

Nota Bene:

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Decree Republic of Azerbaijan Law on the Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders

This Law defines the economic organizational and legal bases of the system of preventive measures aimed at the prevention and elimination of Iodine deficiency disorders in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and regulates the relations emerging in this sphere.

I Chapter General Provisions

Article 1. Main Concepts

1.0 .The main concepts used in this Law are defined as follows,

1.0.1.Iodine deficiency disorders are pathologic states related to disorders in thyroid functions, caused by the reduction of Iodine entering the body.

1.0.2.Prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders is a system of measures aimed at the prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders.

1.0.3. Iodizing of salt is a process of iodizing salt with iodine for mass prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders.

Article 2. Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders

Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders consists of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, this Law, other corresponding legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan and interstate agreements supported by the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 3. Application Sphere of This Law

This Law shall be applied to the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the permanent residents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, having no citizenship and foreigners,

as well as all juridical persons, functioning in the sphere of prevention of iodine deficiency disorders, irrespective of their organizational and legal forms.

Article 4. Responsibilities of the State in the Prevention Iodine Deficiency Disorders

4.0. Responsibilities of the State in the prevention Iodine deficiency disorders are the following:

- 4.0.1. Development and implementation of purposeful state programs on the prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders;
- 4.0.2. Observation, prognosis and assessment of the prevalence of Iodine deficiency disorders among population
- 4.0.3. Implementation of economic, legal and organizational measures for the purposes of satisfying the demands for iodized salt, which is necessary for the health and activity of the population;

II Chapter

Preventive Measures from Iodine Deficiency Disorders and Requirements for Iodized Salt

Article 5. Preventive Measures from Iodine Deficiency Disorders

5.0. In the Republic of Azerbaijan the following preventive measures from Iodine deficiency disorders shall be implemented:

- 5.0.1. Organizing the preventive examination of population and revealing ill people with pathologies in thyroid;
- 5.0.2. For monitoring purposes annual assessment of the dynamics of Iodine deficiency disorders and the efficiency of preventive measures taken and reporting the results to the concerned bodies ;
- 5.0.3. Organizing the scientific research work aimed at the prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders;
- 5.0.4. Raising the awareness of population with regard to the prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders and health education of population on prevention of iodine deficiency disorders through dissemination IEC materials and broadcasting these issues on TV, radio and media.
- 5.0.5. To make mandatory for all juridical and physical persons functioning in the sphere of the production of iodized salt the observance of standards and requirements of sanitary-hygienic norms and rules (afterwards standards and requirements) in ensuring the quality and safety of iodized salt.

Article 6. State Control over Prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control over the Quality and Security of the Iodized Salt

6.1. The State control over the Prevention of Iodine deficiency disorders shall be exercised by the appropriate executive power agency within their powers in conformity with the procedures stipulated by the legislation.

6.2. To identify the compliance of quality and safety indicators of iodized salt with the standards and requirements the examination of samples taken from salt shall be made by the appropriate executive power agency.

6.3. Public control over the observance of standards and requirements for ensuring the quality and security of iodized salt shall be exercised in conformity with the procedures stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 7. Requirements for Iodized Salt

7.1. The salt used for nutrition and fodder purposes shall be iodized, its iodization, quality, security, quantity of iodine in its structure, control methods over the iodization of salt and the existence of independent iodine in its structure shall comply with the appropriate standards and requirements. The amount of iodine in the structure of salt shall be identified by the appropriate executive authority.

7.2. The purification, production, iodization and sale of salt shall be exercised in compliance with the sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules.

7.3. The processing, packaging, labeling, storage, transportation and sale of the iodized salt imported into the Republic of Azerbaijan and produced in the Republic shall be implemented complying with appropriate standards and requirements.

7.4. The rules for the use of the salt with expired date, its' reprocessing, and reiodization shall be specified by the appropriate executive power agency.

Article 8. Certification of Iodized Salt

8.1. The iodized salt produced in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be certified according to the procedures stipulated in the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the purposes of identifying the compliance of quality and security indicators of iodized salt with the appropriate standards and requirements.

8.2. Consumers shall be informed on the iodization and certification of salt in compliance with the procedures stipulated by the legislation.

8.3. The import, sale and production of non-iodized salt for nutrition and fodder purposes to the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall be prohibited.

Article 9. Stimulating the production of Iodized Salt

For the purposes of satisfying the need of population in iodized salt purposeful investment, price, credit and tax policy with preferences shall be implemented in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

III. Chapter Final Provisions

Article 10. Responsibility for the Violation of this Law

The juridical and physical persons violating this Law shall bear responsibility in conformity with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Article 11. Compensation of the Damage for Violation of legislation on the prevention of IDD

The juridical and physical persons realizing the production and sale of iodized salt shall compensate the damages inflicted on the citizen's health when violating standards and requirements for the quality and security of food products.

Article 12. The effective day of the law

12.1 The law is effective as of the day of issue

12.2 The article N 8.3 is effective as of January 2003

**LAW
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
On Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit**

Present Law identifies the system of governmental arrangements on prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit across the Kyrgyz Republic.

