smudge or alter of Retail Sale Price:

wholesale dealer or retail dealer or other person are NOT to obliterate, smudge or alter the retail sale price, that was indicated by the manufacturer or the packer or the importer.



(6) The manufacturer or packer or the importer shall not alter the price on the wrapper once printed and used for packing.



WHY PAY MORE THAN MRP?
MRP MEANS MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICE
INCLUSIVE OF ALL TAXES.

YOU CAN BARGAIN ON MRP. IT'S YOUR RIGHT.

GENERAL STORE

MRP 100
 SALES TAX =
 CRED
 CROSS
 EDUCATION
 CESS =
 ₹- 135

Always check carefully on the packaged commodities :

- Name and Address of Manufacturer or Packer
- Month and year of manufacture or packing
- Name of the goods
- Name, address, telephone No. and email of the Consumer Grievance Redressal Authority.
- Net quantity in the package

In case the packages do not carry these declarations, a complaint can be lodged with the office of the Controller, Legal Metrology or Inspector, Legal Metrology of your State/UT.
 For more details log on to : www.fcamin.nic.in

Consumers: For any help/clarification, feel free to call
National Consumer Help Line No. 1800114000
 (Toll free - Monday - Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) ;
 911-2760295, 96, 97, 98 (Normal Call Charges Apply)

Issued in Public Interest by:
 Government of India
 Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
 Department of Consumer Affairs,
 Krishna Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Amul

PASSES ON THE BENEFITS OF GST WITH REDUCTION IN PRICES

Amul Mithai Mate
 Tin 400g
 ₹105 | ₹98

Amul Dark Chocolate
 150g
 ₹90 | ₹90

Amul Chocominis
 Tub 250g
 ₹110 | ₹110

Amul Almondbar
 35g
 ₹20 | ₹18

Amul Fruit 'N' Nut
 40g
 ₹20 | ₹25

PRICE REDUCED ON OTHER PACKS OF THESE PRODUCTS AS WELL

Benefit of reduced GST on existing stocks already passed on to the trade.
 New MRP packs are still in the process of reaching the markets and will be available in a few days.

(7) All retailers who are covered under the Value Added Tax VAT or Turn Over Tax (TOT) and dealing in packaged commodities whose net content declaration is by weight or volume or a combination thereof shall maintain an electronic weighing machine of at least accuracy class III, with smallest division of atleast 1 g, with facility to issue a printed receipt indicating among other things, the gross quantity, price and the like at a prominent place in their retail premises, free of cost, for the benefit of consumers and the consumers may check the weight of their packaged commodities purchased from the shop on such machine.





(8) (1) All the marketing companies, manufacturers, packers, importers or distributors of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinder shall maintain a check weigher or a non-automatic weighing instrument, digital or analog, of accuracy clas-III (Max. 50 kg, e=10g) to check weight of the liquefied petroleum gas cylinder.



(2) the marketing companies, manufactures, packers, importers or distributors referred to in sub-rule (1) , shall provide to the delivery man to measure or weigh the correct quantity of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas cylinder.



Net Quantity Checking at Retail or wholesale dealer

Inspection of quantity and error at the wholesale dealer or retail dealer Premises:

21. Inspection of quantity and error in packages at the premises of the wholesale dealer or retail dealer.

(1) Ordinarily, any test in relation to the net quantity contained in a package shall not be carried out at the premises of the retail dealer or the wholesale dealer, unless-

(i) a complaint is received by the Director or Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer to the effect that the package sold or delivered to the complainant does not contain quantity declared on the package or on the label affixed thereto;

(ii) the Director or Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer has reason to suspect that any package has been tampered with or that there has been any pilferage or leakage of the commodity contained in the packages

(iii) the Director or Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer has reason to suspect that any package, or any label affixed thereto, does not bear thereon all or any of the declarations which are required to be made under these rules.

(2) Where any test is carried out in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Director, Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer shall verify whether the quantity contained in the package corresponds to the quantity declared on such packages or any label affixed thereto and where quantity contained in package is less than the declared quantity, whether the deficiency is more than the maximum permissible error in relation to that commodity.

(3) Where the Director, Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer finds on a test carried out under this rule that the error in deficiency in any package kept or stored for sale, distribution or delivery at the premises of the retail or wholesale dealer is more than the maximum permissible error in relation to that commodity, he shall seize such package and take appropriate action against the retail dealer or the wholesale dealer, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Act:

Provided that where the package bears the legend 'when packed', no punitive action shall be taken against the retail dealer or wholesale dealer if the Director, Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer is satisfied after necessary test that the deficiency in the net quantity contained in package is due to environmental conditions.

