

**Department of Consumer Affairs
Legal Metrology Division**

Frequently Asked Questions

Question No. 1: Is it sufficient to include the required declarations under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, only on the footwear box or need to be declared on the footwear itself? (E-29856)

Answer: If all the declarations required under the rules are clearly provided on the footwear box or on the label affixed/ appearing on it, it is not necessary to declare the same on the footwear, separately as it is sold in the box only.

Question No. 2: Are declarations required for footwear items sold without a box? (E-29856)

Answer: In the absence of a box, the declarations may be made on the footwear using a tag or sticker or by other means in the interest of consumers.

Question No. 3: For declaring the retail sale price under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 whether the symbol of ₹ is mandatory or the words "Rs." are also allowed? (E-29856)

Answer: The declaration of retail sale price under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 may be made either with the symbol "₹" or with the words "Rs.".

Question No. 4: Whether Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 is applicable on Feeler Gauges. (E-29856)

Answer: Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 provides for approval of models of weights & measures and weighing & measuring instruments manufactured or imported in India. Section 22 is applicable for the Weights and Measures which are listed in the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011. The 'Feeler Gauges' are presently not covered under the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011.

Question No. 5: Whether Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 is applicable on electronic calipers, mini vernier Gauge, dial depth gauge, digital calipers, bore gauge, digital indicators? (E-29336)

Reply: Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 provides for approval of models of weights & measures and weighing & measuring instruments manufactured or imported in India. Section 22 is applicable for the weights and measures which are listed in the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011. The 'electronic calipers, mini vernier Gauge, dial depth gauge, digital calipers, bore gauge, digital indicators' are presently not covered under the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011. Therefore, approval of model under Section 22 of the LM Act, 2009 of these equipment is not required at present.

Question No. 6: Whether verification, stamping and sealing of weighing machines of very high accuracy classes is required before custom clearance or after installation at the place of use? (E-29336)

Reply: As per Section 24/ 33 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and Rule 27 of the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011, the verification and stamping of weighing machines of very high accuracy classes is required to be done at the place of installation before putting into use.

Question No. 7: Whether Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 is applicable on Load Cells? (E-29336)



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Reply: Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 provides for approval of models of weights & measures and weighing & measuring instruments manufactured or imported in India. Section 22 is applicable for the weights and measures which are listed in the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011. The 'Load Cells' are presently not covered under the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011, which may be added under these rules shortly. Therefore, approval of model under Section 22 of the LM Act, 2009 of these load cells is not required at present.

Question No. 8: The details of Model Approval Number, manufacturer, Max, Min capacity, 'e' value etc. are required to be declared on the weighing/ measuring machines at the time of manufacture or at the time of sale on the stamping plate? (E-29336)

Reply: It is advisable to declare the details of Model Approval Number, manufacturer, Max, Min capacity, 'e' value etc. on the weighing/ measuring machines at the time of manufacture but need to be ensured mandatorily before sale/ putting into use.

Question No. 9: How to import the weighing machine for which approval is not required in the country of manufacture, as per their special use for R&D or other purposes. (E-29336)

Reply: The import of very few weighing/ measuring instruments (not more than 5) for R&D purposes may be done. However, these machines cannot be sold/ put into use without complying all the requirements of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 or Rules made thereto. The information of such import need to be given in writing to the concerned Controller of Legal Metrology for needful.

Question No. 10: Whether the Packaged Commodities Rules (known as LMPC Rules) are applicable for the products imported for institutional & Industrial consumers (not for retail sale) including declaration of MRP, consumer care details etc. (E-29336)

Reply: As per Rule 3 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 the requirement of mandatory declarations on pre-packaged commodities meant for **institutional & Industrial** consumers is not required, but it should bear a declaration 'not for retail sale' on the package, before sale.

Question No. 11: Whether verification and stamping of weighing machines used for R&D is required? (E-29336)

Reply: As per Section 55 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 verification and stamping of weighing machines used for R&D purpose is not required.

Question No. 12: Whether the declaration of "Marketed by" with complete name and address of "Brand Owner" suffice the purpose of Rule 6(1)(a) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011? (E-35008)

Answer: Yes, the declaration of complete name and address of Brand Owner with the words "Marketed by"/ "Brand Owner", as per Rule 10 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 suffice the purpose of Rule 6(1)(a).



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Question No. 13: The outer carton normally known as shipper carton/ Transportation box with printed net weight/ gross weight/ dimensions of the carton with commodity inside with declarations required under the Packaged Commodities Rules of net quantity in units /pieces, etc. Whether the importer required to possess a weighing machine when the packaged commodity inside the outer carton/ shipper carton/ transportation box is not sold by weight or volume but in number. (E-37056)

Answer: The verified and stamped weighing machines are mandatory required for those sellers who sell the commodities in loose. Also, rule 18(7) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provides that:

"18(7) All retailers who are covered under the Goods and Service Tax and dealing in packaged commodities whose net content declaration is by weight or volume or a combination thereof shall maintain a 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."

