

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

Date: March 13, 2024

Report Number: IN2024-0012

Report Name: India's Wine Product Labeling Requirements - Update 2024

Country: India

Post: New Delhi

Report Category: FAIRS Subject Report, Wine

Prepared By: Radha Mani, Agricultural Specialist, Dhruv Sood, Agricultural Specialist, and Mariano J. Beillard, Senior Regional Agricultural Attaché

Approved By: Mariano Beillard, Senior Regional Agricultural Attaché

Report Highlights:

FAS India (New Delhi, Mumbai) (Post) is updating the earlier GAIN-INDIA | IN2020-0195 | FSSAI Publishes Regulations for Alcoholic Beverages report. Post's new report highlights product specific updates for the labeling of wine products Harmonized Tariff System (HS) codes 2204 and 2205 to be imported into India, in accordance with the Indian government's Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). India imported over \$433 million (6.7 million liters) in wine products in 2023, of which U.S. sourced wine consignments of about \$1.2 million (184 thousand liters) represented the eighth largest product origin.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this report was retrieved from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India’s (FSSAI) website <http://www.fssai.gov.in>. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Office of Agricultural Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, USDA, and/or the U.S. government make no claim of accuracy or authenticity. The Government of India has not officially endorsed this report. Import approval for any product is subject to local rules and regulations as interpreted by Indian officials at the time of product entry. [Note: Use Google Chrome to access the links that do not open in Microsoft Edge. Indian host sites will geo-block site access on a rolling basis].

GENERAL INFORMATION

FAS India (New Delhi, Mumbai) (Post) is updating the earlier [GAIN-INDIA | IN2020-0195 | FSSAI Publishes Regulations for Alcoholic Beverages](#) report. Post’s new report highlights product specific updates for the labeling of wine products Harmonized Tariff System (HS) codes 2204 and 2205 to be imported into India, in accordance with the Indian government’s Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). India imported over \$433 million (6.7 million liters) in wine products in 2023, of which U.S. sourced wine consignments of about \$1.2 million (184 thousand liters) represented the eighth largest product origin.

Background:

Wine products imported into India must comply with both the general and product specific labeling requirements as specified in the [Food Safety and Standards \(Alcoholic Beverages\) Regulations \(2018\) Compendium updated as of August 28, 2023](#).

The general labeling requirements for wine include:

- (i) Date of manufacturing/packing.
- (ii) Expiry date if more than 10 percent alcohol by volume.
- (iii) Specific declaration of food additives and color/flavors if any.
- (iv) Country of origin.
- (v) Declaration of energy (optional).
- (vi) Wine with more than 10 mg of sulfur dioxide per liter, the label should declare “Contains Sulfur dioxide or Contains sulfite.”¹
- (vii) If egg white or icing glass as fining, clarifying agent or any other processing aid of animal origin is used in wine, it should be declared on the label with a non-vegetarian logo, if residues of same are present in the final product.
- (viii) Standard drink.
- (ix) Geographical indicators (GI) declaration if the product is GI.

The FSSAI in **Notification No. Stds/SP (Water and Beverages)/Notification(1)/FSSAI-2019** (published on December 18, 2021) notified new regulations and standards for alcoholic beverages (see, Appendix I). This included labeling requirements specific to wine. The implementation of the new

¹ Sulfur dioxide (IUPAC-recommended spelling) or Sulphur dioxide (traditional Commonwealth English) is the chemical compound with the formula SO₂.

regulations was effective immediately, that is, from the date of publication in the Gazette of India (official gazette), with food business operators obliged to comply with the provisions of the regulations by July 1, 2021.

The new regulations listed the following information for the label on wine, in addition to the pre-existing general labeling requirements for wine.

- (i) Indicate the origin (country or state) of the wine and declare the range of sugar.
- (ii) Declare the generic name of variety of grape or fruit used in descending order of quantity or raw material used, geographic origin, and vintage year, provided such claims are made.
- (iii) Declare the name of residues of preservatives or additives present as such, or in their modified forms, in the final product.
- (iv) Declare the name of the place, or region, sub-region, or appellation, if 75 percent of the grapes come from that place.
- (v) Carry the name of a grape variety, the wine is made from at least 75 percent from that grape variety.
- (vi) Carry a date of vintage, if at least 85 percent of the wine comes from that vintage.
- (vii) Allergen warning.
- (viii) Statutory warning – “CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH. BE SAFE – DON’T DRINK AND DRIVE.”
- (ix) Name and address of the Importer.
- (x) Manufacturer name and address.
- (xi) The FSSAI logo and license number.
- (xii) Date of bottling.
- (xiii) Net quantity.
- (xiv) Abv percentage.
- (xv) A lot/code/batch identification.