(4) Whereas a result of any test made under this rule, it is found that the net quantity contained in the package conforms to the declared quantity or where there is a deficiency, such deficiency is not more than the maximum permissible error, the retail dealer shall be at liberty to sell or deliver or distribute such commodity at the price determined on the basis of the quantity found on such tests.

(5) Where, as a result of any test made under this rule, it is found that any package, or any label affixed thereto, does not bear thereon all or any of the declarations required to be made under these rules, it shall be lawful for the Director, Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer to make such enquiries as to the source from which such package was received by the whole sale dealer or the retail dealer as the case may be, as he may think fit.

Net Quantity Checking at Retail or wholesale dealer Premise:

- It is ordinarily, not to be carried out at the retail dealer or the wholesale dealer premises: unless-
 - a complaint is received by the Director or Controller or
 - any Legal Metrology Officer to the effect
 - the Director or Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer has reason to suspect that any package tampered or any pilferage or leakage of the commodity contained in the packages
 - the Director or Controller or any Legal Metrology Officer has reason to suspect that any package, or any label affixed not bear all or any of the declarations, required under these rules.
- Any test is carried out to verify whether the quantity contained in the package corresponds to the quantity declared:
 - is less than the declared quantity,
 - deficiency is more than the maximum permissible error in relation to the commodity.
- finds on a test carried, error in deficiency is more than the maximum permissible error in relation to that commodity,
 - seize such package and
 - take appropriate action against the retail dealer or the wholesale dealer
 - where the package bears the legend 'when packed', no punitive action shall be taken if satisfied after necessary tests
 - deficiency in the net quantity is due to environmental conditions.
- result of any test found that the net quantity in deficiency is not more than the maximum permissible error, the retail dealer shall be at liberty to sell or deliver or distribute such commodity at the price determined on the basis of the quantity found on such tests.

Conducting Enquiry about source of supply:

- result of any test found that any package, or any label affixed, does not bear all or any of the declarations required :
 - make enquiries as to the source from which the package was received
 - as he may think fit.



Establishment of maximum permissible error

Establishment of maximum permissible error:

22. Establishment of maximum permissible error on package.-

(1) The maximum permissible error in relation to the commodities shall be such as is indicated in the First Schedule.

(2) While establishing the maximum permissible error in relation to the net quantity of commodities contained in packages, due account shall be taken of the following causes which may lead to variation in quantity, namely:-

(a) variations caused by unavoidable deviation in weighing, measuring or counting the contents of individual packages that may occur in good packaging practice;

(b) variations caused by the ordinary and customary exposure to conditions, such as, climate, transport, storage or the like that normally occur in good distribution practice after the commodity is introduced in trade or commerce; and

(c) variations due to the nature of packaging material or container.

(3) The Director or Controller or the Legal Metrology officer shall determine, or cause to be determined, in relation to any commodity, the declaration in respect of the net quantity of which is permitted to be qualified by the words 'when packed'; the reasonable variations which may take place by reason of the environmental conditions.

(1) The maximum permissible error in relation to the commodities is as indicated in the First Schedule.

(2) for establishing the maximum permissible error in relation to the net quantity of commodities contained in packages, following causes are to be taken into account:-

(a) variations caused by unavoidable deviation in:

- weighing,
- measuring or
- counting the contents of individual packages
- occur in good packaging practice;

(b) variations caused by the ordinary and customary exposure to conditions:

- climate,
- transport,
- storage or
- the like
- occur in good distribution practice

(c) variations due to the nature of:

- packaging material or
- container.

(3) The Director or Controller or the Legal Metrology officer are authorized to determine, or cause in relation to any commodity, which is permitted to use the words 'when packed'.

(4) the reasonable variations which may take place due to the environmental conditions.

(5). Maximum permissible errors on net quantity declared by weight or volume.-

(1) The maximum permissible error, in *excess or in deficiency*, in the net quantity by weight or volume of any commodity, as specified in Table I:-

TABLE-I

Maximum permissible errors on net quantities declared by *weight or by volume*:

Sl. No.	Declared quantity g or ml	Maximum permissible error in <i>excess or in deficiency</i>	
		As percentage of declared quantity	g or ml
(i)	up to 50	9	-
(ii)	50 to 100	-	4.5
(iii)	100 to 200	4.5	-
(iv)	200 to 300	-	9
(v)	300 to 500	3	-
(vi)	500 to 1000	-	15
(vii)	1000 to 10000	1.5	-
(viii)	10000 to 15000	-	150
(ix)	More than 15000	1.0	-

Rounding of errors:

(2) The maximum permissible error specified as percentage is rounded off:

- to the nearest one-tenth of a g or ml, for a declared quantities < or = to 1000 g or ml and
- to the next whole g or ml for declared quantities > 1000 g or ml.

