

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :1/11

**This table summarises the general requirements and standards for food and agricultural imports into Australia.**

| Certification/ Requirements | Remarks   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Food laws                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food standards are given legal effect by State, Territory and New Zealand laws, thus it is important to read the ANZFSC in conjunction with the relevant food legislation.</li> <li>• Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991 (the ANZFA Act)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– establishes the mechanisms for the development of joint food regulatory measures (a food standard or a code of practice)</li> <li>– creates Food Standards Australia New Zealand as the agency responsible for the development and maintenance of a joint Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (ANZFSC)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (ANZFSC - <a href="http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/foodstandardscode/">http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/foodstandardscode/</a>)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a collection of individual food standards</li> <li>– should also be read in conjunction with other applicable laws, such as the Australian Trade Practices Act 1974 (particularly the provisions relating to conduct which is false, misleading or deceptive) which applies to the supply of food in trade and commerce.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trade Practices Act 1974               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– pertains to false, misleading or deceptive conduct relating to labeling or advertising of food products.</li> <li>– Administered by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC - <a href="http://www.accc.gov.au">www.accc.gov.au</a> )</li> <li>– An overview of the Act can be found at: <a href="http://www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/788579">http://www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/788579</a>).</li> <li>– The ACCC has produced a number of guides to assist those involved in the food industry to meet their obligations under the Trade Practices Act. These guides are:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Descriptors Guideline to the Trade Practices Act –</li> <li>• Food Labeling Guide</li> <li>• Country of Origin Guidelines to the Trade Practices Act</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Regulatory Authorities      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ – <a href="http://www.foodstandards.gov.au">www.foodstandards.gov.au</a>)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a bi-national independent statutory authority operating under the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991</li> <li>– develops food standards for composition, labeling and contaminants, including</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :2/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b>                     | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|--|--|
|  | <p>microbiological limits, that apply to all foods produced, or imported for sale, in Australia and New Zealand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Australia and New Zealand Food Regulation Ministerial Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– develops policy guidance which is then used by Food Standards Australia New Zealand to guide the development of food standards for the Australia and New Zealand Food Standards Code</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |
| Quarantine Requirements                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All food imported into Australia must in the first instance comply with quarantine requirements and then the requirements of the Imported Food Control Act 1992 (<a href="http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/quarantine/legislation/imported-food">http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/quarantine/legislation/imported-food</a>)</li> <li>• Importers must ensure that the consignment has cleared quarantine before undertaking any examination of their food for Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS) purposes</li> <li>• Australia has strictly controlled import conditions that require various treatments (e.g. fumigation, time/temperature controls, etc.) that must be supported by import permits and attestations on export certificates from authorities in the country of origin.</li> <li>• Please refer to the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) website <a href="http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/import">http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/import</a></li> </ul> |
| Imported Food Inspection Scheme (IFIS)                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted by Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS)</li> <li>• AQIS inspectors check for labeling compliance and a visual inspection for defects, and may take samples for laboratory analysis to determine the food's microbiological status, levels of any pesticide residues, the correct use of additives and the food's composition</li> <li>• With risk-category foods, the criterion for the release of goods and whether or not the food needs to be inspected is based on the compliance history of the producer.</li> <li>• AQIS has a managed process whereby importers are given the opportunity to check labeling for compliance with the requirements of the ANZFSO and, where necessary, to make corrections to the labeling prior to arranging an IFIS inspection.</li> </ul>  |
| Import Permits and Attestations on export certificates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attested by authorities in the country of origin</li> <li>• All of these products are either not permitted, or are permitted under strict supervision: chicken meat, pork, beef, egg, and their products; fruits and vegetables; dairy products; salmon (fresh); oysters</li> <li>• Generally, if a food is processed to an extent that would eliminate the hazard that is of quarantine concern to Australia, there is no restriction.</li> </ul>  |
| Risk Category  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSANZ advise AQIS of the risk category for food, which determines the frequency with which it will be inspected and the appropriate testing regime.</li> </ul>  |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :3/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b> | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Australian government has a formal mechanism in place for evaluating the degree of risk associated with the importation of certain products or produce from foreign countries. The evaluation procedure is often a protracted exercise and can take some years to complete.</li><li>• Exporters need to determine exactly what restrictions exist on the foods they wish to export to Australia. AQIS maintains a searchable import conditions database for agricultural products entering Australia (known as ICON) at the following site: <a href="http://www.aqis.gov.au/icon/asp/ex_querycontent.asp">http://www.aqis.gov.au/icon/asp/ex_querycontent.asp</a>.</li><li>• Two inspection categories:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Risk<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- has the potential to pose a medium to high risk to public health</li><li>- subject to 'test and hold' direction and are not released for sale until test results are known.</li></ul></li><li>2. Surveillance<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- All other foods are considered to pose a low risk to human health and safety</li><li>- subject to a 'test and release' direction and can be distributed for sale before test results have been received</li></ul></li></ol></li></ul> <p>The latest AQIS Imported Food Notices are available at:<br/><a href="http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/import/food/notices">http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/import/food/notices</a> .</p> |