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Targets of the Law

The main targets of present Law are:

- 1) Health protection of citizens of Kyrgyz Republic;
- 2) Preservation of intellectual potential of citizens of Kyrgyz Republic;
- 3) Creation of favorable conditions to prevent and eliminate diseases, caused by iodine deficit on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 2. Legislation of Kyrgyz Republic In Terms of Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit

Legislation of Kyrgyz Republic in terms of prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit, consists of the Constitution of Kyrgyz Republic, present Law and other legal regulatory bills of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 3. The Notions, Used in Present Law

Disease, caused by iodine deficit is a pathological state, concerned with transgression of thyroid gland function, due to reduction of iodine in human body. Spectrum of diseases, caused by iodine deficit includes different physical and mental anomalies, like endemic goitre, hypotheriosis, tyrotoxicosis, reduction of thyroid gland function, cretinism, disorder of reproductive function, infant mortality and others.

Prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit is a system of different measures, directed to prevention of diseases, caused by iodine deficit.

The salt may be disseminated by any juridical or physical person independently from his (her) type of property, dealing with import or sale of salt on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 4. Main Principles in Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit

Main principles in Prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit are:

- 1) responsibility of public bodies, officials and citizens for provision and observance of rules of import, sale and use of iodide salt on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic;
- 2) accessibility and effectiveness of medical aid and prophylaxis;

- 3) protection of citizens' rights in case of health problems, caused by unhealthy impact of food and fodder salt, and compensation of health damage;
- 4) active involvement of population and public groups in solution of health problems;
- 5) taking effective measures on prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit and ceasing use of salt, which doesn't meet the requirements on iodine contain in food and fodder salt.

Article 5. State Control over Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit

State control over prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit in Kyrgyz Republic is implemented by the National Council, the staff of which is determined by Government of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 6. Competence of the National Council, Implementing Control Over Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit

The National Council, implementing control over prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit is in charge for:

- 1) coordination of activities of different public institutions, entities and private persons including citizens of other countries in the sphere of prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit;
- 2) observation and preventive measures effectiveness assessment;
- 3) submitting proposals on issues, concerning implementation of National Program on Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit to the Government of Kyrgyz Republic;
- 4) organizing control over execution of present Law and other legal regulations of Kyrgyz Republic regarding issues of prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit;

Decisions, taken by the National Council on prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit issues are obligatory for any public bodies, companies, entities, organizations of any type of property and subordination.

CHAPTER II. PROPHYLAXIS OF DISEASES, CAUSED BY IODINE DEFICIT, BY SALT IODIZING

Article 7. Request to Iodized Salt

The food and fodder salt should be iodized.

The salt quality and it's safety in terms of free iodine content, methods of iodizing and control over free iodine content in iodized salt should correspond the state mandatory standards of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 8. The Salt Certification

The iodized salt assigned for selling on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic is to be mandatory certified.

Import of salt for food and fodder use on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic without quality certificate, issued or recognized by the National body of Kyrgyz Republic in charge for certification is prohibited.

Article 9. Hygiene and Sanitary Rules and Standards

Production, the salt iodizing and reiodizing, and selling should correspond to established hygiene and sanitary rules and standards.

Article 10. Packaging, Marking, Transportation and Storing Requests

Packaging, marking, transportation, storing of salt requests are to be determined by the government standards of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 11. Iodized Salt Advertising

Iodized Salt Advertising is to be carried out in accordance with the legislation of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 12. Quality and Safety of Iodized Salt Assurance

Juridical and physical persons producing iodized salt, selling and advertising it should guarantee quality and safety correspondence with the state mandatory standards of Kyrgyz Republic and mandatory certification.

A form and order of information about certification of iodized salt supply to consumer is determined by the Law of Kyrgyz Republic On Protection of Consumers.

At the expiration of the iodine content period, established by the State standards of Kyrgyz Republic, the salt should be processed and reiodized. The salt selling on the expiry of the iodine content period is prohibited.

Article 13. Quality and Safety of Iodized Salt Control

Officials of state bodies implement iodized salt quality and safety state control within their competence.

Citizens of Kyrgyz Republic and public groups have a right to implement public control over the quality and safety of iodized salt.

Article 14. Power of Officials of the Authorized State Bodies and Persons, implementing Public Control

Officials of the authorized state bodies in established order have a right to carry out sampling of food and fodder salt for examination regarding correspondence with legislation on prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit, requirements.

Power of officials of the authorized state bodies and persons implementing public control over the quality and safety of iodized salt is determined by the legislation of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 13. Prohibition of Food and Fodder Salt Import and Selling without Request Compliance to It's Being Iodized

Import and selling of food and fodder salt (further according to the text) across the territory of Kyrgyz Republic without request compliance to it's being properly iodized, set up in Article 7 of Present Law, is prohibited.

CHAPTER IV. LIABILITY FOR INFRACTION OF THE LAW OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC ON PROPHYLAXIS OF DISEASES, CAUSED BY IODINE DEFICIT

Article 16. Liability for Infraction of the Law of Kyrgyz Republic on Prophylaxis of Diseases, Caused by Iodine Deficit

Liability for import, production and sale of salt without observing requirements to it's being iodized and certificated, inappropriate with state standards of Kyrgys Republic, illegal actions of officials and medical staff on issues regarding prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit, accounts according to Legislation of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 17. Paying the Damages for Guilty Causing Citizens' Health Problems by Salt Producers and Sellers

Citizens, getting health problems using poor quality salt because of producers' or sellers' fault, and in case of their death because of same reason, so their near relatives (husband, wife, children, parents) have the right to be paid the damages for both physical and moral ones by producers and sellers.

The size of moral damages is to be identified by the sides on a basis of mutual agreement, and in case of disagreement, so it is to be done by court on the basis of damage scale, fault degree and status of the side, guilty in causing damages.