(6) The maximum permissible errors on net quantity declared by length, area or number. -

(1) The maximum permissible error, in *excess or in deficiency*, in the net quantity declared in terms of ***length, area or number*** of any commodity not specified in the First Schedule be as specified in Table II below:-

TABLE -II

The maximum permissible errors on net quantities declared by length, area or number

Sl. No.	Quantity Declared	Maximum permissible error in excess or in deficiency
(i)	in units of length	2% of declared quantity up to 10 metre and thereafter 1% of declared quantity.
(ii)	in units of area	4% of declared quantity up to 10 sq. metre and thereafter 1% of declared quantity.
(iii)	by number	2% of declared quantity.

Deceptive packages to be repacked or in default to be seized

Deceptive Packages:

23. Deceptive packages to be repacked or in default to be seized.-

(1) If, on the determination of the quantity contained in the sample packages, the Director or Controller or the Legal Metrology officer the authorized person finds that the quantity contained in the package agrees with the declaration of the quantity made on the package or label thereon but the package is a deceptive package, he shall require the manufacturer or the packer, as the case may be, to repack and re-label such package and in the event of the omission or failure on the part of the manufacturer or the packer, as the case may be, to repack or re-label such deceptive package, in accordance with the standards established by or under these rules, seize them, take appropriate punitive action in accordance with the Act and take adequate steps for the safe custody of such packages until they are produced in a court as evidence.

Explanation: For the purpose of this rule, 'deceptive package' means a package which is so designed as to deliberately given to the consumer an exaggerated or misleading impression as to the quantity of the commodity contained therein, except where bigger dimensions of the package can be justified by the manufacturer or the packer, as the case may be, on the ground that such dimensions are necessary for giving protection to the commodity contained in such package or for meeting the requirements of the machine used for filling such package.

(2) If the seized packages contain any commodity which is subject to speedy or natural decay, the Director or Controller or the Legal Metrology officer shall dispose of the commodity in accordance with the rules made under the Act.

What is a Deceptive Package:

'*deceptive package*' means a package which is so designed as to deliberately given to the consumer an exaggerated or misleading impression as to the quantity of the commodity contained therein, except where bigger dimensions of the package can be justified by the manufacturer or the packer, as the case may be, on the ground that such dimensions are necessary for giving protection to the commodity contained in such package or for meeting the requirements of the machine used for filling such package.

Action to be taken when the package is deceptive:

When the quantity contained in the package agrees with the quantity declared , but the package is a deceptive package,

- the manufacturer or the packer, has to repack and re-label such package
- if omission or failure to repack or re-label such deceptive package,
 - seize them,
 - take appropriate punitive action

- take adequate steps for the safe custody of such packages until they are produced in a court as evidence.
- If the seized packages contain any commodity is a speedy or natural decay, dispose of the commodity



Misleading practices

- General
- Fill level
- Design and display of packing material
- Duplication of information
- Additional or free quantities

General

- The label on a prepackage not contain any information or ambiguous statements likely to mislead a purchaser
- This includes the ambiguous expressions prohibited
- Ambiguous expressions such as “approximately” or “standard” or “when packed” not be used as part of the quantity declaration or when authorised to do so.
- Another expression of this type would be “between”
- For example: “between 125 g -175 g”

Fill level

- Purchaser may not reasonably be misled as to the **quantity** and **identity** of the product contained within the package
- Taking into consideration any recognized and accepted production practices that may be necessary for the manufacturer or packer
- If a purchaser cannot fully view the product in a prepackage, it shall be considered to be filled, and

misleading

- if it contains excessive **non-functional slack fill** that is not required by any production process
- Consideration must be had for accepted or recognised production practises necessary for the manufacturer or packer, i.e. food hygiene and quality
- complete filling of a prepackage is required, unless the slack fill is functional

Slack fill is...

- The difference between the actual capacity of the packaging material and the volume of product it contains

Functional slack fill is...

- Protection of product
- Requirements of machines used for enclosing the prepackage
- Unavoidable product settling during transit
- Specific Function

Slack fill can be used...