Question No. 14: Whether the packaged Commodities Rules require any mandatory declaration on the outer carton normally known as shipper carton/ Transportation box. (E-37056)

Answer: It is in the interest of sellers/ wholesale dealers etc. to mention on the box that whether it is a 'wholesale package' or used only for "shipping/ Transportation" purposes for clarity.

Question No. 15: Whether the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 are applicable on Gas Meters. (E-37056)

Answer: The Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011 were amended vide GSR 242(E) dated 21st April, 2025 to include Gas Meters, which will come into force w.e.f. 1st September, 2025. Therefore, it is mandatory to comply all provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 before 1st September, 2025.

Question No.16: Whether the manufacturer can declare the font size on packaged commodities, larger than what is mandated under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011. (E-37056)

Answer: Yes, Rule 7 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provides for the minimum requirement of height of any numeral and letter for declaration under these Rules and manufacturers/ packer/ importer may make declaration in larger font size than mandated under these rules.

Question No. 17: Whether all the declarations shall be declared on the Principal display panel itself at one place? (E-37056)

Answer: Rule 2(h) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 2011 provides that:

"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;



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Question No. 18: Whether declaration of Unit sale price is applicable for combination packages? (E-37056)

Answer: As per Rules 6(11) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodity) Rules, 2011 the declaration of unit sale price is not required to be declared for a combination package or a group package or a multi-piece package.

Question No. 19 Whether the declaration "1 N" or "1 U" allowed for the declaration of Net quantity of combination packages? (E-37056)

Answer: Yes. The declaration of "1 N" or "1 U" for declaring net quantity may be used apart from other declarations viz number, unit, set, piece, pair or such other words which represent the quantity in the package.

Question No. 20: Whether the verification of the weighing instrument used for domestic purpose mandatory? (E-37056)

Answer: The initial verification of all weighing and measuring instruments before sale/ putting into use is mandatory.

Question No. 21: Whether the declaration of name and address of the foreign manufacturer on the retail package of an imported product is mandatory? (E-37056)

Answer: As per Rule 6 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 it is mandatory to declare the name and address of the manufacturer/ packer/ importer. Therefore, declaration of name & address of the importer is sufficient compliance under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 for an imported product with declaration of Country of Origin.

Question No 22: Whether the weights or measure intended to be used for internal purposes by industries need re-verification? (E-37056)

Answer: Rule 27(2) of the Legal Metrology (General) Rules 2011 provides that:

"(2) The re-verification shall be carried out on the completion of a period of,-

(a) twenty four months for all weights, capacity measures, length measures, tape, beam scale and counter machine,

(b) sixty months for storage tanks, and

(c) twelve months for all weight or measure including tank lorry other than that mentioned in clauses (a) & (b)

Provided that such weights or measures which are used by the industries for their internal use and which do not affect the quantity delivered to the consumers or are not used in any transaction or for protection, shall not require such re-verification."

Question 23. Whether the omission or obscuring (hiding/blackening/darkening) of MRP is permissible on product packs marked as "Not for Retail Sales–For Institutional Customers Only" and "Evaluation Samples–Not for Sale"? (E-19558)



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Ans. As per Rule 3 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, institutional packages are exempted from the provisions of the Rules, including the declaration of MRP. Therefore, omission or obscuring of MRP on such packages is permissible, provided they are clearly and prominently marked as "Not for Retail Sales-For Institutional Customers Only" or "Evaluation Samples-Not for Sale" and are not intended for retail sale.

Question No 24: How to determine the net quantity for the spirituous alcoholic beverages? (E-37056)

Reply: Under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 the maximum permissible errors on net quantity declared by weight or volume is as follows:

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

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 excess or in deficiency	
		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	-

(2) The maximum permissible error specified as percentage shall be rounded off to the nearest one-tenth of a g or ml, for a declared quantities less than or equal to 1000 g or ml and to the next whole g or ml for declared quantities above 1000 g or ml.

Question No. 25: Whether Approval of Model of LNG Calibration Kits is required under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009? (E-37056)

Answer: A separate Model Approval under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 is not required for LNG Calibration Kits as a whole. However, the following conditions must be complied with:

- (i) The LNG Calibration Kits shall be periodically calibrated in water media by FCRI or any other Government laboratory;
- (ii) Historical calibration data for each kit shall be maintained for about 10 years and made available for research or reference, if required; and
- (iii) The electronic modules and flow meters used in the kit must have valid Model Approval under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009.