| Pre-Market Clearance               | <p>Required for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Novel Foods<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Please refer to Standard 1.5.1</li><li>- Information regarding applying for approval for a novel food is available in Section 3.5.2 of the FSANZ Application Handbook.</li></ul></li><li>• Genetically Modified Foods<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Please refer to Standard 1.5.2</li><li>- Information for people wishing to apply to FSANZ to introduce a new food produced using gene technology as provided for in the ANZFSC is available on the Standards Development page of the FSANZ web site and/or the Applications Handbook.</li></ul></li><li>• Food Irradiation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Please refer to Standard 1.5.3</li><li>- Information regarding applying for approval for irradiated food is available in</li></ul></li></ul>  |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :4/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b>                  | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|---|--|
|   | Section 3.5.3 of the FSANZ Application Handbook  |
| Government-to-Government Certification Arrangements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Imported foods legislation permits AQIS to enter into arrangements with Government authorities in other countries.</li><li>• Before recognizing any certification issued by other authorities, AQIS must be satisfied that there is a system in place that is monitored by the authorities and that it ensures that foods will comply with Australian requirements.</li><li>• Foods accompanied by certificates from approved agencies are quickly cleared by IFIS, assuming quarantine requirements are met.</li><li>• Information on the current foreign government certification arrangements can be found at: <a href="http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/import/food/notices/2009/ifn-06-09">http://www.daff.gov.au/aqis/import/food/notices/2009/ifn-06-09</a>.</li></ul> |
| Quality Assurance Systems                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Imported Food Control Act 1992 allows for AQIS to enter into arrangements with overseas manufacturers in the form of Quality Assurance programs based on the principles of HACCP or ISO9000 systems that will ensure foods are prepared to equivalent standards.</li><li>• AQIS must assess applications and supporting information from relevant authorities in overseas countries before agreeing to a system of certification for overseas food suppliers who are operating under quality assurance systems.</li></ul>  |
| Import Procedure                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information on importing goods into Australia is available from the Australian Customs Service on their Internet Site - <a href="http://www.customs.gov.au/">http://www.customs.gov.au/</a></li><li>• The use of local agent representation is highly recommended</li></ul>  |
| <b>Labelling</b>                                    |  |
| Standards   | Please refer to the General Food Standards available at <a href="http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/foodstandardscode/">http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/foodstandardscode/</a>  |
| Language  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• English</li><li>• Multi-languages permitted, so long as the information does not negate or contradict the information on the label in English</li></ul>  |
| General Requirements                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Part 1.2 of the ANZFSC sets out the application of general labeling and other information requirements, and labeling and information requirements specific to certain foods in Chapter 2 of the ANZFSC.</li><li>• Unless specifically exempted, the label on a package of food for retail sale or for catering purposes must include the following core information:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Prescribed name or, where no name is prescribed, a name or a description of the food sufficient to indicate the true nature of the food</li></ul></li></ul>  |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :5/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b> | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Lot identification</li><li>- Name and business address in Australia or New Zealand of the supplier</li><li>- Mandatory warning and advisory statements and declarations, specified in Standard 1.2.3 and any other warning and advisory statements specified elsewhere in the ANZFSC</li><li>- Ingredient listing in descending order of ingoing weight (including additives)</li><li>- Date marking</li><li>- Nutrition information panel</li><li>- Percentage labeling (characterizing ingredient/s and component/s)</li><li>- Directions for use or storage where, for reasons of public health and safety, consumers need appropriate directions for use or storage of the food</li><li>- Country of Origin must be stated on products made and sold in Australia, other than food products from New Zealand</li><li>• Exemptions: Food sold at a fund raising event, whole or cut fresh fruit and vegetables, etc. Please refer to Clause 2 of Standard 1.2.1.</li><li>• Food Product Standards in Chapter 2 may impose additional labeling and information requirements for specific classes of food.</li></ul> |
| The Name of the Food               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The label on a package of food must include:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the prescribed name of the food, where the name is declared in the ANZFSC to be a prescribed name, or</li><li>- a name or a description of the food sufficient to indicate its true nature (should be sufficiently specific to differentiate it from other foods)</li></ul></li><li>• The use of certain words and expressions are restricted. Words such as polyunsaturated, 'pure', 'natural', 'organic', 'low alcohol', 'non alcoholic', 'health' and 'vitamin enriched,' etc are restricted and guidance should be sought from the relevant product standard and from the ACCC guidelines.</li><li>• Clause 1 of Standard 1.2.2 - Food Identification Requirements includes the requirements for naming food.</li></ul>   |
| Lot Identification                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lot marking is required on packaged food to assist in the event of a food recall.</li><li>• A date mark and address details can help satisfy the requirements of a lot mark.</li><li>• Exemptions cover: Individual portions of ice cream or ice confection; and Food in small packages when the bulk packages and the bulk container in which the food is stored or displayed for sale includes lot identification.</li></ul>  |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :6/11