- To protect the product
- When required by the machines used for enclosing the prepackage
- When product settling during transit is unavoidable
- When it has a specific function

Example 1: Protection –Box of Chocolates



Protection:

Slack fill for this box of chocolates is approximately 50%



Example 2: Unavoidable settling –Laundry Powder



Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling:
Slack fill is approximately 37%



Example 3 :

Specific function - 'Pot Noddle'

The product is packaged in a plastic pot from which the noodles are cooked and eaten



Other Examples : Cosmetic Products

The cardboard packaging is twice the size of the container



Other Examples :

Meat Products

Industry standard packaging?

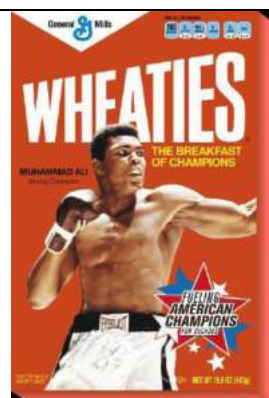


Half price meat?
Or just half the meat?



Other examples: Cereal boxes...

- Two similar products
- Same net quantity (750 g)
- Same price (Rs.350/-)
- Different packaging
- Different slack fill

**Design and display of packing material:**

- A prepackage shall not have: false bottom, sidewalls, lid or covering, or be otherwise so constructed or filled, wholly or partially, that may deceive the purchaser
- Concave bottoms may be justified for safety reasons.

Duplication of information:

If the prepackage is labelled on more than one location, the information on all labels shall be equivalent and in accordance with the requirements

**Additional or free quantities:**

- Unless the packer declares that the free quantity is included in the nominal quantity, any such declaration shall be made in a manner which will reasonably prevent a purchaser from being misled with respect to the total quantity

Prohibition of misleading prepackages**General:**

- A prepackage may not have a shape, size or any feature that may mislead or deceive a consumer as to the actual quantity contained in such prepackage
- This includes a false bottom, sidewalls, lid or other covering
- A prepackage may not be constructed or filled in such a way that may mislead or deceive a consumer

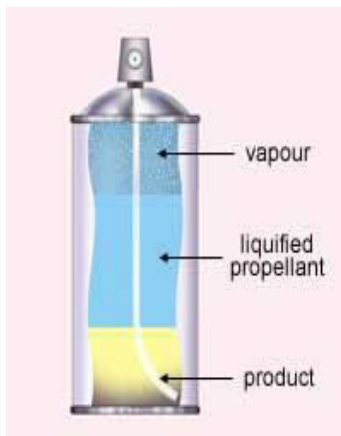
Complete filling:

A prepackage may not be partially filled in such a way that may deceive a consumer unless the difference between the actual volume of the packing material and the volume of the product it contains (slack fill) is required in the production process

- If a consumer cannot fully view the product in a prepackage it may be considered to be filled
- A prepackage with excessive non functional slack fill (slack fill that is not required by any production process) is considered to be a misleading one

Functional slack fill:

- Protection of product
- Requirements of machines used for enclosing the prepackage
- Unavoidable product settling during transit
- Specific Function

Aerosol dispensers:**Aerosol dispensers**

- Statement to declare the net quantity in mass that will be expelled
- This includes the propellant



Volume of the liquid phase in mL	Container capacities in mL for products propelled by liquid gas	Container capacities in mL for	
		(a) Products propelled by compressed gas alone	(b) Products propelled by nitrous oxide or carbon dioxide alone or by mixtures of the two alone when the product has a Bunsen Coefficient of 1.2 or less
25	40		47
50	75		89
75	110		14
100	140		175
125	175		210
150	210		270
200	270		335
250	335		405
300	405		520
400	520		650
500	650		800
600	800		1000
750	1000		-
200	270		335

Declarations applicable to wholesale package

Declarations applicable to wholesale package

24. Declarations applicable to be made on every wholesale package

Every wholesale package shall bear thereon a legible, definite, plain and conspicuous declaration as to -

- (a) The name and address of the manufacturer or importer or where the manufacturer or importer is not the packer, of the packer;
- (b) the identity of the commodity contained in the package; and
- (c) the total number of retail package contained in such wholesale package or the net quantity in terms of standard units of weights, measures or number of the commodity contained in wholesale package;

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply in relation to a wholesale package if a declaration similar to the declarations specified in this rule, is required to be made on such wholesale packages by or under any other law for the time being in force.