CHAPTER IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 18. International Co-Operation

International co-operation of Kyrgyz Republic with other countries in the sphere of prophylaxis of diseases, caused by iodine deficit is being set up on the basis of International Treaties.

In case if the rules set up in the International Treaty of Kyrgyz Republic are different from those anticipated by present Law, so the rules of the International Treaty are to be used.

Article 19. Rights and Obligations of Foreign Citizens and Persons out of Kyrgyz Citizenship

Foreign citizens and persons out of Kyrgyz citizenship have same rights and obligations to health protection and IDD prophylaxis as citizens of Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 20. Enforcement of Present Law Procedure

Present Law comes into effect from the day of it's promulgation.

Article 21. On Bringing Legal Regulations into Correspondence with Present Law

The Government of Kyrgyz Republic:

- prepare and submit proposal for bringing Legal Regulations into correspondence with present Law to the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration;
- bring it's own standard legal acts to correspondence with present Law.

President of Kyrgyz Republic

GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA DECISION

Regarding universal iodization of salt intended for human and animal consumption and for use in the food industry

Based on the provisions of article 107 of the Romanian Constitution,
The Government of Romania passes this Decision

CHAPTER I

General dispositions

Art. 1. This Decision regulates the requirements for universal iodization of salt intended for human consumption, animal feed, and use in the food industry, in view of preventing iodine deficiency disorders.

Art. 2. For the purpose of this Decision the following terms and phrases are defined as follows:

- a) **Iodine deficiency disorders** are pathological conditions, manifest or hidden, that appear as a result of thyroid gland dysfunctions caused by an insufficient intake of iodine into the body;
- b) **Prevention of iodine deficiency disorders** is the range of measures taken in order to satisfy the body's need for iodine, consumption of universal iodized salt being the most accessible means to achieve this goal;
- c) **Universal iodization of salt** means the process of adding iodine to salt, for every type of use: human, animal, food industry;
- d) **Edible salt for human consumption** is a crystalline product composed predominantly of sodium chloride (NaCl), obtained by extraction from natural underground sediment or from sea water, as per Codex Standard for edible salt;
- e) **Iodized salt** is salt intended for human consumption, animal feed and use in the food industry, to which iodine has been added, in the form of potassium iodate or iodide.

CHAPTER II

Quality and safety requirements

Art. 3. In Romania, only iodized salt is used for human consumption, animal feed and in the food industry.

Art. 4. (1) Quality and safety requirements for the salt used as base for obtaining iodized salt must be consistent with S.R. 13360/1996. The content of NaCl in the salt to be iodized shall not be lower than 97%.

(2) Iodized salt shall contain 20 ± 5 mg iodine / kg of salt, respectively 34 ± 8.5 mg potassium iodate / kg of salt, or 26 ± 6.5 potassium iodide / kg of salt.

Art. 5. The method used for salt iodization, the quality and safety, the iodine concentration, the monitoring measures applied in the iodization process and the storage until consumption / use of the iodine level established by this decision shall meet all the requirements imposed by regulations in force.

Art. 6. (1) Production processes - purification, re-crystallization, iodization -, packaging and labeling, as well as transportation, storage and marketing of salt shall be carried out in strict observance of hygiene norms in force regarding food safety, avoiding any risk of contamination.

(2) The norms regarding food safety shall also be enforced in the case of imported iodized salt.

Art. 7. The packaging used for iodized salt shall retain salt quality and established iodine level until the minimal date of durability established by the producer.

Art. 8. The authorities / institutions with monitoring competence in the field of food safety have the obligation to identify / determine the presence of iodine / the iodine level in iodized salt.

Art. 9. Labeling iodized salt shall be consistent with legal provisions in force. The product shall be marketed under the name "Iodized salt".

Art. 10. On the territory of Romania it is forbidden: to import in view of marketing, as well as to produce and market non-iodized salt for human and animal use and for use in the food industry.

CHAPTER III

Inspection and monitoring

Art. 11. Inspection and monitoring of iodized salt are obligatory and are carried out by designated representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests, the National Authority for Consumer Protection, as per their competence.

CHAPTER IV

Sanctions

Art. 12. The following constitute contraventions and are sanctioned as follows:

- a) delivery by producers or importers of iodized salt for human and animal consumption and for the food industry, with an iodine level below the one established by this decision, with a fine ranging from 100 to 150 million lei;
- b) use of non-iodized salt in the food industry, with a fine of 100 to 150 million lei;
- c) marketing of iodized salt with an iodine level below the one established by this decision, as a result of the non-compliance by the economic agent of the transportation, storage and marketing requirements established by the producer, with a fine of 50 to 100 million lei.

Art. 13. Committing the acts mentioned in Art. 12 is sanctioned, besides the fine, with suspension of the activity of the economic agent, as per specific regulations by the authorities mentioned in Art. 11.

Art. 14. The staff designated by the competent authorities mentioned at Art. 12 will ascertain the contraventions and impose the sanctions.

Art. 15. The provisions of Government Ordinance no. 2/2001 regarding legal conditions of contraventions, approved with modifications by Law 180/2002, are applicable to the contraventions mentioned in Art. 12.

CHAPTER V

Final dispositions

Art. 16. The Ministry of Industry and Resources, the Ministry of Health and Family, the National Authority for Consumer Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Forests, the Ministry of Education and Research, have the obligation to develop the action plans to create conditions for the enforcement of this Decision.

