

INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES, FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) RULES, 1993

•33004/93 REGD. NO. D.L..33C04/93 Che Gazette of 2fwÅia EXTRAORDINARY PART 11---Seüon 3-- Sub-ncåon (i) PUBLISHED BY At-må0R1ry 31, 9, 191 5 No. 258) NEW DLHI, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1993/SRAVANA 9, 1915 31 199 3 . FT, 527 1992 (1992 41) 1 (3) gg, 1993 12-1/93—15. 1714 01/93 MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Women and Child Development) NOTIFICATIONS New Delhi, the 31st July, 1993 G.S.R. exercise of the powers conferred by sub •section (3) of section 1 of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act. 1992 (41 of 1992). the Central Government hereby appoints the first day of August, 1993 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force. [No. MEENAXÄ ANAND CHAUDHRY, Jt. secy. 31 1994 firvt firq (VtqTFr, 1992 (1992 (1) 2 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY (PART 11—SEC. 3(51 FT 41) 26 (1) (GTR7, 1993 I 1992 (1992 41) (\$) qhT fkor f*TQ7) 1992 (1992 41) t ; "qrTE qü\$TQ" t 12 (q) "arq 1954 (1954 37) (q) "qrrr" ; (2) vr*t qqfiT4UT 1954 (1954 37) 12 1954 (1954 37) 5. fin üfää fä•fi t, firq qqfT.— (q) (ii) (iii) (iv) 3(i)] 'fäg t 6. üfilfrz-qt•.- f%tr fäß fig q•tt 2. \$lfifitrq, 1954 (1954 37) q-eg 7. Äfirftæqt— 195 (1954 fern 5 ft.-ü qrz qr f?rq 3 (ii) "firq qqfq fig (iii) 100 (v) f*QT fqrqiwr R'üiT (vii) G, (viii) 2. 5 Orr, 1954 (1954 37) fü?r fäqoft 4 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : crqT" (q) qx ffiir ' 'KT<37" fm•q7 era", <TZt", fqrq t qffi, fGTfqq 'g' t EXTRAORDINARY [PART 11—SÉc. '3(i)] (3) (4) (a) (1) t (q) (2) färq firq Oir (4) qqr- *ftv., firq -Q frg f*q-r R, (7) fä'fir« ft-q•r 3(i)] qr;tr I W. FIT. New Delhi. the 31st July, 1993 GS.R. exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 26 of the Infant Milk Substitutes, Féeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production. Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely 1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Rules, 1993. (2) They shall come into force on the date of commence- ment of ,thé• Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distri- bution) Act, 1992 (41 of 1992)

2. In these unless the context other- wise requires,—(a) "Act" means the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 4992 (41 of 1992) (b) "authorised officer" means an omcer not below the rank ot a Class I (Group A or whatever name called) officer of the Government duly authorised by the State Government under section 12 ; (c) "Food inspector" means a person apppinted by the Government as such under section 9 of the tien of Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) ; (d) "section" means section of the Act. (2) Words aud expressions used in these rules and not defined but defined iA the Act shall have the respective mean- ings assigned to them in the Act. 3. 'L.ocal limits of jurisdiction of tood inspectors.—The local linia of jurisdiction of food inspectors shall be the same as are assigned to them under the Prevention of Food Act, 1954 (37 ot 1954)

4. Authorised No omcer of the Goveerrnt shall be authorised by the State Government under section 12 unless he (a) (b) 5 a medical omcer in charge of health administration of a local area ; or a graduate in medicine and has received at least one month's training in food inspection and sampling work approved for the purpose of food inspection under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) by the Central Government ot a State Government.(2) The State Government may, by notification m the Official Gazette, define the local limits of jurisdiction of autho. rised omcers

5. Conditions and restrictions for donation and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding • bottles or equipments and materials relating to them through health care gystem.—No institution, organisation or health worker in private practice, engaged in health care for mothers, infants pregnant women, shall donate or distribute any educational or other informational or communication aids relating to intant milk substitutes ot feeding bottles without complying with the following condition and restrictions, namely (a) the donor should be informed in writing on— (i) the need for promoting breast teeding ; (ii) the nutritional superiority of mother's milk ; (iii) the benefits of breast milk, that is to say that breast milk is— (A) (B) (C) (D) the best natural food for infants ; always clean ; protects the infant from infection and diseases ; available always ; requires no special preparation ; (W) that breast feeding helps parents to' space their children. (v) the danger Of microbial contaminations involved in bottle feeding. (b)

informational or educational equipment or material relating to infant milk substitutes or feeding bottle should be donated or distributed only in case it is found necessary for healthy growth of the infant by a medical practitioner