Every wholesale packages are requires to bear following declarations in a legible, definite, plain and conspicuous manner: -

- (a) name and address of the:
 - manufacturer or
 - importer or
 - where the manufacturer or importer is not the packer, of the packer;
- (b) identity of the commodity contained in the package; and
- (c) total number of retail package contained in such wholesale package or the net quantity
- (d) net quantity in terms of standard units of weights, measures or number of the commodity contained in wholesale package;

Exception:

This provision is not applicable to the wholesale package if a similar declaration is required under any other law for the time being in force.



Declarations on EXPORT OF PACKAGED COMMODITIES

Restrictions on sale of export packages in India.-

EXPORT OF PACKAGED COMMODITIES

25. Restrictions on sale of export packages in India.-An export package shall not be sold in India unless the manufacturer or packer has re-packed or relabeled the commodity in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter II, and where any export package is sold in India without such re-packing or re-labeling, such package shall be liable to be seized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Restrictions on sale of export packages in India;

- The packages meant for export not allowed to sale in India.
- The packages meant for export allowed to sale in India, if the manufacturer or packer is
 - re-packed or
 - relabeled the commodity
 in accordance with the provisions applicable to the retail sale packages.
- If any export package is sold in India without such re-packing or re-labeling, such package will be seized



Exemptions

Exemptions on compliance of Mandatory Declarations:

EXEMPTIONS

26. Exemption in respect of certain packages.-Nothing contained in these rules shall apply to any package containing a commodity if—

(a) the net weight or measure of the commodity is ten gram or ten millilitre or less, if sold by weight or measure;

Provided that the provisions of this clause shall not be applicable for tobacco and tobacco products.

(b) any package containing fast food items packed by restaurant or hotel and the like;

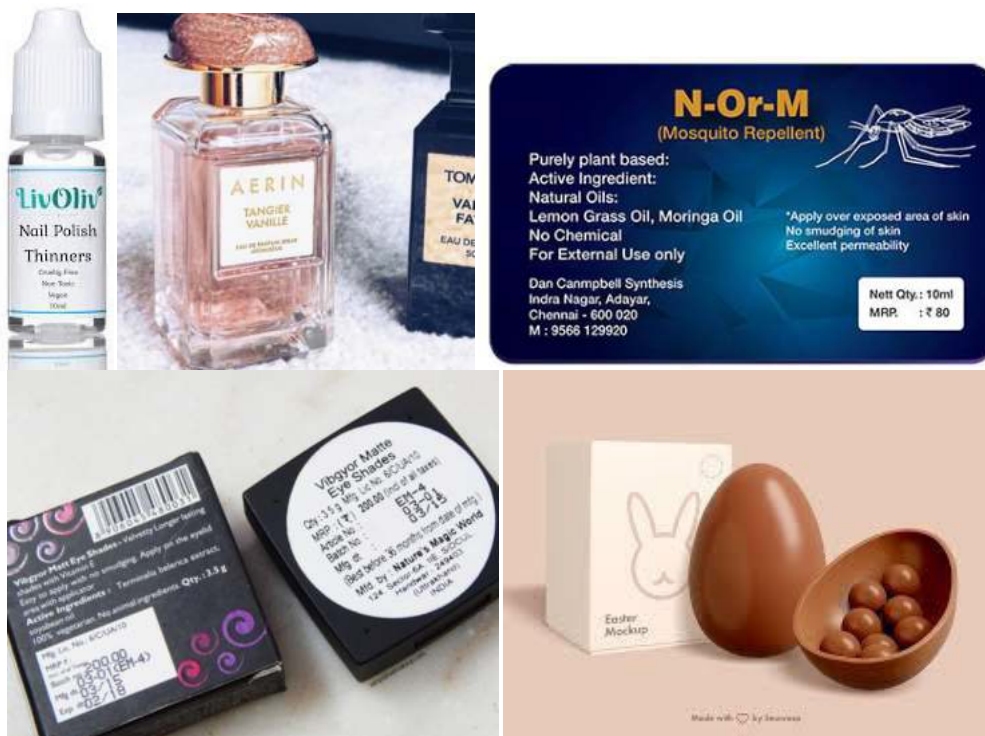
(c) it contains scheduled formulations and non-scheduled formulations covered under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 made under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955):

Provided that no exemption shall be applicable to medical devices declared as drugs.

(e) Any thread which is sold in coil to handloom weavers.

Following are the certain Exemptions

a) When Net weight or measure of the commodity is ten gram or ten millilitre or less



Exceptions to these provision:

- tobacco and tobacco products.

It means products of tobacco and tobacco requires to comply the provisions applicable to the retail packages.