| Certification/ Requirements  | Remarks   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clause 2 of Standard 1.2.2 - Food Identification Requirements includes the requirements for lot identification.</li> </ul>   |
| Name and Business Address of Supplier  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term 'supplier' includes the packer, manufacturer, the vendor or importer of the food.</li> <li>• Business address means a description of the location of the premises from which the business in question is being operated, but does not include a postal address.</li> <li>• Clause 3 of Standard 1.2.2 - Food Identification Requirements includes the requirements for the name and business address of the supplier.</li> </ul>  |
| Prescribed statements - Mandatory Warning & Advisory Statements and Declarations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A prescribed statement is a specific labeling statement that must be expressed on a label on a package of food in the exact words and in the format specified in the ANZFS.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Warning statements                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Required on: Condensed milk, modified milk and skim milk (Standard 1.1.3); Kava (Standard 2.6.3); Infant Formula Products (Standard 2.9.1); Foods for Infants (Standard 2.9.2); Formulated Supplementary Sports Foods (Standard 2.9.4); and Royal jelly presented as a food and food containing royal jelly (Standard 1.2.3).</li> <li>- Clause 3 of Standard 1.2.3 – Mandatory Warning and Advisory Statements and Declarations deals with warning statements</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) Prescribed statements on food produced using gene technology                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Required of Genetically modified foods to indicate on the label that the food or ingredient is 'genetically modified'. Standard 1.5.2 – Food Produced Using Gene Technology defines 'genetically modified food', 'novel DNA and/or novel protein' and 'altered characteristics' and sets out labeling requirements for food produced using gene technology.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Advisory statements: Do not need to be expressed in the exact words set out in the ANZFS, as long as the words are to the effect of the statement in the ANZFS. Standard 1.2.3 – Mandatory Warning and Advisory Statements and Declarations clause 2 and clause 5, specify some advisory statements.</li> <li>• Declarations: Certain substances, in the form of an ingredient, ingredient of a compound ingredient, or component of a food additive or a processing aid, or component of a processing aid, must be declared when present in a final food               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This must be done in the circumstances outlined in Standard 1.2.3</li> <li>- Clause 4 of Standard 1.2.3 lists substances to be declared.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :7/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b>                                 | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|--|---|
| Ingredient Listing   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unless specifically exempted, packaged foods are required to list all the ingredients and compound ingredients used in the manufacture of that food.</li><li>• The names of ingredients should be sufficiently detailed to describe the ingredient, and accurate to ensure they are not false, misleading or deceptive, or likely to mislead or deceive.</li><li>• Clause 2 of Standard 1.2.4 lists exemptions from ingredient labeling.</li></ul>  |
| Date Marking   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Required when a food should not be consumed after a certain date for health and safety reasons (there are very few foods that will be required to be labeled with a 'use-by' date)</li><li>• A date mark will usually be in the form of a 'best-before' date.</li><li>• Exemptions: Food with a 'best-before' date of two or more years, small packages (clause 2 of Standard 1.2.5).</li><li>• There are also prescribed forms for date marks and dates, and requirements to include statements of specific storage conditions on labels of packaged food.</li><li>• Standard 1.2.5 – Date Marking of Packaged Food defines date marking and regulates the use of 'best-before' and 'use-by' dates.</li></ul>  |
| Nutrition Labeling   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Food required to bear a label must display a nutrition information panel setting out the energy, protein, fat, saturated fat, carbohydrate, sugars and sodium content of the food.</li><li>• A nutrition information panel must be set out in the prescribed format and must include the number of servings in the package and the average quantity of the food in a serving.</li><li>• Additional nutrition labeling requirements generally apply if a specific nutrition claim is made.</li><li>• Exporters should work closely with their importer to get the nutritional panel correct, as this is an area where problems are often encountered.</li><li>• Please refer to Standard 1.2.8 for more information on nutrition labeling. Clause 3 of this Standard lists exemptions from nutrition information requirements.</li></ul> |
| Percentage labeling<br>(characterizing ingredients and components) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Foods that have a characterizing ingredient(s) and/or component(s) must be labeled with a percentage declaration of the characterizing ingredient or component.</li><li>• The percentage declaration is calculated on the basis of the ingoing weight of the characterizing ingredient or component.</li><li>• The percentage declaration may be an actual amount or a minimum amount, provided</li></ul>   |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :8/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b>     | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|--|--|