Art. 17. The provisions of the present Decision shall be applied to salt for human consumption starting with 31.12.2002, and to salt used in the food industry and for animal feed starting with 31.12.2003, except for the provisions of Art. 16 which shall be applied starting with the date of publication in the Monitorul Oficial of Romania.

Art. 18. On 31.12.2002 will be abrogated the Government Decision no. 779 / 1995 regarding the regulation of iodized salt consumption, published in the Monitorul Oficial of Romania, Part I, no. 233 of 10 October 1995 and point 16, letter c) of the annex no. 1.a) to Government Decision no. 106 / 2002 regarding labeling of food products, published in the Monitorul Oficial of Romania, Part I, no. 147 of 27 February 2002, as well as any other provisions contrary to the present decision.

PRIME MINISTER

ADRIAN NASTASE

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO REGULATION

REGULATIONS ON QUALITY AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR TABLE SALT AND SALT FOR FOOD INDUSTRY

Article 1

These regulations prescribe the quality and other requirements for table salt and salt for the food industry (from this point on: salt) which must be met in production and trade.

Article 2

Salt is a product which is used as an additional raw material in the production of food, for direct human consumption and as a carrier for additives or carrier for nutritional substances.

Article 3

Producers are obliged to define production specifications before the beginning production. Production specifications have to contain a short description of the technological procedure of production, as well as a report on the research undertaken into indicators of quality of salt (health safety, taste, physical or chemical characteristics).

Producers will keep records on adopted production specifications containing the following data:

- 1) serial number of specifications;
- 2) the date of introduction of production specifications;
- 3) name and address of the producer;
- 4) name of the producer and its trade name/mark, if the product has one;
- 5) the date of beginning of production on the basis of the production specifications;
- 6) the date of execution of research on indicators of quality of product;
- 7) functional group of additives used and their name or numerical code of additives; example: anti-flocculating and fluidization agent(calcium-carbonate) or anti-flocculating and fluidization agent (E 170);
- 8) type and amount of substances added in order to increase the biological value of the product;
- 9) storage conditions.

Article 4

Trade of salt is allowed only in original packing, in packaging which provides for the maintenance of the quality of product till the moment of opening within expiry time.

Article 5

Salt which is offered for sale, must bear a declaration on the cover, container or label on the individual packing, which must provide the following data:

- 1) name of the product

If the salt contains one or more salts of iron(II) – cyanide which is added to rock crystals of sodium-chloride during crystallization, the term “rock salt” can be used as an additional name of the product. If the salt is used as a carrier for one or more components depending on the technological, nutritional or health needs and is being sold as such, the name of the product must be clearly marked on the packaging, for example: “iodised salt”, “ionised salt”, “salt enriched with iron”, “salt enriched with vitamins”. The manner of production of salt must be conspicuous in the name of the product (boiled salt, sea salt, rock salt);

- 2) date of production – iodination and expiry time or stamp “best before”;

- 3) if the salt for food industry contains additional components – the type and amount of components added in order to increase the biological value of the product according to decreasing order;
- 4) net- amount of the product, expressed in grams or kilograms
- 5) name and address of the producer;
- 6) if repacking of table salt is undertaken, the declaration must contain the name and address of the organization which did the repacking;
- 7) salt which is used as a carrier for one or more nutritional components, must bear a date of production and an expiry date;
- 8) instruction on how to store salt;
- 9) other data of interest for consumers.

The product declaration must be visible, clear, easily noticeable and undeletable.

For the salt mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article which is not intended for retail sale, data from the declaration can be on the container in which the salt is being transported or in accompanying documentation, which, apart from name of the producer or organization which packed the product in the container, contain the serial number (code), which has to be pointed out on the container.

Article 6

If the net-weight of the product which is put on the market does not exceed 50 grams, the declaration must contain only: the name of the product, name and address of producer or name of the company which packed the product, net-weight, date of production – iodination and expiry date or sign “best before”.

Article 7

For imported salt the declaration must contain the name of the country of origin of the product in addition to the data mentioned in article 5 of these regulations.

Article 8

The basic raw material for the production of salt are crystals of sodium-chloride.

According to the way it is obtained sodium-chloride can be:

- 1) boiled crystals of sodium-chloride – obtained through evaporation of salty water;
- 2) sea crystals of sodium-chloride – obtained through evaporation of sea water;
- 3) rock crystal of sodium-chloride- obtained through processing of salt mines

Article 9

Crystals of sodium-chloride obtained as a by-product of the chemical industry or as a product of other origin cannot be used for the production of salt.

Article 10

Salt is a product in crystal form which must meet the following requirements:

- 1) it must contain at least 98% sodium-chloride, measured as dry matter, not counting additives;
- 2) the iodine content must be 12-18 mg/kg of salt or 16-24 mg of potassium-iodide per kilo of salt
- 3) it may contain at most 3% water;
- 4) it must be white, but it can have an insignificantly noticeable shade of another color and it will have no smell;
- 5) it must not contain additives which are not allowed by these regulations;
- 6) it must not contain more than 0.05% of mineral additions insoluble in hydrochloric acid;
- 7) the granulation of the salt must be such that 90% of the salt can pass through a square mesh of 3 mm.

Iodination of crystals of sodium-chloride can be preformed with: potassium-iodide, sodium-iodide and potassium-iodide

The amount of iodine in the salt must be under constant supervision of the Federal commission for the prevention of iodine deficiency, in order to suppress diseases caused by deficiency of iodine.

