



Category F: Labeling and claims

Product Labeling and use of health and nutrition claims (10% of overall score)

The India Spotlight Index assesses companies' nutrition-related commitments, practices and disclosure. It is organized into three sections: nutrition governance and management; formulating and delivering appropriate, affordable and accessible products; and influencing consumer choice and behavior. The three sections are further divided into seven thematic Categories. The results of Category F are presented here.

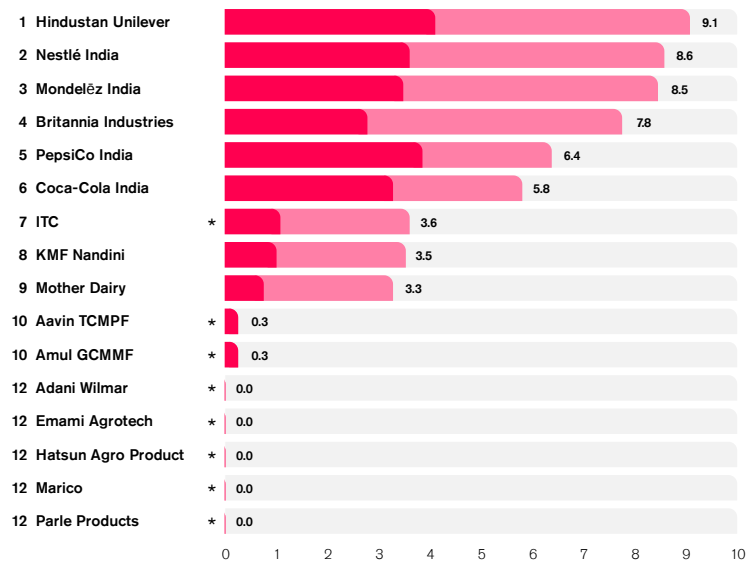
One important means of promoting healthy diets and addressing malnutrition is to provide consumers with accurate, comprehensive and readily understandable information about the nutritional composition and potential health benefits of what they eat. This can promote better nutrition by helping consumers choose appropriate products to manage their weight and prevent or address diet-related chronic disease, and to raise awareness of products that address micronutrient deficiencies. This Category F assesses companies' approaches to product labeling and use of health and nutrition claims, across product portfolios and in accordance with local and international standards (Codex Alimentarius).

Category F consists of two equally weighted criteria:

- F1 Product labeling
- F2 Nutrition and health claims

To perform well in this Category, a company should:

- Adopt and publish a nutrition labeling policy to ensure that consumers have access to accurate information to help make informed choices about which products they consume.
- Commit to labeling all relevant nutrients, including but not limited to, saturated fat, trans fat, sodium, and dietary fiber on all of their products.
- Adopt and publish a claims policy to ensure terms used are not misleading and help consumers make informed choices, appropriate to their needs.



Hindustan Unilever ranks first in Category F, followed by Nestlé India and Mondelēz India. Britannia Industries ranks fourth overall and is the highest ranked Indian-headquartered company. These companies have adopted a labeling policy and, compared to peers, publicly disclose more information on both their overall approach to nutrition labeling and the alignment of their policies with Indian labeling standards. Since the India Spotlight Index 2016, where nine of the current 16 companies were assessed, Britannia Industries shows the most significant improvement in this Category, moving from a score of 2.1 to 7.8 in 2020. With a new score of 5.8, Coca-Cola India also improves considerably upon its 2016 score of 2.0. Mondelēz India follows closely, going from 5.5 (2016) to 8.5 (2020).

F1 Product labeling
F2 Claims

* Did not provide information to ATNI

Context

Food labeling informs consumers about the nutritional composition of packaged foods and beverages (other labels on food products show, for example, the shelf life of products). Nutrition information is usually found in panels at the back-of-pack and generally includes ingredients, nutrient content of the product and the total energy or calories provided.

Studies on the impact of nutrition labeling among Indian consumers are, however, limited.¹ A 2014 cross-sectional study², which interviewed 1,832 consumers in New Delhi and Hyderabad, showed that the majority found it difficult to comprehend nutrition information on packaging. A different study³ which interviewed 300 educated youths (18-30 years old) found that over 50% of the respondents felt that labels influenced their food purchase choices.