Major types of Smokeless Tobacco (in the Western world)



(b) any package containing fast food items packed by restaurant or hotel and the like;



(c) it contains scheduled formulations and non-scheduled formulations covered under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 2013 made under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955):



Exception from this Exemption:

- medical devices which declared as drugs, are required to comply the Packaged Commodities Regulations.

As per the notification, effective April 1, 2020, the medical devices that fall under the following definition will be regulated as “drug” under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and Medical Devices Regulations:

“All devices including an instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including a software or an accessory, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals which does not achieve the primary intended action in or on human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may assist in its intended

function by such means for one or more of the specific purposes of — (i) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder; (ii) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation or assistance for, any injury or disability; (iii) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process; (iv) supporting or sustaining life; (v) disinfection of medical devices; and (vi) control of conception.”

The Government had regulated or notified 37 categories of medical devices as drugs (see list of these 37 categories of medical devices



List of 37 categories of medical devices regulated or proposed to be regulated but notified before February 11, 2020

1. Disposable Hypodermic Syringes;	2. Disposable Hypodermic Needles;	3. Disposable Perfusion Sets;	4. Substances used for in vitro diagnosis including Blood Grouping Sera;
5. Cardiac Stents;	6. Drug Eluting Stents;	7. Catheters;	8. Intra Ocular Lenses;
9. I.V. Cannulae;	10. Bone Cements;	11. Heart Valves;	12. Scalp Vein Set;
13. Orthopedic Implants;	14. Internal Prosthetic Replacements;	15. Ablation Devices;	16. Ligatures, Sutures and Staplers;
17. Intra Uterine Devices (Cu-T)	18. Condoms;	19. Tubal Rings;	20. Surgical Dressings;
21. Umbilical tapes;	22. Blood/Blood Component Bags;	23. Organ Preservative Solution;	24. Nebulizer (effective from 1 Jan.2021);
25. Blood Pressure Monitoring Device. (effective from 1 Jan.2021);	26. Glucometer (effective from 1 Jan.2021);	27. Digital Thermometer (effective from 1 Jan.2021);	28. All implantable medical devices Equipment (effective from 1 April,2021);
29. CT Scan Equipment (effective from 1, April,2021);	30. MRI Equipment (effective from 1, April,2021);	31. Defibrillators (effective from 1, April,2021);	32. PET Equipment(effective from 1, April,2021);
33. X-Ray Machine (effective from 1, April,2021);	34. Dialysis Machine (effective from 1, April,2021);	35. Bone marrow cell separator (effective from 1, April,2021);	36. Disinfectants and insecticide specified in Medical Devices Rules, 2017;
37. Ultrasound equipment (effective from 1 November, 2020)			

(e) Any thread which is sold in coil to handloom weavers.



Registration of manufacturers, packers and importers & Short Address

Registration of manufacturers, packers and importers & Short Address

27. Registration of manufacturers, packers and importers.-

(1) Every individual, firm, Hindu undivided family, society, company or corporation who or which pre-packs or imports any commodity for sale, distribution or delivery shall make an application, accompanied by a fee of rupees five hundred, to the Director or the Controller for the registration of his or its name and complete address; and every such application shall be made,-

- (i) in the case of an applicant pre-packing or importing any commodity at the commencement of these rules, within ninety days from such commencement; or
- (ii) in the case of any applicant who or which commences pre-packing or importing of any commodity after the commencement of these rules, within thirty days from the date on which he or it commences such pre-packing.

(2) Every application referred in sub-rule (1) shall contain the following particulars, namely:-

- (a) the name of the applicant;
- (b) the complete address of the premises at which the pre-packing or import of one or more commodities is made by the applicant; and
- (c) the name of the commodity or commodities pre-packed or imported by the applicant.

Explanation: In this sub-rule, 'complete address' has the meaning assigned to it in the explanation to sub-rule (1) of rule 10.'

(3) For making any alteration in the registration certificate issued under sub rule (1), a fee of rupees one hundred shall be paid by the concerned manufacturer or packer or importer to the Director or Controller.

(4) On receipt of the application made under sub-rule (1), the Director or Controller, who shall be the Registering Authority, shall-

- (a) if the application is not complete in all respects, return the same to the applicant within a period of seven working days from the date of receipt of the application;
- (b) if the application is complete in all respects, register the applicant and grant a registration certificate to the applicant to that effect.

28. Registration of shorter address permissible.-(1) It shall be lawful for any manufacturer or packer to make an application to the Director or the Controller for the registration of a shorter address, in addition to the complete address referred to in sub-rule (2) of rule 27.