Article 11

The name “fine salt” signifies tiny crystallized or finely ground table salt, completely white in color. “Fine salt” mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article must meet the requirements from article 5 of these regulations, on condition that it does not contain more than 0.5% water and that particles of the salt can pass through a square mesh of 0.5 mm.

Article 12

Depending on the origin and manner of production, salt, in addition to sodium-chloride, can contain other mineral components in various amounts: calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium-sulfate, carbonates, bromides, as well as calcium-chloride, potassium-chloride, and magnesium-chloride.

The natural contaminants of salt that can be tolerated, depending on the origin and manner of production, and their contents are prescribed by the regulations on the amount of pesticides, metals, metalloids and other toxic substances, chemotherapeutics, anabolics and other substances which can be found in food.

Article 13

Salt can be used as a carrier for additives in the food industry, as an ingredient in food, but also mixed with food, mineral substances and other salts.

Mixture mentioned in subsection 1 of this paragraph can be the following:

- 1) mixtures of salt enriched with iron, selenium, fluorine, vitamins etc.;
- 2) mixtures with additives which are used as carriers and stabilizers for those mixtures.

Products mentioned in this paragraph must be produced according to production specifications.

Article 14

In the technological process of salt production usage of the following additives is permitted for food industry:

Type of additive	E-number	Maximum permitted amount of additives in salt
a) anti-flocculating and fluidization agents		20 gr/kg individually or combined
- calcium-carbonate	E170	
- magnesium-carbonate	E504	
- magnesium-oxide	E530	
- silicon-dioxide	E551	
- aluminum-silicate	E559	
- calcium-aluminum-silicate	E556	
- sodium-iron(II)-cyanide	E535	10 mg/kg individually or combined
- calcium-iron(II)*-cyanide	E538	
- calcium iron(II)*-cyanide	E536	expressed as Fe(CN) ₆
b) additional substances – dimetilpolysyloxan	E900	10 mg/kg (residue)

* Potassium and sodium iron (II)-cyanide can be used in process of production of salt up to 20 mg/kg.

Article 15

On the day these regulations come into effect the regulations on the quality of culinary salt and salt for the food industry ("Official gazette of FRY", no.:7/93) ceases to be valid.

Article 16

This rule book comes into effect eight days after being published in the "official gazette of FRY".
No. 2/0-03-007/005
18 July 2001
Belgrade

Federal Minister of Agriculture
Sasa Vitosevic, m.p.

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THE SWISS LEGISLATION ON IODIZED SALT. Hans Bürgi, M.D., Solothurn, Switzerland

Switzerland introduced salt iodized at 3.75 ppm in 1922. The iodine content was raised to 7.5 ppm in 1962, to 15 ppm in 1980, and finally to 20-30 ppm in 1999. About 95% of kitchen salt and 70% of salt for industrial food production is iodized, even though iodized salt use has always been voluntary and manufacturers and retailers must offer both non-iodized and iodized salt. It is astonishing that this success was initially achieved based only on a federal decree, the Ordinance on Foodstuffs of 1936 (amended several times until 1984). This ordinance simply stated that the cantons (which by constitution are the holders of the salt monopoly) may allow and regulate the sales of iodized salt. In 1974 a legislative process was initiated that led to the passage by Parliament of the new Federal Law on Foodstuffs in 1992. After ordinances regulating details had been decreed, this law was finally enacted in 1995, 21 years after the start of the legislative process!

The idea behind the Swiss regulatory system is the following:

A federal **law** (pertaining on foodstuffs in general):

States **the basic principle** that certain additives to foodstuffs are allowed.

Regulates **penalties** in case of infringement.

Decentralizes **quality control** by delegating it to the cantons

(Switzerland is politically organized into 26 cantons, that have wide competencies, comparable to the 50 states of the United States). The control concerns only salt quality, but no checking of epidemiological data, such as thyroid volume, goiter prevalence or urinary iodine excretion. Interested university departments have so far performed such epidemiological controls in a more or less haphazard manner and without mandate by the government.

Two federal **ordinances (decrees) regulate details**, such as the exact substances that may be added, the admissible concentrations, the labelling and permissible health claims. The separate regulation of details in ordinances (which can be decreed by the government) allows quick adaptations to new scientific evidence, without passing through a lengthy parliamentary process.

The relevant law and ordinances are:

1. **Federal Law on Foodstuffs and Substances of Daily Use** (October 9, 1992; RS 817.0).

Article 10 states (among other points):

The Federal Government, based on toxicologic or epidemiologic evidence, fixes:

- 1. additives that are admissible in different foodstuffs, as well as their maximal quantities.*
- 2. maximum concentrations for foreign substances and components.*

Article 40 states (among other things):

The cantons execute this law, as far as not appertaining to the Federal Government, and they take care of food control in the interior of the country. They appoint a cantonal chemist. The cantons operate specialized laboratories for the analysis of samples. Cantons may cooperate

with each other and operate common laboratories. They may also delegate the analysis of samples to private laboratories. Persons entrusted with the controls must fulfil the qualifications set by the Federal Government.

2. Ordinance on Foodstuff (March 1, 1995; 817.02)

Article 6 states (among other points):

For the conservation or the improvement of the nutritional value as well as for reasons of public health, essential or physiologically useful substances, such as vitamins or minerals may be added to foodstuffs. The Federal Department of the Interior regulates by separate ordinance:

1. *labelling*
2. *admissible maximal quantities*
3. *admissible health claims*

Article 48 regulates penalties for transgressions of the law; among other things it says:

With prison terms or fines of up to Sfr 20,000 (approximately US \$13,000) is penalized whoever:

evades or impedes controls of foodstuffs or additives

produces, treats, stores, transports or distributes foodstuffs in such a way that they do not conform to the present law

makes false or deceiving claims about foodstuffs

omits

3. **Ordinance on Nutritional Value** (June 26, 1995, with latest amendment January 30, 1998; 817.021.55).

