بِنْ لِيَّهِ الرَّحْنَ الرَّحِيهِ

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِیْ صَدْرِیْ O وَیَسِرْلِیْ اَمْرِیْ O وَ اَسْرَالِیْ O وَالْمُوا قَوْلِیْ O

اے میرے رب! میرا سینہ کھول 407 1831 ایے میرا کام آسان کر دے اور میری زبان کی گرہ کھول دے تا کہ لوگ میری بات سمجھ سکیں

رَّبِّ زِدْنِی عِلْمًا

My Lord! Increase me in knowledge.



FST-407. L # 38-42 FOOD LABELS

WHAT IS A FOOD LABEL?

- It provides information from the food manufacturer to the consumer
- It helps tell consumers what they are buying



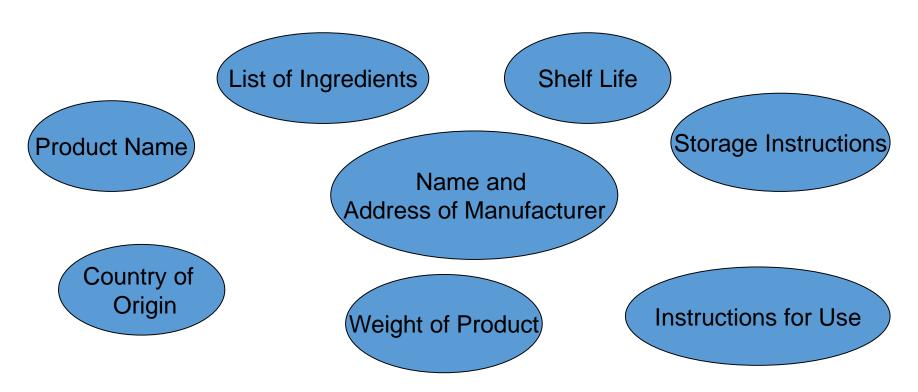
WHAT SHOULD FOOD LABELS TELL YOU?

Some information on Food Labels is:

- Mandatory the manufacturer/packer has to include it by law
- Voluntary the manufacturer/packer may or may not include it

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

• By E.U. Law all food products must show the following basic information:



Mandatory food labelling requirements	Voluntary* information sometimes provided
• Name	 Nutrition information (if no claims made)
List of ingredients	 Nutrition signposting
• Quantity of certain ingredients (e.g. Ca (10 %)	Guideline Daily Amounts
 Net quantity (weights & measures) 	 Claims such as 'no artificial additives'
 Date of minimum durability ('best before' or 'use by') 	 Graphical and pictorial information
 The name and address of manufacturer/ packer/ seller 	 Vegetarian/ vegan labelling
• Place of origin (if failure to do so might mislead) *Base	• May contain (e.g. nuts) or. Shahid Mahmood Rana ed on a learn by the UK

Mandatory food labelling requirements	Voluntary* information sometimes provided
 Instructions for use (if failure to do so might mislead) 	Assurance schemes
 Allergen information (in the ingredient list) 	Method of slaughter(e.g. Halal)
 Alcoholic strength by volume (drinks over 1.2% only) 	Free range(e.g. eggs)
 Quinine labelling (energy drinks) 	Marketing terms(e.g. fresh, pure, natural)
 High caffeine content warning (drinks containing over 150 mg/L of caffeine) 	Number of servings•

Mandatory food labelling requirements	Voluntary* information sometimes provided
Sweeteners labelling	Environmental impact(e.g. dolphin friendly)
 Polyol (sugar replacers) warning ('excessive consumption may produce a laxative effect') 	 Country of origin (where not required)
 PKU (Phenylketonurics-refers to the people that have "phenylketonuria) warning ('contains a source of phenylalanine') 	 Customary or descriptive names
Packaging gases ('packaged in a protective atmosphere') FST- 407. VII (SS*PBase)	 Quality type claims (e.g. '100 % chicken breast' chonunformation provided voluntarily in the UK