The What and Why do We Care – Impact of the FSSAI’s (November 2023) Labeling Updates

On November 28, 2023, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India issued **Order F. No. TIC-B02/3/2023-Imports-FSSAI – Updated Rectifiable Labeling Information for Imported Food Products**. This order allows for the rectification of all non-compliant labels on imported food consignments at the port-of-entry (see, Appendix II). This action significantly facilitates foreign wines, including those of U.S.-origin, import clearance procedures in India.

The FSSAI order permits rectifiable label/stickering for wine products, to include:

- (i) Name and address of the importer.
- (ii) FSSAI logo and license number.
- (iii) Category or sub-category along with generic name, nature, and composition for proprietary food.

Label rectification can now be accomplished by affixing a single, non-detachable sticker, or by any other non-detachable method within the confines of an India Central Board of Excise and Customs (Customs) bonded warehouse before the visual inspection, or the re-inspection by the FSSAI authorities.

The list of permissible rectification label components, however, excludes: (1) lot number/code number/batch identification; (2) date marking (“date of manufacture or packaging” and “expiry/use by/best before”); and (3) country of origin for imported foods. These labeling components cannot be changed, altered, modified, or rectified and should be on the label of the imported food product when it arrives at the Indian port (see, [GAIN-INDIA | IN2023-0091 | The FSSAI Updates Rectifiable Labeling Information for Imported Food Products](#)).

Additionally, product “use for” is:

- (i) **For Exhibition Sampling:** If the wine shipment is imported for the purpose of sampling at a tradeshow, the FSSAI provides specific guidelines to be followed by the importer. All products for exhibition shall bear an additional, non-detachable label or sticker stating: “For Exhibition Purpose Only” and “Not for Sale.” The importer may be permitted to affix an additional label in the custom-bonded warehouse, if not already affixed (see, Chapter 4 - Food Import Clearance for Specific Purposes in [Food Safety and Standards \(Import\) Regulations – \(2017\)](#)).
- (ii) **For Independent Events Using Samples:** The sample consignment will be treated as a commercial shipment. The shipper (i.e., U.S. exporter) will need to work closely with a local importer to clear the shipment. The shipment will be imported under a wholesale license of a local importer/distributor who will need to develop a cost card (pricing) and finalize a retail price for each label to register with the corresponding Indian state Excise Department. The labels will need to be rectified to comply with the FSSAI’s requirements. Once the label registration is done, the importer will pay the custom duty and other charges for clearance. The hotel/restaurant where the event will take place will not accept the bottles until the wine labels are registered with the Indian state’s Excise Department.

See, Appendix III for Post’s GAIN-INDIA reports published on the FSSAI’s notifications impacting alcoholic beverages.

APPENDIX I – INDIA, FSSAI NOTIFICATION NO. STDS/SP (WATER AND BEVERAGES)/ NOTIFICATION (1)/ FSSAI-2019

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th December, 2020

F. No. Stds/SP(water and Beverages)/Notification(1)/FSSAI-2019.—Whereas the draft of certain regulations, namely, the Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages) Amendment Regulations, 2019, was published vide notification of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India number No. Stds/SP(water and Beverages)/Notification(1)/FSSAI-2019, dated the 5th July, 2019, in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part III, section 4 as required under sub- section (1) of section 92 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006), inviting objections and suggestions from persons likely to be affected thereby, within a period of thirty days from the date on which the copies of the Official Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

And whereas the copies of the said official Gazette were made available to the public on the 15th July, 2019;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public in respect of the said draft regulations have been considered by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (v) of sub-section (2) of section 92 of the said Act, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages) Regulations, 2018, namely: -

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages) First Amendment Regulations, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette and Food Business Operator shall comply with all the provisions of these regulations by 1st July, 2021.