|  | <p>that a minimum declaration is clearly labeled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Placement of the declaration on the label is not prescribed.</li><li>• Where it is included in the ingredient list, it must appear immediately after the name of the ingredient in the list.</li><li>• Clause 2 of this Standard 1.2.10 lists exemptions from percentage declarations.</li></ul>   |
| Directions for Use and Storage         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mandatory where consumers need directions about specific use or storage requirements because of the nature of the food and for reasons of public health and safety</li><li>• This standard operates in addition to the date marking requirements in Standard 1.2.5.</li><li>• The commodity standards in Chapter 2 of the ANZFSO may prescribe additional specific requirements for directions for use and/or storage.</li><li>• Please refer to Standard 1.2.6</li></ul>  |
| Country of Origin Labelling            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Please refer to Country of Origin Food Labeling Standard for Australia – Standard 1.2.11.</li></ul>  |
| Weights and Measures Requirements      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not governed by the ANZFSO. Each State and Territory has its own legislation dealing with the declared weight labeling requirements of packaged food.</li><li>• All packaged food must show the net weight (minimum allowed weight) of the food within the package in metric terms.</li><li>• Shippers or outer cartons must show the net weight of individual packages as well as a count of packages within the shipper or outer carton.</li></ul>   |
| Labeling of Genetically Modified foods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Labeling is only required if genetic materials are in a concentration of more than 1 gram per kilogram (0.1%).</li><li>• Food additives and processing aids do not need to be labeled unless the introduced genetic material is present in the final food.</li><li>• Claims about foods not produced using gene technology - for example, "GM-free", must be consistent with the provisions of the overarching consumer protection laws in the Trade Practices Act in Australia and the Fair Trading Act in New Zealand, as well as food legislation in both countries.</li><li>• Under the labeling standard, for packaged foods the words 'genetically modified' must be used in conjunction with the name of the food, or in association with the specific ingredient within the ingredient list; and for unpackaged foods for retail sale (such as unpackaged fruit and vegetables, or unpackaged processed or semi-processed foods) the words 'genetically modified' must be displayed in association with the food, or in association with the particular ingredient within that food.</li></ul> |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :9/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b>  | <b>Remarks</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Pictures and Designs                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Please refer to standard 1.5.2.</li><li>• Manufacturers should ensure that their pictorial representations do not give a misleading overall impression about their products.</li><li>• Pictures or designs may be prohibited on certain foods and manufacturers and importers should familiarize themselves with the restrictions in the ANZFSC.</li><li>• The ACCC Food Descriptors Guideline to the Trade Practices Act also provides some guidance on the acceptable use of pictures and designs as they relate to the Trade Practices Act.</li></ul>   |
| <b>Other Information</b>            |  |
| Enforcement Agencies                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The States and Territories in Australia and the New Zealand Government in New Zealand<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Responsible for enforcing and policing food standards</li><li>– Each government has one or more agencies within their health administrations responsible for food surveillance that are charged with the task of ensuring the requirements of the ANZFSC are met.</li></ul></li></ul>   |
| Trade Samples                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The amounts of food that may be imported as trade samples for the purposes of scientific or commercial evaluation are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– For foods in liquid form, up to 20 liters</li><li>– For foods not in liquid form, up to 20 kilograms</li><li>– For concentrated liquid foods (however packed), that are used in the preparation of other foods or are not usually consumed unless as part of a prepared food, not more than 2 liters</li><li>– For moisture reduced foods (however packed), other than liquid foods, that are used in the preparation of other foods or are not usually consumed unless as part of a prepared food, not more than 2 kilograms net weight</li><li>– For spices (however packed) that are used in the preparation of other foods or are not usually consumed unless as part of a prepared food, not more than 1 kilogram.</li></ul></li><li>• Food imported as trade samples must not be consumed by any person.</li></ul> |
| Packaging and Container Regulations | No packaging or container size regulations for food products in Australia  |
| Legibility Requirement              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information on food labels should be indelible, distinct and easy to read</li><li>• Further legibility requirements for warning and other statements</li><li>• <b>Warning statements:</b> The words for each warning statement are prescribed and must</li></ul>   |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :10/11