Interpretative labels are a simpler and easier-to-understand alternatives to numeric labels, which can help people better understand the nutrition content of the products they buy. These interpretive labels are usually found in the front-of-pack (FOP) of packed foods and beverages. Different voluntary and mandatory FOP schemes have been adopted in over 30 countries around the world (see for example NOURISH framework from WCRF⁴). Formats include color-coded labels, grading labels and warning labels.

At the time of research for the Index in 2019, FSSAI was working on new labeling regulations which included an interpretive labeling proposal. According to a draft regulation, all food companies would need to declare nutrition information front-of-pack. A red label would be applied to products that exceed stipulated total levels of calories, fats, trans fat, sugar and sodium per serving.

In a commentary⁵ about the new proposal, professionals from India's National Institute of Nutrition suggest that the 2019 draft proposal, at the time, failed to meet the needs of the Indian population who are illiterate (which makes up almost one quarter of the population). Authors suggested, a symbol-based system could be more beneficial. In addition, the authors highlight the importance of including food manufacturers in the policy development process and recognize their concerns related to using red, as consumers can relate it to danger.

After a dialogue in 2019 and 2020 between industry and government, the draft proposal was changed into a new regulation. On December 14, 2020, after the research period for this Index, the FSSAI published⁶ the "Food Safety Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020" which will be enforced December 2021. The new regulation strengthens the scope of the requirements in alignment with international Codex Alimentarius standards⁷ (see Table 1). These developments are vital, allowing for more transparency for consumers and in support of Government campaigns like 'Eat Right India'. This new regulation, however, has very limited front-of-pack nutrition labeling requirements. The front-of-pack requirements in the new regulation are declaration on vegetarian or non-vegetarian, organic foods, as well as the addition of a logo when a product has been fortified. It does not include red FOP labels for products exceeding certain nutrient thresholds.

Apart from the new labeling regulation mentioned above, two other important regulatory changes have occurred since the previous ATNI India Index was published in 2016:

- The Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulation, 2018⁸:
 - This regulation makes it mandatory for food manufacturers to adhere to fortification guidelines when voluntarily adding micronutrients to the following staples: milk, oil, rice, "atta" (wheat flour), and "maida" (refined wheat flour). All products that are fortified according to this new regulation must use the +F logo on their labels.
- The Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations, 2018⁹:
 - This regulation came into effect on July 1, 2019 and sets out the conditions that companies must follow when placing nutrition content or health-related claims on their products.

These two 2018 regulations are harmonized with globally recognized Codex Alimentarius standards. ATNI adapted the indicators used in the 2016 Index to assess in this 2020 Index the degree to which companies confirm and disclose their approach to implementing these regulations. The methodology and research for this Index was conducted before the publication of the new Food Safety Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020, therefore, this category did not take into account the new standards included. As the previous (2011) Indian labelling regulations did not require companies to disclose amounts of sodium, added sugar, saturated and trans fats, and dietary fiber on all products, for this Index research ATNI did identified companies that went beyond legal requirements by committing to disclose these nutrients on their products on the back-of-pack and front-of-pack.

Table 1. Mandatory nutrition information on packaged foods and beverages in India

Nutrition information	Old regulation, 2011*	New regulation, 2020**	Codex Alimentarius standards***
Ingredients	✓	✓	✓
Front-of-pack labeling	•	•	•
Per 100 g/100 ml of product	optional	✓	✓
Per serve	optional	✓	✓
Per serve percentage (%) contribution to recommended dietary allowance	•	✓	optional
Energy value (kcal)	✓	✓	✓
Protein (g)	✓	✓	✓
Carbohydrate (g)	✓	✓	✓
Total sugars (g)	✓	✓	✓
Added sugars (g)	•	✓	•
Total fat (g)	✓	✓	✓
Saturated fat (g)	if claim is made/some products	✓	✓
Trans fat (g)	if claim is made/ some products	✓	if claim is made
Cholesterol (mg)	if claim is made	✓	if claim is made
Sodium (mg)	if claim is made	✓	✓
Dietary fiber (g)	if claim is made	if claim is made	if claim is made

Notes: ✓ symbol used when element is mandatory under FSSAI or as recommended by Codex Alimentarius.

*FSSAI's Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

** FSSAI's Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020, which will be enforced December 2021

*** Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling CAC/GL 2-1985 last modified in 2017. The only front-of-pack requirement in the new regulation is declaration on vegetarian or non-vegetarian.

How is food labelling and use of claims affected and relevant in the COVID-19 crisis ?