2. In the Food Safety and Standards (Alcoholic Beverages) Regulations, 2018, -

(1). In part-1,

(i) in regulation 1.2.3, after the words “be of agricultural origin”, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely,-

“provided that this limit shall be zero in case of Alcohol free beer.”;

(ii) in regulation 1.3, -

(a) for sub-regulation 1.3.2, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“1.3.2 The tolerance limit for ethyl alcohol content for up to 20% abv shall be ± 0.3 per cent (-0.5 per cent for up to 90 ml per bottle) and for more than 20% abv it shall be ± 1.0 per cent (-1.5 per cent for up to 90 ml per bottle) of the declared strength. In case of wine the tolerance limit shall be ± 0.5 .”;

(b) for sub-regulation 1.3.9, for the words and figures “Alcoholic beverage containing not more than 8.0per cent. abv may be called as low alcoholic beverage, and shall conform to the requirements of table 1 except for residue on evaporation.” The following shall be substituted, namely, -

“Alcoholic beverage containing more than 0.5 per cent abv but not more than 8.0 per cent. abv may be called as low alcoholic beverage. Low Alcoholic beverages, other than wine and beer shall conform to the requirements of Table-4.”;

(2) in Part-2,-

(i) in regulation 2.1,-

(a) in 2.1.1, in para ‘1’, after the words “formed during fermentation”,the following shall be inserted, namely, -

“and aging”;

(b) in 2.1.1, in para ‘2’ after the words “the word ‘Brandy’”, the following shall be inserted, namely, -

“(example Apple Brandy, Plum Brandy)”;

(c) after sub-regulation 2.1.2, the following shall be inserted, namely, -

“2.1.3 Indian Brandy: Indian brandy shall be made either from neutral spirit or rectified spirit or a mixture of both. On the label, the name 'Indian Brandy' shall be followed by a statement within brackets as 'made from molasses spirit/grain spirit/neutral spirit' with a font size that is easily readable. The font size of the words 'Indian' and 'Brandy' shall be same.”;

(ii) in regulation 2.8, in sub-regulation 2.8.1, for clause (i) the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“(i) Single malt or Single grain whisky: Single malt or Single grain whisky is a distillate obtained from fermented mash that uses one particular malted barley or malted grain, respectively, distilled in pot still only, and produced in a single distillery.”;

(3) in Part-3,

(i) in regulation 3.1,

(a) in sub-regulation 3.1.1, for the words “Table or grape wine may be of the following types”, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“Table wine may be of following types.”;

(b) in sub-regulation 3.1.1, in clause 3.1.1.2, for item (i), the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“(i) Dry wine: Dry wine is a wine that contains upto 0.9 per cent. sugar.”;

(c) in sub-regulation 3.1.2, for clause 3.1.2.2, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“3.1.2.2 Sparkling : Sparkling wine has a carbon dioxide content of minimum 7.0 g/l or 3.5 bar pressure at 20°C resulting solely from either the primary or the secondary fermentation of the wine within a closed container, tank or bottle. Based on the sugar content the sparkling wines maybe of the following types:

i) Brut : It has sugar content below 1.2 per cent.

- ii) Extra-Dry : It contains more than 1.2 up to 1.7 per cent. sugar with a tolerance of 0.3 per cent.
- iii) Dry : It contains more than 1.7 up to 3.2 per cent. sugar with a tolerance of 0.3 per cent.
- iv) Semi-Dry : It is a wine which contains more than 3.2 up to 5.0 per cent. sugar.
- v) Sweet : It contains more than 5.0 per cent. sugar.”;

(d) for sub-regulation 3.1.3, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“**3.1.3 Fortified wine:** Fortified wine is a wine with high alcohol content achieved by the addition of alcohol (brandy or wine spirits or neutral spirit of agricultural origin) provided a minimum 7.0 per cent comes from fermentation of grapes, grape must and fruits and used as aperitif or dessert wine. Fortified wine may be red or white, dry or sweet.

Fortified wines are of following types:

3.1.3.1 Sherry: is commonly a white wine fermented to dryness followed by the addition of alcohol (brandy or wine spirits) to stabilize during maturation in contact with air.