(2) The Director or the Controller may, if he is satisfied after an inquiry that the shorter address is sufficient to enable the consumer or any other person to identify the manufacturer or the packer, register such a shorter address.

(3) Where a shorter address is registered by the Director or the Controller, it shall be lawful for the manufacturer or packer to state such a shorter address on the label of each commodity pre-packed by him or it.

Registration of manufacturers, packers and importers:

(1) Every individual, firm, Hindu undivided family, society, company or corporation who or which pre-packs or imports any commodity for sale, distribution or delivery requires to be registered with the Director or the Controller.

- Application to register registration of name and complete address;
- On payment of fee ₹ 500/--
- Within 90 days of commencement of these rules, or
- Within 30 days from the date on which commences pre-packing.
- Director or Controller of Legal Metrology of State or UTs or Registration Authorities
- The Application should contain the following particulars, namely:-
 - (a) name of the applicant;
 - (b) complete address of the premises at which the pre-packing or import of one or more commodities is made by the applicant ('complete address' as assigned in the rule 10' ; and
 - (c) name of the commodity or commodities pre-packed or imported by the applicant.

Alterations in the Registration Certificate:

- For making any alteration in the registration certificate:
 - Pay a fee of rupees 100 (one hundred) rupees
 - Application to the Director or Controller.
 - By the manufacturer or packer or importer
 - Giving details of Registration Certificate and
 - Alterations required

Processing of the Application:

- On receipt of the application, the Director or Controller, requires to :-
 - (a) within a period of 7 (seven) working days if the application is not
 - (b) if the application is complete in all respects, register and grant a registration certificate to the applicant to that effect.



Registration of Short Address

(2) It is lawful for manufacturer or packer to make an application to the Director or the Controller for the registration of a shorter address, in addition to the complete address.

- For registration of short address only by the manufacturer or packer is allowed
- For registration of short address by the importer is NOT allowed

- Application to the Director or the Controller
- The Director or the Controller conduct inquiry that the Short Address is sufficient
- The Director or the Controller after satisfaction and after the inquiry that the consumer or any other person to identify the manufacturer or the packer,
- Register such a shorter address.

(3) After registration of Short Address, the manufacturer or packer can mark the shorter address

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION	
Oolong Tea	Typical Value for 100g of product
Protein / g	26.67
Total Fat / g	0.37
Carbs / g	6.53
Energy / Kcal	136.16

Packed & Marketed By:
Golden Tips Tea Co. (P) Ltd.
52-A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata – 700017, India


Customer Care Cell:
Quality Manager
Phone: +91 33 228 300 30
E-mail: info@goldentipstea.in

Packed At: License No: 12815017000629
Mollar Gate, P.O Maheshtala, Kolkata - 700141

Content: Tea
Net Quantity: 50g
Item Code: GTL 28

Date of Packaging:
Batch No.:
Max Retail Price: ₹ 490.00
(INCLUSIVE OF ALL TAXES)

BEST BEFORE 24 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF PACKAGING
buy online: www.goldentipstea.com



Register of Registrations and Compilation

Maintenance of Register of Registrations and Compilation

29. Registration of manufacturers and packers, etc.-

(1) The Director or the Controller shall enter in a register, to be maintained by him for the purpose, the name and complete address of each manufacturer or packer by whom application for such registration has been made to him under rule 27.

(2) The register referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be open to the inspection of the public without payment of any fee.

30. Compilation of lists of manufacturers or packers and their circulation. - The Director or the Controller shall compile a State-wise list of the manufacturers and packers registered by him under rule 29 and shall circulate such list to the Controller of the concerned State to enable the Controller to take, or cause to be taken, samples at the premises of the manufacturer or, where the manufacturer is not the packer, of the packer.

Maintenance of Register of Registrations:

The Director or the Controller requires to :

- maintain a Register
- enter in a register
 - name and complete address of each manufacturer or packer or importer
- the register is open to the inspection of the public *without payment of any fee*.

Compilation of Registrations

The Director or the Controller requires to:

- Compile a State-wise list of the manufacturers , packers and importers registered
- Circulate Complied List to the Controller of the concerned State
- Enable the Controller to take, or cause to be taken, samples at the premises

Advertisement

Advertisement of Retail Sale Price & Net Quantity;

31. (1) Any advertisement mentioning the retail sale price of the pre-packaged commodity shall contain a declaration as to the net quantity or number of the commodity contained in the package.

(2) The font size of the net quantity in the advertisement shall be same as that of retail sale price.