- The pandemic has emphasized the need to provide accurate, comprehensive and readily understandable nutrition information for all packaged products and across different retail channels.¹⁰ As of June 2020, retailers and food companies reported that some packaged food sales had increased by between 5% and 15% during the lockdown. As the consumption of packaged foods and beverages in India rises, accurate and comprehensive nutrition information becomes more important given the role that healthy diets play in maintaining a strong immune system, a healthy weight and preventing the development of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease and other conditions implicated in more severe and fatal cases of COVID-19.
- As demand for online food delivery services and products that allegedly would have immunity benefits has increased during the COVID-19 crisis, the availability of accurate and evidence-based nutrition information for all products, including online, is increasingly important to empower consumers to make healthier food choices during the crisis and beyond.
- Another evident impact has been on companies' marketing and claims practices by which the food industry has been pivoting towards products that directly claim to (such as Ayurvedic products). This has been partly due to a surge in consumer demands for such products underpinned by the government and prime minister's message that, 'the COVID-19 situation is under control because every household is consuming immunity boosters like turmeric milk, the ashwagandha herb, kaadha etc.' However, such claims have not been formally supported by the FSSAI, who note the importance of consuming a nutritious and balanced diet.
- Companies should refrain from making COVID-19-related health claims and should reinforce commitments to base any claims only on scientific evidence, and in alignment with the regulations of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Furthermore, companies must safeguard labeling standards and should not use the crisis as an opportunity to deviate from existing labeling commitments.

The India Spotlight Index 2020 research did not include indicators to score and rank companies' responses to the COVID-19. But ATNI did talk to companies about their initial coping strategies and responses to the pandemic between March and June 2020 and ATNI has been tracking publicly available information on industry's response globally to the COVID-19 crisis, including in India, and reported on trends, best practices and areas of concern in separate reports. Read more about how companies can positively contribute to addressing the global nutrition challenges in ATNI's COVID-19 Project.

Main messages

- Hindustan Unilever leads Category F with a score of 9.1 out of 10, followed by Nestlé India (8.6) and Mondelez India (8.5). Britannia Industries, which ranks fourth, shows the largest improvement in Category F among companies also assessed in the first India Index in 2016, improving its score from 2.1 to 7.8 out of 10. This improvement can principally be attributed to the company's new Nutrition Policy, which includes both elements of nutrition labeling and use of claims, and which is available in the public domain.
- Since the first India Index in 2016, Britannia Industries, Coca-Cola India and Mother Dairy, have improved their labeling practices by committing to disclose the levels of more key nutrients, such as sodium, on the packaging. These advances are important, particularly in support of current government efforts like the Eat Right Movement which seeks to empower citizens to make healthier food choices. Overall, six out of the 16 companies publicly disclose which nutrients they commit to include on their labels. This illustrates the need for companies to increase transparency about their labeling practices, especially with the recently adopted food labeling regulation.¹¹
- Five companies — Coca-Cola India, Hindustan Unilever, Mondelez India, Nestlé India and PepsiCo India — commit to provide nutrition information on the front-of-pack (FOP). However, none of the companies assessed use an interpretive format to provide an indication of how healthy the product is. Instead, they provide numeric information which many consumers can find harder to interpret.
- 10 out of the 16 companies publish nutrition information on their websites, while only five companies — Britannia Industries, Coca-Cola India, Hindustan Unilever, KMF Nandini and PepsiCo India — confirmed with ATNI that they provide nutrition information for at least 90% of their products. In light of the COVID-19 crisis and the already rising online demand for food products, it is essential that companies empower consumers to make healthier choices by providing easily accessible nutrition information online.
- Five out of eight companies that commit to adhere to the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations¹² publicly disclose how they comply with this regulation (Britannia Industries, Hindustan Unilever, ITC, Mondelez India and Nestlé India).
- Overall, companies' public disclosure on labeling practices remains limited. Companies that did not provide information to ATNI rank lowest in this Category, with the exception of ITC. ITC's Food Products Policy includes some information on nutrition labeling and use of claims. Given the rapidly evolving regulatory environment in India, companies are encouraged to adopt and publish a comprehensive nutrition labeling policy that aligns both to Indian and Codex standards, and to publish that policy.