3.1.3.2 Aromatized wine is a beverage obtained from at least 75% by volume of wine, which has undergone an aromatisation process; to which ethyl alcohol of viticultural origin and/or a wine distillate and/or alcohol of agricultural origin could have been added; which could have undergone a sweetening and/or colouring and/or undergone one or more of other specific oenological practices applicable to this beverage; with an actual alcoholic strength by volume varying between 14.5% minimum and 22%.”;

(e) in sub-regulation 3.1.4, after the words “wine produced from fruit other than grapes”, the following shall be inserted, namely, -

“(should be prefixed with the name of the fruit. Example wine such as plum wine, apricot wine, pear wine)”;

(f) in sub-regulation 3.1.4, item 3.1.4.3 shall be omitted.

(g) in sub-regulation 3.1.5, for clause 3.1.5.1 the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“3.1.5.1 Palm wine/Toddy: Palm wine/Toddy is a wine prepared from sap of palm trees and coconut palms.”

(h) after the sub-regulation 3.1.5, the following shall be inserted, namely, -

“3.1.6 Wine Based Beverages: Wine-based beverage is a beverage obtained from at least 50 by volume of wine, which could have undergone the treatments such as sweetening, colouring, addition of aromatising substances or preparations, addition of food-related products, including water, for which the actual alcoholic strength by volume is equal to or above 3.5 vol. and below 14.5 vol., and for which the alcoholic component derives exclusively from the wine or special wine used, except for doses used only to dilute aromatic substances, or colorants, or any other approved substance.”;

(ii) in regulation 3.2, for clause (iii), the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“(iii) Water added in preparation of wine shall not be more than 70 ml per kg of grape or fruit:

- (a) necessary to incorporate any permitted additive and processing aid
- (b) necessary to facilitate fermentation; or
- (c) incidental to the winemaking process.

Provided that water may be added to wine to facilitate fermentation if the water is added to dilute the high sugar grape must prior to fermentation and does not dilute the must below 13.5 degree brix.”;

(4) in Part-4,-

(a) in regulation 4.1 related to “Beer”, in para ‘2’, after the clause (ii) the following shall be inserted, namely, -

“(iii) Alcohol free beer- Abv 0.0 (for other parameters, alcohol free beer shall comply with the limits specified for regular beer).”;

(b) after the regulation 4.2, the following regulation shall be inserted, namely, -

“4.2 (1) Craft beer is made in a micro-brewery/ pub-brewery, and may be aromatized with suitable food ingredients. It may or may not be filtered and pasteurized, and may be sold in casks, kegs, bottles, or cans”;

(5) in Part-5,-

(a) in regulation 5.1, the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely, -

“5.1.1 The Pot distilled alcohol shall be labelled as ‘Pot- Still/Pot -Still Distilled/Pot- Distilled’ on the package.”;

(b) for the regulation 5.3, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely, -

“5.3 Geographical indicators (GI) or names may be used on the label solely for the products originating from that geographical region.

Such products shall be registered under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and meet the country specific regulations for such GI products of the country of origin.

Further, such products shall conform to the limits of heavy metals and microbiological requirements as specified under these regulations and other regulations notified under the Act. Labelling requirements as given under these regulations and other regulations notified under the Act shall also apply.”;

(c) for regulation 5.9, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“Labelling of Wine

5.9.1 in addition to requirements mentioned in sub-regulations 5.1 to 5.6, the label on wine shall also:

- i) Indicate the origin (country or state) of wine and declare the range of sugar.
- ii) Declare the generic name of variety of grape or fruit used in descending order of quantity or raw material used, geographic origin, and vintage year, provided such claims are made.
- iii) Declare the name of residues of preservatives or additives present as such, or in their modified forms, in the final product.
- iv) Declare the name of the place, or region, sub-region or appellation, if 75 per cent the grapes come from that place.
- v) Carry the name of a grape variety, the wine is made from at least 75 per cent from that grape variety.
- vi) Carry a date of vintage, if at least 85 per cent of the wine comes from that vintage.”;

(d) in regulation 5.12, for the words and figures “Size of statutory warning shall not be less than 3 mm.” the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“Size of statutory warning shall not be less than 1.5 mm for pack size of upto200ml and for pack size above 200 ml, size of the warning shall not be less than 3 mm.”;

(6) in TABLE-1,-

(i) in serial no. 5, in column (2), for the words and figures “expressed as g/100 l of distilled absolute alcohol”, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“expressed as g/100 l of absolute alcohol”