(1) Any advertisement mentions retail sale price of the pre-packaged commodity,
Also contain a declaration of the net quantity or number of the commodity contained in the package.

(2) The font size of the net quantity in the advertisement be the same as that of retail sale price.



Fine for contravention of rules

Fine for contravention of rules:

32. Fine for contravention of rules.-

Whoever contravenes any provisions of these rules, for which no punishment is provided, shall be punished with a fine of five thousand rupees.

32A. Sum of compounding of offences.- The sum of compounding of offences committed under the Act shall be as specified in the following Table, namely:—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Offence	Compounding Amount	
		If the application for compounding is by retailer or wholesale dealer	If the application for compounding is by manufacturer or importer
1	2	3	4
1	Contravention of section 29	Rupees two thousand	Rupees ten thousand
2	Contravention of sub-section (1) section 36	Rupees five thousand	Rupees twenty five thousand
3	Contravention of sub-section (2) section 36	Rupees ten thousand	Rupees fifty thousand

(1) where there no fine is provided, be fined a *five thousand rupees*. Or

(2) sum of fines for compounding of offences specified in the following::

(a) in respect of manufacturer or importer:

S. No.	Offence	Compounding Amount
		If the application for compounding is by manufacturer or importer
1	Contravention of section 29	Rupees ten thousand
2	Contravention of sub-section (1) section 36	Rupees twenty five thousand
3	Contravention of sub-section (2) section 36	Rupees fifty thousand

(b) in respect of retail dealers or wholesale dealers:

S. No.	Offence	Compounding Amount
		If the application for compounding is by retailer or wholesale dealer
1	Contravention of section 29	Rupees two thousand
2	Contravention of sub-section (1) section 36	Rupees five thousand
3	Contravention of sub-section (2) section 36	Rupees ten thousand

Power to Relax

Power to Relax of certain provisions:

33. Power to relax:(1) The Central Government may, after ascertaining the genuineness permit a manufacturer or packer to pack for sale the packages for a reasonable period by relaxing one or more provision of these Rules with such corrective measures as may be specified.

(2) The Central Government may, after ascertaining the genuineness of a case stated in the application, permit a manufacturer or packer or importer to pack or sell of the packages other than the specified in the second schedule for a maximum period of one year by relaxing rules.

The Central Government:

- after ascertaining the genuineness
- permit a manufacturer or packer to pack
- for sale the packages for a reasonable period
- relaxing one or more provision of these Rules
- with corrective measures as specified.

Also the Central Government:

- after ascertaining the genuineness
- permit a manufacturer or packer or importer
- to pack or sell of the packages other than the specified in the second schedule
- for a maximum period of one year
- relaxing rules.

In other words:

- Second specifies to pack in Standard Quantities
- The provision relax to pack in Non-Standard Quantities

Suppose the second Schedule specifies: biscuits to in the quantities:

Biscuits	25g, 50g, 60g, 75g, 100g, 120g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 300g 350g, 400g and thereafter in multiples of 100g up to 1 kg and thereafter in multiples of 500g upto 5 kg,
----------	---

The provision gives relaxation to pack in quantities eg: 80 g, 90 g also.

But the relaxation is only after ascertaining facts.



Dr.M.Kantha Rao, IPS

About the Author:

Dr.M.Kantha Rao, IPS, is an Veterinarian, joined Police Service, after working for a brief stint as Vet. As a Police Officer, he has investigated several sensitive cases and solved mysteries. Resulted to take a decision in resolving contentious issues. There are several accolades at his credit.

Though a Police Officer, but always kind and benevolent to his subordinates and of course a loyal, devoted and subordinate to his Superiors.

Presently, Dr.Rao is working as a Controller of Legal Metrology, Andhra Pradesh, India. After assuming charge a State Head of Legal Metrology of Andhra Pradesh, introduced a 4 A's Concept in enforcement of legal metrology regulations in the state.

The 4 A's Concept envisages: Awareness , Advice, Admonish and Action. In other words, the enforcement officer should prefer to advice and admonish to taking a penal action, after enlightenment of Legal Metrology regulations. He popularized 'No Less - No More - Just Exact' slogan, which means a fair deal in transactions.

Present work is his effort to bring a Hand Book on packaged commodities. In the Hand Book 1, incorporated all regulations which were amended, since its inception that is update upto March 31st, 2020.

With a view make available in Enforcement Rule on Packaged Commodities, showing current status as date of release of the Hand Book. The Hand Book will be edited every year and made available.