Article 10 states:

Fluorides, iodides, or iodates may be added to salt used for nutrition, and fluorides may be added to drinking water, as long as this is indicated for reasons of public health. Salt used for nutrition must contain per kilogram 20 to 30 mg of iodide or iodate, calculated as iodine, or 250 mg of fluoride, calculated as fluorine. Drinking water may maximally contain per liter 1 mg of fluoride, calculated as fluorine. The following claims are allowed with salt used for nutrition: (a) "sufficient iodine intake prevents goiter" for iodized salt, and (b) "fluoride reduces dental caries" for fluoridated salt.

Article 11 states (among other things):

Iodized and fluoridated salt for nutrition must be labelled as such.

Since its enactment in 1995, the system has already proved its value. In 1998, after decreasing urinary iodine values had been reported, the iodine content of salt could be raised without delay, by changing article 10 of the Ordinance of Nutritional value by decree.

References:

1. Das neue Lebensmittelrecht (the new food law). Bull Bundesamt für Gesundheitswesen, 1995, Suppl. to No. 29.

2. The Swiss law and ordinances cited above are available in full text in either French, German or Italian on the Swiss government web sites:

German: http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_0.html
 http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_02.html
 http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c817_021_55.html

French: http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c817_0.html
 http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c817_02.html
 http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c817_021_55.html

Italian: http://www.admin.ch/ch/i/rs/c817_0.html
 http://www.admin.ch/ch/i/rs/c817_02.html
 http://www.admin.ch/ch/i/rs/c817_021_55.html

Decree of “Majlisi Oli” (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan about adoption of Law “Salt Iodization ” in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Majlisi Namoyandagon ”Chamber of Representative” and Majlisi Oli” (Parliament) of Republic of Tajikistan is decree:

1. Adopt the Law of Republic of Tajikistan about “Salt iodization”
2. Government of Republic of Tajikistan
Prepare and present new project of Law about “Salt iodination” in the Republic of Tajikistan to “**Majlisi Milli**” (Supreme Parliament) Republic of Tajikistan.

Chairmen:

of Majlisi Namoyandagon ”Chamber of Representative”
and Majlisi Oli” (Parliament) of Republic of Tajikistan

S.Khairullaev

Dushanbe, October 9,2002

? 703

Decree of “Majlisi Milli” (Supreme Parliament) of Republic of Tajikistan about adoption of Law “Salt Iodination ” in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Approved the Law about “Salt Iodination ” in Republic of Tajikistan

Chairmen:

of Majlisi Milli (Supreme Parliament)
of Republic of Tajikistan

Dushanbe

M.Ubaidulloev

November 12,2002

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Law of Republic of Tajikistan

About salt iodization

This Law set up in Legal, organizational and economic framework, for the purpose of prevention and regulation of Iodine deficiency disorders in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Article#1

Basic concepts:

The following terms are used in this Law:

- Salt iodization – The process of enrichment of salt with iodine in order to prevent iodine deficiency disorders among population.
- An iodine deficiency disorders is pathological condition, appears due to iodine deficiency which outcome as goiter. The consequences of iodine deficiency are reduction of IQ, miscarriage, stillbirth, imbecile, etc.
- Prevention of iodine deficiency diseases measures devoted to reduction of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)

Article#2

Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan on “iodization of salt”.

The Legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan about salt iodination based on Constitution of Tajik Republic and law in force and international legal statements, admitted by the Republic of Tajikistan.

Article#3

The ambit of new Law application

This law is applies the activity of all physical and juridical persons, enterprises producing iodine salt in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Article#4

The competency of Government agencies for iodization of salt.

To prevent iodine deficiency diseases the Government Agencies are responsible in:

- Preparation and realization of Governmental Program related to prevention of iodine deficiency disorders,
- Coordination activity of other ministries, institutions and public organizations regardless to forms of properties and institutions subordination and also executive agencies at local levels in the field of prevention of iodine deficiency disorders,
- Control, evaluation and prevention prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders among population
- Implementation and control of requirements given Law and other standard legal rules of Tajik Republic on preventing of iodine deficiency disorders together with executive agencies,
- The identification of zones where is low iodine in soil,
- The study, evaluation and prognosis of rate of iodine deficiency disorders prevalence among population,
- Implementation of legal, economic and managerial measures in order to produce, marketing and meet population needs to iodized salt,
- The other authority defined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

Article #5 Measures for iodized salt.