| <b>Certification/ Requirements</b>             | <b>Remarks</b>  |
|--|---|
|  | <p>be written on the label using the text required under the ANZFS. For most packages, each letter or numeral must be at least 3 mm in size when measured from the base to the top of the letter or numeral.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Separate requirements apply to small packages (surface area of less than 100cm<sup>2</sup>): Permitted to have warning statements written in a minimum type size of 1.5 mm.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Advisory statements or mandatory declarations:</b> No exact wording or a minimum type size for these statements, but manufacturers must comply only with the general legibility requirements of Standard 1.2.9.</li></ul>   |
| Food Additives                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unless expressly permitted in Standard 1.3.1, food additives must not be added to food.</li><li>• Food additives should always be used in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).</li><li>• An additive must be declared in the ingredient list in its correct place by using its appropriate class name (from Schedule 1), followed by the additive's specific name or code number (from Schedule 2).<br/>(Exception: enzymes need only be declared by the class name 'enzyme' and not by specifically declaring the name of the enzyme)</li><li>• Where a food additive is capable of being classified in more than one class, the class name used must be the class name that best reflects the function of the additive in the food.</li></ul> |
| Pesticides and Other Contaminants              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Australian Pesticide &amp; Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) – <a href="http://www.apvma.gov.au">www.apvma.gov.au</a> is responsible for the assessment and registration of pesticides and veterinary medicines and for their regulation up to and including the point of retail sale and for establishing Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in food.</li><li>• Australia has its own system of setting MRLs (often different from Codex)</li></ul>  |
| Permitted Health Claims                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unless specifically permitted in Standard 1.1A.2, Transitional and Temporary Standard for Health Claims, health claims in food labels and advertisements are currently prohibited in Australia.</li></ul>   |
| Fortification of Food with Vitamins & Minerals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standard 1.3.2 regulates the addition of vitamins and minerals to foods, and the claims which can be made about the vitamin and mineral content of foods, other than those special purpose foods standardized in Part 2.9, the addition of iodine to certain salt products in Standard 2.10.2, the addition of thiamin to flour for bread making in Standard 2.1.1, the addition of vitamin D to table edible oil spreads and margarine in</li></ul>  |

**DOCUMENT REFERENCE**

Code :AUS1000

Date :24/05/10

Page :11/11

| Certification/ Requirements     | Remarks   |
|---------------------------------|---|
|                                 | Standard 2.4.2, the addition of vitamins to formulated caffeinated beverages in Standard 2.6.4 and certain claims permitted elsewhere in this Code.   |
| Copyright and/or Trademark Laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• IP Australia is the Federal Government agency responsible for registrations of patents, trademarks and designs. More information and links to the legislation are available on the IP Australia web site at <a href="http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/">http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au/</a></li></ul> |

Reference: USDA FAS GAIN Report

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/foodstandardscode/>)**DISCLAIMER:**

This document has been prepared by SPRING Singapore with the intention of assisting Singapore based exporters of food products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this document, the information may not be completely accurate as policies may have changed or clear and consistent information on these policies were not available. They cannot be taken as the official interpretation of the regulations. It is highly recommended that Singapore based exporters verify the full set of certification and import requirements with the relevant authorities in importing country. **Please note that final import approval of any product is subject to the importing country's rules and regulations as interpreted by custom officials at the point of entry.**