Mandatory food labelling requirements	Voluntary* information sometimes provided
Raw milk labelling	Special offer competitions
GMO labelling	 Production methods (e.g. organic)
 Irradiated food labelling ('irradiated' or 'treated with ionising radiation') 	• Logos
 Nutritional Panel (where a nutritional claim is made: e.g. low in fat 	Brand information

NAME OF THE FOOD

The name should be:

- Established by law;
- Customary in the area where the product is sold;
- A description of the product

The name must:

- Show if the food has gone through any sort of process:
 - e.g. smoked mackerel, dried apple slices

INGREDIENTS

The ingredients list:

- Tells the consumers the ingredients that have been used in manufacturing the food
- Is written in descending order by weight So the first ingredient on the list is the ingredient of which there is most in the product, the second ingredient the second most etc.
- Also lists permitted additives

NUTRITION INFORMATION

- Information is sometimes given on the nutrient content of the food
- Information is generally given on the gram content of the macronutrients proteins, carbohydrates ('of which sugars' is sometimes also included), fats ('of which saturates' is sometimes also included)
- The label may also list grams of Fibre
- The label may also list milligram or microgram content of micronutrients, e.g. Salt (g) / Sodium (mg), vitamins etc.
- It will always give the energy value
- Nutrients are listed as amount:
 - per 100 g or
 - per serving or
 - both

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Energy is listed in kilocalories or kilojoules

NUTRITION FACTS

Energy- Energy is another word for calorie (Kcal) or kilojoule(KJ) Every extra Kcal/KJ eaten will be stored as fat if not needed by the body. A product low in fat or sugar may still be high in energy. Always check the label.

Fat - Watch the total fat content – fat can contribute a lot of extra energy Too much saturated fat can raise blood cholesterol levels and increase the risk of heart disease.

Carbohydrate - This is broken down to glucose (sugar) and must be balanced with exercise and/or medication in people with diabetes. It is important to eat some carbohydrate but not too much at each meal.

Sugars - Sugars are part of the total carbohydrate in a food. A small amount is acceptable. Check out the other names for sugar.

Fibre - Having a high fibre diet is good for many aspects of health.

Salt or sodium - Choose foods with lower salt/sodium content, especially if you have high blood pressure.

Golden Munchies Your favourite breakfast cereal

Nutrition Information

Servings per package: 15

Serving size: 30g

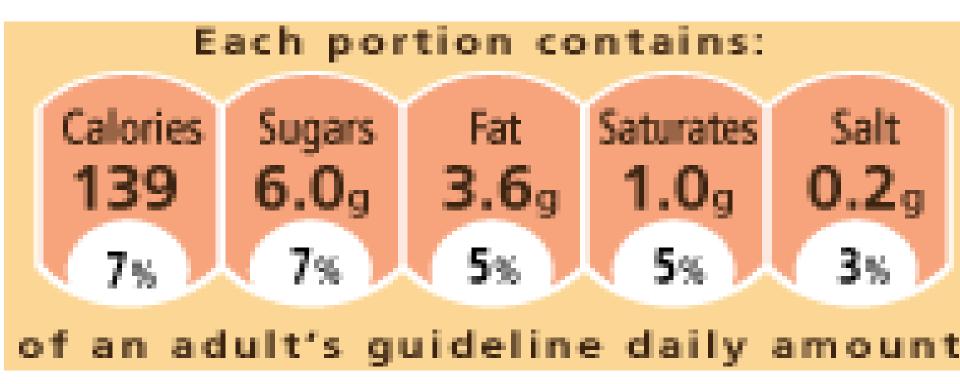
	Per serve	Per 100g		
Energy	500KJ	1670KJ		
	l 19kcal	379kcal		
Protein	2.2g	7.4g		
Fat	0.6g	1.8g		
- Saturated	0.3g	0.9g		
Carbohydrate	26g	87g		
- Sugars	4.2g	14g		
Dietary Fibre	2.1g	7g		
Sodium	II7mg	390mg		
Iron	3mg	10mg		
Folate	50g	167g		
Ingredients	Wheatmeal, Rice Flour, Maize Flour, Sugar, Sultanas, Skim Milk Powder, Salt, Sodium Bicarbonate, Iron, Folate, Turmeric			