Novelties and best practices

Britannia Industries' Nutrition Policy

Britannia Industries has demonstrated the greatest improvement in Category F among the companies also assessed in the 2016 Index. Within its newly implemented [Britannia Nutrition Policy](#), the company commits to disclose nutrients not mandated under Indian regulations (as of June 2020) including, saturated fat, trans fats, sodium, and dietary fiber. In addition, the policy states that when health and nutrition claims are made, the company will comply with FSSAI and Codex Alimentarius standards and guidelines. The company's Nutrition Policy is publicly available and easily accessible through the website, which improves transparency about the company's overall approach to nutrition and enables stakeholders to hold Britannia Industries to account for adhering to its labeling and nutrition-related commitments.

Coca-Cola India 'Compare our products' online tool

Since the previous India Index in 2016, Coca-Cola India has designed an online [tool](#) which allows consumers to compare the nutritional quality of the company's products. In addition, the company provides a description of the functionality of the nutrients and ingredients found in each product, which improves transparency and empowers consumers to make better dietary decisions.

F1 Product Labeling

Have companies improved their commitments to provide nutrition information on the back and front of packs?

Since 2016, some food companies' have improved nutrition labeling by including more key nutrients such as sodium, saturated fat (separate from total fat), trans fat and dietary fiber, which at the time of research were not mandatory under FSSAI standards. For example, seven companies are committed to providing sodium content as part of nutrition labeling, an important improvement from the 2016 Index, due to Britannia Industries' and Mother Dairy's additional commitments (see Table 2). Companies that are subsidiaries of multinational food and beverage companies generally have global labeling policies, which apply in India.

Dietary fiber remains the nutrient least covered by Indian companies, while the labeling of saturated fat (separate from total fat) is the most covered among the companies assessed.

Six companies disclose their labeling commitments in a publicly available policy, yet Table 2 shows that only two companies (Hindustan Unilever and Britannia Industries) report a commitment to labeling all four relevant nutrients in their policy statement.

Britannia Industries' commitments have improved the most in terms of labeling key nutrients compared to the previous 2016 Index results, as shown in Table 2. The company has adopted a Nutrition Policy which outlines its commitments to nutrition labeling and use of claims, stating that the company commits to voluntarily label the content of sodium, dietary fiber, trans fats and saturated fat in all its products.

Table 2. Commitments to providing back-of-pack nutrition information on nutrients not covered by Indian regulation (in force in 2019)

	Saturated fat (separate to total fat)	Trans fat	Dietary fibre	Sodium (salt)	Publicly discloses list of nutrients included on labels as set out in a policy
Aavin TCMF					
Adani Wilmar					
Amul GCMF					
Britannia Industries	★	★	★	★	✓
Coca-Cola India	◆	★		◆	
Emami Agrotech					
Hatsun Agro Product					
Hindustan Unilever	◆	◆	◆	◆	✓
ITC		●			✓
KMF Nandini	●	●			
Marico					
Mondel z India	◆		◆	◆	✓
Mother Dairy	★	★		★	
Nestlé India	◆		◆	◆	✓
Parle Products					
PepsiCo India	◆	▲		◆	✓

Notes: ◆ same as 2016;
 ● new Index company;
 ★ new commitment;
 ▲ commitment as scored in 2016 was not found in 2020;
 blank indicates no commitment/no information.

To what extent do companies' commit to labeling nutrient information on a per portion/ per serving basis in India?

In addition to disclosing the total content of nutrients in their products, companies can decide to label nutrient information on a per portion basis, which can help consumers choose a more balanced diet. Five companies commit to labeling nutrient information on a per portion or per serving basis: Coca-Cola India, Hindustan Unilever, Mondelez India, Nestlé India and PepsiCo India. None of the Indian-headquartered companies have a commitment to providing nutritional information on a per serving or per portion basis, as quantified on the label, or on a per 100 g or per 100 ml basis, stating the number of portions or servings contained in the package.

With recent revisions to the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulation 2011, the new draft proposal (to be enforced in December 2021) would mandate all food companies to declare nutritional information on a per serving basis.

To what extent do companies provide nutrition information online?

Ten of the 16 companies publish at least some product nutrition information online, either directly on the company website or on their brand sites. Five companies provide information for 90% or more products. This is a notable improvement compared to the 2016 Index, when only two companies, Britannia Industries and Coca-Cola India, confirmed that they provided nutrition information online for at least 90% of their products.

Are companies' adopting FOP labeling in India?