In order to prevent iodine deficiency disorders in the Republic of Tajikistan following measures should be considered:

- Organization of medical examination among the population, prevention and identification of people suffering from iodine deficiency disorder,
- Monitoring of activity for iodine deficiency diseases, evaluate efficiency of preventing activities and present reports to competent authorities,
- Conduct research, seminars in order to avoid iodine deficiency disease
- To notify the population about iodine deficiency diseases through organization of sanitary prevention activity, mass media, publication of materials.
- Mandatory observance of standards, sanitary hygiene norms and rules (further standards and requirements) on provide of quality and safety of iodized salt by, who are involved in the field of production, export, import and marketing of iodized salt)

Article#6

Control of Government for Prevention of iodine salt deficiency disorder

Control of Government for prevention of iodine deficiency disorder should carry out by authorized Government in the area of Health Care. All the expertise of samples of salt carried out by the Government authorities in order to compliance of standards. Social control for the observance of standards and its requirements would be organized according to Legislations of Republic of Tajikistan

Article #7 The requirements for Salt iodization

Production, export, import and marketing of iodized salt must necessitate Legislation of Republic of Tajikistan. The salt for human and animal consumption must be iodide properly according to standards and requirements. The quality of iodine salt established by Government authority. Production of iodized salt and its trade would carry according to sanitary hygiene norms and requirements. Packing of imported and locally produced iodine salt, advertisement, labels, storage, transportation and trade should be according to Legislation of the Republic Tajikistan. Iodine salt with expired shelf life date should be used for technical purpose. The marketing and import of non-iodized salt to the Republic of Tajikistan is prohibited.

Article#8 certification of iodized salt

In order to establishing quality indicator compliance and safety of iodized salt produced in Tajikistan to standards it should be certified according to Legislation of Republic Tajikistan. Consumers should be informed about Iodization of salt according to Legislation of the republic of Tajikistan.

Article#9 Stimulation of iodized salt production

In order to provide population with iodized salt in the Republic of Tajikistan, It is required implementation of investment, price, and credit policy in this field.

Article 10 Guarantee of quality and safety of iodine salt.

The officials who are involved the production, import, export and trade of iodized salt should guarantee the quality and safety to consumers and its accordance to the standards.

Article # 11 Responsibility for breaking of Law.

The physical and juridical persons producing and marketing of iodized salt in case of violence of standards and requirements quality and safety must compensate caused harm to health of people according to legislation. The physical and juridical persons breakage the given Law carry the responsibilities according to legislation established by the Republic of Tajikistan.

Article #12 Introduction and implementation of Law

This Law has power after its official publications

The President of Republic of Tajikistan

E. Rakhmonov

Dushanbe

December 2, 2002

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LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON TABLE SALT IODATING

Article 1. Goal of the present law

The present Law determines legal basis of prevention iodine deficiency disorders among population, related to production, selling and ensuring quality and safety of iodised table salt.

The requirements of the present law are also extended for fortification of other products of mass use assigned for prevention goals (wheat flour, oil and child food)

Article 2. Main concepts

At present Law used the following main concepts:

Diseases related to iodine deficiency - pathological condition of the organism related to abnormal function of thyroid gland, due to insufficient quantity of iodine in organism;

Table salt iodisation – fortification of table salt with iodine containing substances (hereinafter – table salt);

Re-iodisation - repeated iodisation of table salt by decrease of iodine in it;

Production of table salt – technological process on mining and processing salt from natural deposits;

Quality of table salt - relevance of table salt to requirements of state standards and sanitary-hygiene norms and rules;

Table salt spreaders – juridical and physical persons, independently from type of ownership, which carry out import, export and selling of table salt.

Falsification of table salt – deliberated changes of quality and characteristics of table salt or its substitution;

Article 3. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on quality and safety of table salt.

The legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on table salt consist from the present Law and other legislative acts.

The legal regulation of production and ensuring quality and safety of table salt in the Republic of Karakalpakstan will be carried out also by legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Article 4. International treaties and agreements.

If there are other rules stipulated by international treaties in the Republic of Uzbekistan, rather than those which are stipulated by legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on table salt iodisation, in this case will be used rules of international treaties.

Legislation acts cannot limit consumers' rights, decreasing guarantee of their protection, which are stipulated in present Law.

Article 5. State management in area of ensuring quality of iodised salt directed on prevention of diseases among population related to iodine deficiency.

State management in area of ensuring quality and safety of iodised salt is carried out by State sanitary-epidemiological service of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State centre on standardization, metrology and certification under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State customs committee, State taxes committee, law enforcement authorities and other bodies (hereinafter bodies of State surveillance) determined by the present legislation.

State management in area of ensuring quality and safety of iodised table salt includes:

State surveillance bodies competence;

State regulation;

State registration of table salt, iodating component, technological equipment assigned for production of table salt;

Certification of table salt;

State surveillance and control;

Planning activities for ensuring quality of table salt;

To coordinate activity of state surveillance bodies on the field, juridical and physical persons, including foreign citizens on production, import and realization of table salt;

System on measures on control of prevention diseases among population, related to iodine deficiency.

Article 6. Competence of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan in area of prevention diseases among population related to iodine deficiency.

To conduct measures directed on revelation, prevention and elimination of diseases among population related to iodine deficiency;

To study and forecast prevalence of diseases related to iodine deficiency among population and also evaluate efficiency of conducting prevention measures;

State sanitary-epidemiological services of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan in area of prevention diseases related to iodine deficiencies relate:
Development of recommendations on table salt iodisation.

Development of sanitary-hygiene norms and rules on fortification of table salt with iodine and other micronutrients of foodstuff of mass use.

To conduct control on relevance of iodine contamination in table salt in accordance with stipulated state standards and sanitary-hygiene norms and rules.

To implement activity plan on non-admission of production and realization of non-iodised salt and inapplicable to hygiene requirement of table salt.

Article 7. Competence of the State Centre on standardization, metrology and certification under the Cabinet of Ministers of the RUz.

Registration, approval of normative technical documentation (TU, TI, RST) on production and processing table salt.

Conducting state control on production of table salt, technological equipment and iodine containing components, packing materials to relevance of requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 8. Competence of the Custom Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To the state custom committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in area of prevention of diseases among population related to iodine deficiency relate:

To implement activity plan on barring import to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of non-iodised table salt and also falsification and inapplicability to standard requirements of table salt.