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G.D.As - Guideline Daily Amounts or Reference Daily Intakes (RDIs) and Daily Values (% DV)

- G.D.As tell how much (%) of the amount of a nutrient that is recommended to consume daily is provided by a portion of the product
- G.D.As found on the food label are based on the recommendations for an average adult or child of healthy weight and average activity level

G.D.As - Guideline Daily Amounts or Reference Daily Intakes (RDIs) and Daily Values (% DV)



SPECIFIC G.D.As

Consumer	Calories (K. cal)	Sugars (g)	Fat (g)	Saturates (g)	Salt (g)
Women	2000	90	70	20	6
Men	2500	120	95	30	6
Children 5-10 Y	1800	85	70	20	4

saturates (saturated fat)

GUIDELINE DAILY AMOUNT VALUES

Nutrients	Women (adult)	Men (adult)	Children (5-10 Y)
Calories (K. cal)	2,000	2,500	1,800
Protein (g)	45	55	24
Carbohydrate (g)	230	300	220
Sugars (g)	90	120	85
Fat (g)	70	95	70
Saturates (g)	20	30	20
Fiber (g)	24	24	15
Salt (g)	6	6	4

LABEL WITH G.D.As

Spinach & ricotta pizza

Nutrition information			Guideline daily amounts			
Typical values (cooked as per instructions)	Per 100g	Por %z pizza	% Mised on 60A for women	Women	Men	Children (5-10 years)
Energy	1001 kJ	1977 kJ				
	238 kcal	470 kcal	23.5%	2000 kcal	2500 kcal	1800 kcal
Protein	9.3q	18.49	40.9%	45g	55g	249
Carbohydrate	28.7g	56.70	24.7%	230g	300g	220g
of which sugars	2.7g	5.39	5.9%	90g	1209	85g
of which starch	25.9q	5120	-	201	100	100
Fat	9.69	19.0g	27.196	70g	95g	70g
of which saturates	3.70	7.30	36.5%	200	30g	20g
mono-unsaturates	4.00	7.90	- 100 a com	1955	100	2.5
polyunsaturates	1.60	3.20	10 100	7.00		
Fibre	2.3g	4.50	18.8%	249	24g	150
Salt	1.0g	2.00	33,3%	69	6g	49
of which sodium	0.40g	0.79g	32.996	2.49	2.49	1.49

You may want to keep an eye on your salt intake as too much may increase your blood pressure.

It's important to watch your calorie intake, as without regular exercise too many may lead to weight gain.

A diet low in fat, particularly saturated fat, could help to maintain a healthy weight and a healthy heart.

To maintain a healthy lifestyle, we recommend aiming for at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise eacheday, south as brisk walking.

VEGETARIAN SYMBOL

A symbol indicating that a food is suitable for vegetarians

NOTE: The ingredients may not necessarily be suitable for vegans who do not consume any animal foods



ALLERGEN INFORMATION

• Any foods that has been specially manufactured to meet the allergy-related requirements of a particular group must indicate this clearly on the label!



GLUTEN-FREE SYMBOL

 A gluten-free label can make life much easier for those with coeliac disease or gluten intolerance as it is difficult to find foods without gluten



ORGANIC LABELLING

The simplest way to tell if a product is organic is to look for the:

- Official 'Organic Farming' Label
- European Certifying Authority code number
- What must be present by law are the words 'organic certification'
 followed by a code

LITTER MAN SYMBOL

- Encourages people to dispose of litter properly
- Helps in safeguarding our environment



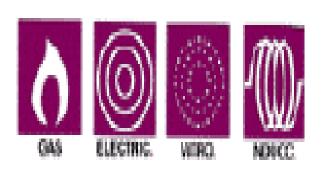
FREEZING INSTRUCTIONS

- Given if the product can be frozen
- A symbol is shown on the label with instructions