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Therefore, while the kit as a composite system does not need a separate approval, all individual measuring components forming part of it must conform to approved models and the overall calibration traceability must be ensured through periodic calibration and record maintenance. For keeping records of historical calibration data the applicant shall provide the said calibration certificate/ data to this office, every time, as and when the calibration of said kits occurs.

Question 26. Is it mandatory to declare the Unit Sale Price (USP) in exactly two decimal places (for example ₹1.30/g or Rs. 1.30/g) to round off to two decimal places as per Rule 6(11) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 or is it sufficient to declare Rs. 1.3/g or ₹1.3/g? (E-30515)

Answer: Rule 6(11) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 requires that the Unit Sale Price shall be rounded off to the nearest two decimal places. The rule does not mandate that the price must always be shown with two digits after the decimal point.

Accordingly, where the calculated USP does not extend beyond one decimal place (for example, ₹65.00 ÷ 50g = ₹1.3/g), declaring it as ₹1.3/g or Rs. 1.3/g is arithmetically correct and compliant, as it is already rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.

However, for uniformity and to avoid misinterpretation, manufacturers, packers and importers may optionally declare the USP as ₹1.30/g or Rs. 1.30/g, though omission of the trailing zero does not constitute a violation or misrepresentation under the Rules.

Question No. 27: The permission given on 18.09.2025 to revise the MRP on products manufactured/ packed/ imported before 22.09.2025 and on the pre-printed packaging material, due to change in GST rate is upto 31.03.2026. Please clarify whether these corrected products/ packages can be sold after 31.03.2026. (E-19558)

Answer: Yes, the permission given to revise the MRP on the products manufactured/ packed/ imported before 22.09.2025 and the pre-printed packaging material is upto 31.03.2026. However, the said products/ packages may be sold after 31.03.2026, till their lifetime.

Question No. 28: Whether a toll free number can be used to comply the provisions of declaration of consumer care number on a pre-packaged commodity under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011? (E-19558)

Answer: Yes, an operational/ working toll free number may be used to comply the requirement of declaration of consumer care number on a pre-packaged commodity.

Question No. 29: Can an authorised service provider of the manufacturer carry out repair or maintenance of weighing or measuring instruments in a States where it does not hold a repairer licence, under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009? (E-19558)

Answer: An authorised service provider of the manufacturer with a valid repairer licence in the State of manufacture may carry out preventive maintenance or servicing of non-weighing or non-measuring components across the country for the instruments of that manufacturer. However, maintenance or servicing of parts, affecting measurement accuracy (e.g., load cells, displays, Mass Flow Meters, Controllers, etc.) shall be done only by the manufacturer and both the manufacturer and the service provider are responsible for compliance with the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and Rules made thereunder.



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Question No. 30: Whether an applicant can appeal against the notice issued by the Legal Metrology Officer of the State Government? (E-19558)

Answer: Yes, under Section 50(1) (d) of the Legal Metrology Act 2009, for every decision given or order made by any Legal Metrology Officer, an appeal may be made to the Controller of Legal Metrology of the concerned State.

Question No. 31: Whether a manufacturer can sell their weights and measure throughout the country on the dealership license issued by the Controller of Legal Metrology in the state of manufacturing? (E-19558)

Answer: Yes, a manufacturer may sell his weights and measures throughout the country on the dealership license issued by the Controller of Legal Metrology in the State of manufacturing.

Question No. 32: Whether the date of packaging is required to be mentioned on package of loose garments as per Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011? (E-37731)

Answer: Rule 26, clause (g) and clause (f) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 provides:

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

(f) such commodities being a garment or hosiery is sold in loose or open at the point of sale in such manner that the consumer can inspect the products before buying:

Provided that such product shall bear the following details, namely:-

(i) name and address of the manufacturer or marketer or brand owner or importer with country of origin or manufacture in case of imported products;

(ii) consumer care email id and phone number;

(iii) size of the product in metric notation in terms of cm or m, as the case may be, or with internationally recognizable size indicators such as S, M, L, XL, XXL and XXXL along with details in metric notation in the terms of cm or m, as the case may be;

(iv) maximum retail price of the package inclusive of all taxes in Indian currency:

Provided further that the exemption under this clause shall apply to sale of finished products alone:

Provided also that the above information shall be displayed on e-commerce website if such product is sold through e-commerce:

Provided also that any manufacturer or packer or importer may, notwithstanding the date of commencement of this clause, declare the above information with immediate effect.