To establish privilege conditions for imported iodating components for table salt, iodised salt and technological equipment for production of table salt during custom procedures.

Article 9. Competence of the Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To establish constant tax control on production and processing of table salt.

To conduct activities directed on privileged taxation of juridical and physical persons – table salt producers on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and also for imported iodine containing components and technological equipment for production of table salt.

Article 10. Competence of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

To conduct activities on barring for production of falsified table salt, forgery of documents and packing materials, labelling and transportation by juridical and physical persons independently from type of ownership.

In case of revealing factors on violation of legislation requirements from juridical and physical persons side to take strict measures with respect to infringes in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 11. Authorities of state government authorities on the field in area of salt iodisation and prevention of diseases among population related to iodine deficiency.

The state government authorities on the field with their competence will carry out:

Measures on barring ownerless mining, processing, packing and realization of table salt in the field.

To coordinate activity of juridical and physical persons including foreign citizens on production, iodisation, import and realization of table salt.

Article 12. State regulation in area of production iodised table salt.

State regulation in area of ensuring quality and safety of table salt is carried out by stipulating sanitary norms, rules and hygiene norms, sanitary standards, technical conditions (hereinafter norms and rules) which have requirements to quality and safety of table salt, conditions for its production, storage, purchase, processing, transportation and realization.

Norms and rules on quality and safety of table salt are proved by state bodies in order stipulated by legislation and are obligatory for juridical and physical persons, which are involved in processing table salt.

The present law specify mandatory iodisation of table salt on the territory of the republic and use of only iodised table salt by population.
Exception is for needs of food industry, if it is not impeding to technological processes of production.

Article 13. State registration of table salt.

The State registration of table salt, which was produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan and importable salt, equipment, packing materials and iodide components, permitted in the Republic of Uzbekistan is conducted through the State center of standardization, metrology and certification at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of hygienic certificate and conclusion, which is issued by State sanitary supervision agencies, at the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Table salt, the quality of which does not comply the safety indexes and sanitary-hygienic norms and requirements, relevant quality standards cannot be registered.

Article 14. Certification of table salt, technologies, equipment, iodide components for its production, storage, transportation and its dissemination.

Table salt, technologies, equipment, iodide components, packing materials for its production, storage, transportation and dissemination are liable to obligatory certification, in order to confirm its appropriateness to standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 15. Table salt quality and safety control and supervision.

Table salt quality and safety control and supervision is conducted by state supervision agencies, stated in the article 5 of the present law, in frames of its competence.

Juridical and physical persons, conducting the production, imports, dissemination and advertisement of the table salt are to guarantee its quality and safety to consumers, according the sanitary norms, rules and required standards.

Juridical and physical persons, conducting the production of table salt provide the sanitary norms and rules, for compliance of standardized-technical documentation on the table salt production, according the specific and conditions of the conducted work and services provided, which should be agreed with appropriate agencies of state supervision.

Certain funds have a right to conduct general control on the execution of the above norms and rules on provision the table salt quality and safety, according the legislation.

Article 16. Requirements for table salt.

The table salt, which is to be used as foodstuff, should be iodide.

Quality, safety, percentage of the iodide in salt, methods of iodisation and control of its content of iodide should comply the standards and rules of sanitary and hygiene, requirements and standards of legislation.

Article 17. Sanitary-hygienic requirements to iodide salt.

Production of the table salt, repeatedly iodized (re-iodized) and disseminated table salt should comply established sanitary standards and rules of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 18. Table salt production.

The table salt production is conducted by juridical and physical persons, according the standardized documentation and appropriate technological instructions and requirements for standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in fixed manner.

Production of non-iodide salt is not forbidden.

Article 19. Packing, marking, transportation and storage of table salt.

Juridical and physical persons who make packing, labelling, transportation, realization and storage of table salt should keep standards requirements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 20. Import of the table salt to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Table salt imported to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan should correspond to requirements of sanitary-hygiene norms and rules on safety indicators and standards requirements on quality, which are stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 21. Impressments and destruction of table salt, which do not correspond to standard requirements.

Produced, transported and realised table salt which do not correspond to requirements of the sanitary-hygiene norms, rules and standards are subject to impressments by decision of the relevant bodies of state surveillance on the basis which are stipulated by legislation.

Use (utilization) or destruction of table salt is carried out by its owner or organizations, to whom owner pass implementation of this work by agreement, in presence of commission, which members are representatives for bodies of government authorities on the field, state surveillance bodies, tax bodies and publicity.

The expenditures related to expertise, determination of methods and conditions of destruction, re-processing, storage, transportation and destruction of table salt are reimbursed by its owner.

The owner of table salt submits to bodies of state sanitary surveillance act on its use or destruction.

Article 22. Processing and use of table salt by expiration of expiry date.

The realisation of table salt, which does not correspond to sanitary-hygiene norms on iodine contamination, is not allowed.

In case of decreasing iodine quantity in table salt in accordance with standards requirements, sanitary norms and rules is subject to repeated iodisation (re-iodating).

The realization of table salt with expired date is not allowed.

The methods and conditions of re-processing or destruction of table salt are conformed to its owned with corresponding bodies of state surveillance.

Article 23. Responsibility for violation of legislation on table salt iodisation.

Persons which are guilty in violation of legislation on table salt iodisation are accounted in established order.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

I.A. Karimov