COOKING INSTRUCTIONS

 Given for food products that need to be cooked on the hob or in an oven



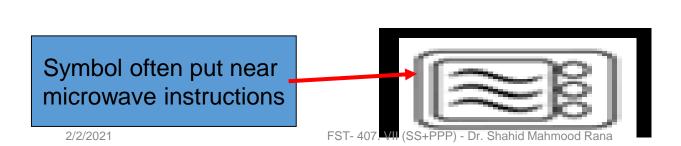
How to store and cook Use by: see front of pack. For best results cook from chilled Keep refrigerated Do not exceed the use by date. Freezable If freezing, freeze on the day of purchase and consume within 1 month. Once thawed do not re-freeze. Electric Oven cook from chilled Electric 190°C Oven cook from frozen Preheat oven to the required temperature as shown. 2 Remove all packaging. 3 Place pizza directly onto the top shelf of the oven, placing a baking sheet on the shelf below and cook for the required time. 4 Remove pizza carefully from the oven with the aid of a slice. These are guidelines only as cooking appliances vary in performance.

Always check that the product is piping hot

before serving.

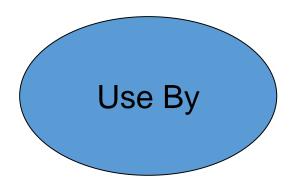
MICROWAVE INSTRUCTIONS

- A microwave symbol is often included on packs when the food is 'microwavable'
- Typically there are also details of how long and at what power the food should be heated in the microwave oven
- Some food is already packed in microwavable containers so that it is ready to cook / reheat

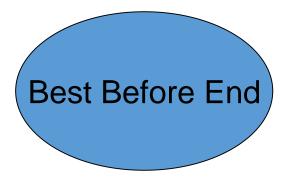


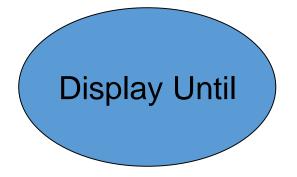


DIFFERENT TYPES OF DATE CODE









USE BY

- Used for foods that are microbiologically highly perishable and might harm humans if consumed beyond a certain date
- Often used for chilled foods:
 e.g. sandwiches, fresh juices and
 fresh meat products



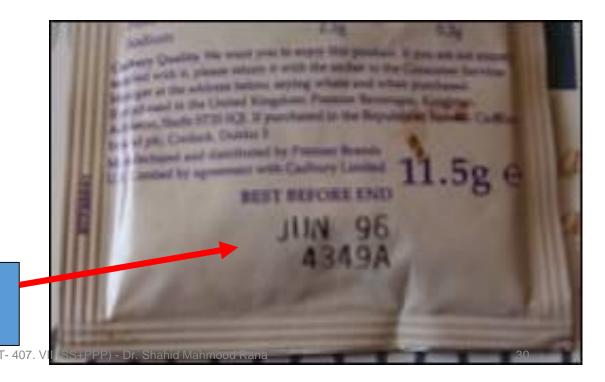
BEST BEFORE

- Written in the form of Day, Month, Year
- Used for products that have a shelf-life of three months or less
 - e.g. bread, biscuits, crisps and sweets



BEST BEFORE END

- Alternative to 'Best Before' date
- Used for products that have a shelf-life of three months or less
- May be expressed in a month or year only format



Best Before End

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DISPLAY UNTIL

- Not required by regulations
- Used by the store to tell them to remove the product from the shelves by a certain date



Display Until

BAR CODE

- This registers the sale of the product once the packet or tin is passed over the scanner at the supermarket
- It is useful for the shop owner for stocktaking purposes
- It is useful for the consumer as the food products bought are itemised in the receipt



BEHIND THE BAR CODE

EAN STANDARD 13-DIGIT ARTICLE NUMBER AND BARCODE