Five companies — Coca-Cola India, Hindustan Unilever, Mondelez India, Nestlé India and PepsiCo India — were found to have commitments to provide nutrition information front-of-pack. Nestlé India, for example, commits globally to providing FOP information on daily energy intake and key nutrients.

In its Nutrition Policy, Britannia Industries makes a general commitment to place nutrition information FOP, but does not specify what information it will provide.

No company was found to commit to providing FOP information using an interpretive (easily understandable, graphic) format.

None of the companies, except Coca-Cola India, were found to publicly report that they provide nutrition information for products online. Coca-Cola India states in its Transparency Nutrition Information [webpage](#) "Information pertaining to nutritional content of our products is also available at the company's website." This kind of information disclosure is essential for consumers so they can be sure to easily find all the nutrition information they need.

Table 3. Disclosing product nutrition information online

Availability of online nutrition information on company website	Companies	Total no. of companies
For 90% or more of products	PepsiCo India; Coca-Cola India; Hindustan Unilever; KMF Nandini; Britannia Industries.	5
For 50-90% of products	Amul GCMMF; Aavin TCMPPF	2
For 10-49% of products	Mother Dairy; Nestlé India.	2
For less than 10% of products	ITC	1
No information/no information published	Adani Wilmar; Parle Products; Marico; Hatsun Agro Product; Emami Agrotech; Mondelez India	6

Note: Based on percentages as reported to ATNI by companies.

Recommendations

To improve and accelerate their nutritional information transparency efforts, in particular with regard to disclosure of nutrients of public health importance, such as sodium (salt), sugars and fats, food and beverage manufacturers in India are encouraged to:

- Adopt and publish a comprehensive nutrition labeling policy, in alignment with most recent regulations, that sets out which nutrients will be included on product on the back-of-pack and front-of-pack in understandable and consistent formats; companies are encouraged to go beyond Indian government regulations in their labeling practices and commitments.
- Adopt an interpretative front-of-pack (FOP) labeling scheme for all products, aligned with ongoing government policy development and in consultation with other relevant stakeholders. Interpretive labeling formats should be based on evidence, preferably government-endorsed, as they can have a positive impact helping Indian citizens distinguish between healthy and less healthier products (especially those individuals who are illiterate or have little nutrition knowledge)
- Publish nutrition information online for all products on the company website or branded websites. As e-commerce expands, ATNI encourages companies to work with retailers to ensure accurate and evidence-based nutrition information is available for all products.

F2 Health and nutrition claims

In addition to nutrition labels, claims¹³ can help consumers choose food and beverages that contain (or do not have) specific levels of nutrients or ingredient types. Properly used claims can also help consumers to manage certain health conditions, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure or diabetes. In order for this to be the case, companies must use health and nutrition claims responsibly, and based on sound scientific evidence.

Criterion F2 assesses companies' commitments to responsibly use health and nutrition claims, reflecting the new FSSAI (Advertising and Claims) Regulations 2018, which came into force in July 2019.

Have companies improved their commitments to use health and nutrition claims appropriately?

Eight companies explicitly commit to only placing a health and/or nutrition claim on a product if it complies with either the Codex Alimentarius or FSSAI standards — the latter is aligned with Codex guidelines.

Table 4 shows that eight out of 16 companies assessed have commitments related to their responsible use of health and nutrition claims. Britannia Industries and Coca-Cola India have improved their performance compared to 2016.

Five companies — Britannia Industries, Hindustan Unilever, ITC, Mondelez India and Nestlé India — publicly disclose their commitments about using nutrition and health claims on products in India. For example, in its new Nutrition Policy, Britannia Industries states that when claims are made on product packaging, these “will comply with the FSSAI Regulations India, Codex Guidelines, and applicable regulations for the International Markets.”

Recommendations

The novelties and best practices shown in this category indicate some companies are stepping up transparency around nutrition labeling and responsible use of health and nutrition claims. To accelerate their efforts to support healthy diets and significantly contribute to India's malnutrition challenges, food and beverage manufacturers in India are encouraged to:

- Adopt and publish a comprehensive policy covering use of health and nutrition claims. Companies are strongly encouraged to commit only to using health and nutrition claims on healthy products, or products meeting the company's healthy criteria, to avoid consumer misconception about claims related to less healthy alternatives.
- Improve disclosure on labeling practices and report on relevant metrics, for example products in the market that have claims, so that stakeholders can have a better understanding of performance.