(g) it contains loose commodities ordered through e-commerce channels, where consumers are aware of the ordered commodity, its type and quantity:



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Provided that such commodities shall bear the following information, namely:-

- (i) name and address of manufacturer or marketer or brand owner or importer or seller with the country of origin or manufacture in the case of imported products;
- (ii) consumer care email id and phone number;
- (iii) retail sale price of the package inclusive of all taxes in the Indian currency; and
- (iv) net quantity, in terms of the standard unit of weight or measure, or where the commodity is sold by number, the number of the commodity."

Therefore the date of packaging is not mandatory to be declared on the package on loose garments.

Question No. 33: Whether the net quantity of liquid chemicals can be declared in terms of weight or volume? (E-35196)

Answer: Yes. As per Serial No. 16 of the Fourth Schedule to the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, liquid chemicals in packaged form are permitted to declare net quantity either in terms of weight or volume.

Question No. 34: How to make declarations of MRP, etc. in transparent bottle? (E-38074)

Answer: While making declarations, it shall be ensured that all the declarations are legible and prominent, as per Rule 9 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, which provides that:

"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."

Question No. 35: Whether indicating a revised reduced Maximum Retail Price (MRP) by striking through or cancelling the earlier printed MRP on the package is allowed under the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011? (E-37731)



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Answer: The declaration of a reduced Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on a package may be made in accordance with Rule 6(3) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, which provides that:

"It shall not be permissible to affix individual stickers on the package for altering or making declaration required under these rules:

Provided that for reducing the Maximum Retail Price (MRP), a sticker with the revised lower MRP (inclusive of all taxes) may be affixed and the same shall not cover the MRP declaration made by the manufacturer or the packer, as the case may be, on the label of the package."

2. Therefore, as per Rules, it is to be ensured that the original MRP declaration remains visible and is not concealed, while permitting declaration of a reduced MRP to the benefit of consumers. Therefore, where the earlier printed MRP remains visible and legible, indicating a revised reduced MRP by striking through or cancelling the earlier printed MRP on the package, without obscuring the original MRP and while clearly displaying the revised lower MRP, would not defeat the purpose of the proviso to Rule 6(3).

3. Accordingly, provided that the original MRP declaration remains legible and the revised lower MRP is clearly indicated, striking through or cancelling the earlier printed MRP or affixing an individual sticker for the purpose of declaring a reduced MRP may be permissible, as it ensures transparency to the consumer and does not result in concealment or misleading alteration of the original declaration.

Question No. 36: Whether separate model approval is required for weighing and measuring instruments imported in India? (E-37429)

Answer: Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 provides that:

"22. Approval of model.—Every person, before manufacturing or importing any weight or measure shall seek the approval of model of such weight or measure in such manner, on payment of such fee and from such authority as may be prescribed:

Provided that such approval of model may not be required in respect of any cast iron, brass, bullion, or carat weight or any beam scale, length measures (not being measuring tapes) which are ordinarily used in retail trade for measuring textiles or timber, capacity measures, not exceeding twenty litre in capacity, which are ordinarily used in retail trade for measuring kerosene, milk or potable liquors:

Provided further that the prescribed authority may, if he is satisfied that the model of any weight or measure which has been approved in a country outside India conforms to the standards established by or under this Act, approve such model without any test or after such test as he may deem fit."

Therefore, under the Legal Metrology Act and rules made thereunder, approval of model of weighing and measuring instrument is mandatory before manufacturing or importing such weighing or measuring instrument. However, a model approval certificate may be issued under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 based on foreign/ OIML approval certificates, to fulfill the mandatory national requirement, if such approved model in a country outside India, conforms to the standards established by or under the Act.



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Question No. 37: Whether the declaration of the net quantity of ice cream and other similar frozen products in "weight or volume" under the Fourth Schedule of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 is also applicable to other frozen food items? (E-35196)

Reply: The net quantity is to be declared as per the provisions of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 i.e. for solids in weight and for liquids in volume, except otherwise mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 for Ice cream and other similar frozen products in "weight or volume".

Question No. 38: Whether manufacturers/ importers of alcoholic beverages can revise the declared MRP and sticker the unsold stock in case of revision in Excise Duty/ State Excise Policy by the State Government? (E-19558)

Reply: The proviso to Rule 6(1)(e) of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, provides that:

"Provided that for packages containing alcoholic beverages or spirituous liquor, the State Excise Laws and the rules made there under shall be applicable within the State in which it is manufactured and where the state excise laws and rules made there under do not provide for declaration of retail sale price, the provisions of these rules shall apply."

Accordingly, revision of MRP and stickering of unsold stock due to revision in Excise Duty by the State Government may be undertaken as per the applicable State Excise Laws/ Policies/ Notifications.



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