6. Language of the notice and other particulars of declaration—NO person shall produce, supply or distribute any infant milk substitute or infant food unless the container thereof or any label annexed thereto indicate in clear, conspicuous and in an easily readable and understandable manner the words "IMPORTANT NOTICE", in capital letters in English and its equivalent in Hindi in Devnagri script : Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any local language in addition to the language required to be used under this sub-rule. 6 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA: EXTRAORDINARY [PART 11—SEC. 3(i)] (2) The particulars of declaration to be specified on the label under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and the rules made thereunder shall be in English or in Hindi in Devnagri script : Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of any language in addition to the language required to be used under this sub-rule. 1. Particulars of labelling of infant foods.—In addition to the requirements specified by or under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and under section 6 of the Act, the label or the container of every infant milk or infant food substitute or their advertisements shall conform to the following, namely (a) the types of letters used shall not be less than 5 millimetres in size. (b) the colour of the text printed or used shall be different from that of the background of the label, container or the advertisement, as the case may be. (c) the text of the particulars shall be prominent and conspicuous in the central panel of the label, container or the advertisement. (d) it shall indicate— (i) that an infant milk substitute or an infant milk food should be prepared appropriately and hygienically besides taking adequate care in cleaning of utensils, bottles and teats. (ii) a warning against health hazards of inappropriate preparation as under "Infant milk substitutes/Infant Foods "Warning/caution Careful and hygienic preparation of infant food is most essential for health. Do not use fewer scoops than directed. since dilute feeding will not provide adequate nutrients needed by your infant. Do not use more scoops than directed since concentrated feed will provide the water needed by your infant." (iii) the approximate composition of nutrients per 100 grams of product including its energy value in calories. (iv) the conditions specifically stating "Store in cool dry place in an air-tight container" or the like. (v) the feeding chart and direction for use and instruction for discarding left over feed, the batch number and date of manufacture. (vi) instructions for use of measuring spoon (level or heaped) and the quantity per scoop. (vii) the prescribed method by which the infant milk substitute or the infant food, as the case may be, is to be consumed. (viii) the Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER) which shall be minimum of 2.5 if the product other than the infant milk substitutes and infant foods is claimed to have high quality protein

8. Particulars which a label, container or an advertisement should not contain.—Without prejudice to the requirements under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) and the rules made thereunder, the following restrictions on use of words in any language on the label, container or advertisement, as the case may be, shall be applicable (a) the label, container or advertisement shall not contain any reference to the Act or these rules or any comment on, or reference to, or violation of any particulars or declaration required by, the Act or any of these rules to be included in the which directly or by contradicts, qualifies or modifies such particulars or declaration. (b) no words implying "recommended by (c) (d) profession" or any words which imply or state that the food is recommended, prescribed or approved by medical practitioners shall be used in a label, container or advertisement. the labels container or advertisement shall not contain the terms "Humanised" or "Maternalised" or any other similar expressions in any language. No label, container or advertisement of infant shall exhibit the words "Full Protein "Energy Food", "Complete Food" or "Health Food" or any other similar expressions in any language

9. Details of information intended to reach pregnant women or mothers of infants through education or other Every educational or other material, whether audio or visual, dealing with pre-natal or post-natal care or with the feeding of an infant and intended to reach pregnant women and mothers of infants shall contain information specified in clauses (a) to (d) section 7, shall include : (a) the following details of advantages, as also nutritional superiority of breast feeding (i) Immediately after delivery, breast milk is yellowish and sticky. This milk is called colostrum, which is secreted during the first week of delivery. Colostrum is more nutritious than that of mature milk because it contains more protein, more anti-

infective properties which are of great importance for the infant's defence against dangerous neonatal infections. It also contains higher levels of Vitamin G) milk— (C) (D) is a complete and balanced and provide all the nutrients needed by the infant in the first birth ; has anti-infective properties protect infants from infection in the early months ; is always available; needs no utensils or water (which might carry germs) or fuel for its preparation; (iii) breast feeding is much cheaper than feeding infant milk substitutes as the extra food needed by the mother is negligible compared to the cost of feeding infant ; [part-11-vqts 3(i)] (iv) mothers who breast feed usually have longer periods of infertility after child birth than non-lactators. (b) details of management of breast feeding, as under (i) breast feeding— (A) immediately after delivery enables the contraction of the womb and helps the mother to recover her figure quickly ; (B) is successful when the infant suckles frequently and the mother wanting to breast-feed is confident in her ability to do so- (ii) in order to promote and support breast feeding the mother's natural desire to breast feed should always be encouraged by giving, where needed, practical advice and making sure that she has the support of her relatives. (iii) adequate care for the breast and nipples should be taken during pregnancy. (iv) it is also necessary to put the infant to the breast as soon as possible after delivery, (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) 7 let the mother and the infant stay together after the delivery, the mother and her infant should be allowed to stay together (in hospital, this is called "rooming-in"). give the infant colostrum as it is rich in many nutrients and anti-infective factors protecting the infants from infections during the few days of its birth. the practice of discarding colostrum and giving sugar water, honey water, butter or other concoctions instead of colostrum should be very strongly discouraged. let the infants suckle on demand. every effort should be made to breast feed the infants whenever they cry. (x) mother should keep her body and clothes and that of the infant always neat and clean. [No. F. 12-1/93-NTI MEENAXI ANAND CHAUDHRY, Jt. secy. Primed by the Manager, Govt. of India Press, Ring Road* Maya Puri, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Ccnf.rollet OQ Publications, Delhi-110054. 1993