Table 4. Commitments and policy/statement on the use of health and nutrition claims on product packaging

	2016 Index commitment to use claims in alignment with Codex Alimentarius	2020 Index commitment to use claims in alignment with FSSAI/ Codex Alimentarius	Company publicly discloses its claims commitment/approach
Aavin TCMF	n/a		
Adani Wilmar	n/a		
Amul GCMMF			
Britannia Industries		•	•
Coca-Cola India		•	
Emami Agrotech	n/a		
Hatsun Agro Product	n/a		
Hindustan Unilever	•	•	•
ITC	n/a		•
KMF Nandini	n/a	•	
Marico	n/a		
Mondel z India	•	•	•
Mother Dairy	•	•	
Nestlé India	•	•	•
Parle Products			
PepsiCo India	•	•	

Notes: n/a company was not selected for the previous India Access to Nutrition Spotlight Index in 2016. Blank indicates no commitment/no information.

Footnotes

1. Mandle, J., Tugendhaft, A., Michalow, J. and Hofman, K. (2015) 'Nutrition labelling: a review of research on consumer and industry response in the global South', *Global Health Action*. Taylor & Francis, 8(1), p. 25912. doi: 10.3402/gha.v8.25912.
2. Vemula SR, Gavaravarapu SM, Mendu VV, Mathur P, Avula L. (2014) Use of food label information by urban consumers in India – A study among supermarket shoppers. *Public Health Nutr*;17:2104-14
3. Niraj Kumar Sanjeev Kapoor, (2017),
4. WCRF 2020. Nourishing database. Available from https://policydatabase.wcrf.org/level_one?page=nourishing-level-one
5. Pande, R., Gavaravarapu, S. M., & Kulkarni, B. (2020). Front-of-pack nutrition labelling in India. *The Lancet Public Health*, 5(4), e195. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(20\)30031-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30031-1) [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667\(20\)30031-1/fulltext?dgcid=raven_jbs_etoc_email#%20](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667(20)30031-1/fulltext?dgcid=raven_jbs_etoc_email#%20)
6. FSSAI Gazette Notification of Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 Available from: http://fssai.gov.in/upload/notifications/2020/12/5fd87c6a0f6adGazette_Notification_Labelling_Display_14_12_2020.pdf
7. Codex Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling CAC/GL 2-1985 last modified in 2017 Available from: http://www.fao.org/fao-w/ho-codexalimentarius/sh-proxy/en/?lnk=1&url=https%253A%252F%252Fworkspace.fao.org%252Fsites%252Fcode%252FStandards%252FCXG%2B2-1985%252FCXG_002e.pdf
8. FSSAI Gazette Notification of Food Safety and Standards (Fortification of Foods) Regulations, 2018 (no date). Available at: https://www.fssai.gov.in/dam/jcr:aaf95c16-2c39-4634-98c9-93a0ef1da0b1/Gazette_Notification_Food_Fortification_10_08_2018.pdf.
9. FSSAI Gazette Notification of Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations, 2018 Available from: https://archive.fssai.gov.in/dam/jcr:09bc698a-fa5e-45f6-a244-2699092c11ff/Gazette_Notification_Advertising_Claims_27_11_2018.pdf
10. Writankar, Mukherjee & Sagar Malviya. "Cooking at home proves healthy for food companies, too " *ET Retail*. June 08 2020. Available from: <https://retail.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/food-entertainment/personal-care-pet-supplies-liquor/cooking-at-home-proves-healthy-for-food-companies-too/76252984>
11. FSSAI Gazette Notification of Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020 Available from: http://fssai.gov.in/upload/notifications/2020/12/5fd87c6a0f6adGazette_Notification_Labelling_Display_14_12_2020.pdf
12. The Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations was published in 2018 and came into force in July 2019. For more information, see: https://archive.fssai.gov.in/dam/jcr:09bc698a-fa5e-45f6-a244-2699092c11ff/Gazette_Notification_Advertising_Claims_27_11_2018.pdf
13. "health claim" means any representation that states, suggests, or implies that a relationship exists between a food or a constituent of that food and health "nutrition claim" means any representation which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular nutritional properties including but not limited to the energy value and to the content of protein, fat and carbohydrates, as well as the content of vitamins, minerals and other permitted listed nutrients Source: https://archive.fssai.gov.in/dam/jcr:09bc698a-fa5e-45f6-a244-2699092c11ff/Gazette_Notification_Advertising_Claims_27_11_2018.pdf