(ii) in the note for the words, figure and parenthesis “For flavoured Rum, flavoured Vodka and for low alcoholic beverages the maximum limit shall be 25 per cent (m/v).”, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“For flavoured/premix rum, vodka, whisky, gin and for low alcoholic beverages the maximum limit of residue on evaporation shall be 25 per cent (m/v).”;

(7) in TABLE-2,-

(i) in the column (3) and (4), in the heading, for the words “Table or Grape Wine”, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“Table Wine”

(ii) after the existing entry “ -” means Not Applicable;” the following entry shall be inserted, namely, -

“Wine based beverages shall comply with the standards of table wine in accordance with their ethyl alcohol content.”;

(8) For TABLE-3, the following shall be substituted, namely, -

“TABLE-3

[See sub-regulation 4.1]

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Beer		Draught Beer		Craft beer
		Regular	Strong	Regular	Strong	Regular
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Ethyl alcohol content at 20° C, per cent by volume	More than 0.5 up to 5.0	More than 5.0 up to 8.0	More than 0.5 up to 5.0	More than 5.0 up to 8.0	Up to 5.0
2.	pH	3.3-4.8	3.3-4.8	3.3 - 4.8	3.3 - 4.8	3.3-4.8
3.	Carbon dioxide, v/v, <i>Min</i>	1.8-3.6	1.8-3.6	1.8-3.6	1.8-3.6	1.8-3.6
4.	Methyl alcohol mg/l, <i>Max</i>	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
5.	Copper (mg/l), <i>Max</i>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
6.	Iron (as Fe) mg/l, <i>Max</i>	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
7.	Lead (mg/l), <i>Max</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
8.	Arsenic (mg/l), <i>Max</i>	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
9.	Cadmium (mg/l), <i>Max</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10.	Total plate count, cfu per ml	<10	<10	<100	<100	<100
11.	Coliform count, cfu per ml	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
12.	Wild Yeast and moulds, cfu per ml, max	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
13.	Brewer's yeast, ** cfu per ml,max	Absent	Absent	*	*	*

“**” means limit not prescribed.

“***” does not apply to secondary fermented beer, which shall be declared on the label as secondary fermented beer.”;

(9) after TABLE-3, the following Table shall be inserted, namely, -

“TABLE-4

[See sub-regulation 1.3.9]

Requirements for Low Alcoholic Beverages other than wine and beer

S.No. (1)	Characteristics (2)	Requirements (3)
1.	Ethyl alcohol content at 20 degree C, per cent by volume	>0.5 to 8.0
2.	Residue on evaporation, per cent. (m/v), Max.	25.0
3.	Total acids as tartaric acid, per cent. (m/v), Max.	1.0
4.	Methyl alcohol(expressed in terms of g/100 l of absolute alcohol), Max.	25.0
5.	Sugar, per cent. (w/v), Max.	20.0
6.	pH	2.0 to 5.0
7.	Copper (mg/l), Max.	1.0
8.	Iron (as Fe) mg/l, Max.	5.0
9.	Lead (mg/l), Max.	0.2
10.	Arsenic (mg/l), Max.	0.25
11.	Cadmium (mg/l), Max.	0.1 ”

ARUN SINGHAL, Chief Executive Officer

[ADVT.-III/4/Exty./414/2020-21]

Note : The principal regulation were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part III, Section 4, *vide* notification number F. No. 2/SA-24/2009(1)/FSSAI, dated 19th March, 2018.

**APPENDIX II: FSSAI ORDER F. No. TIC-B02/3/2023-IMPORTS-FSSAI – UPDATED
RECTIFIABLE LABELING INFORMATION FOR IMPORTED FOOD PRODUCTS**

F. No: TIC-B02/3/2023-IMPORTS-FSSAI
Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
(A Statutory Authority established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006)
(Trade and International Cooperation Division-TICD)
FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi- 110002

Dated, the 29th November, 2023

Order

Subject: Rectifiable labelling information for imported food consignments -reg.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 25 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 read with the regulation 6 (4)(e) of Food Safety and Standards (Import) Regulation, 2017, it has been decided by the Competent Authority that all labelling deficiencies on imported food consignment may be permitted for rectification in the custom bonded warehouse, except the following:


- 1) Lot No. / Code No. / Batch identification
- 2) Date Marking [Date of manufacture or packaging” and “Expiry/Use by/Best Before]
- 3) Country of Origin for Imported Foods

2. The Label rectification has to be carried out at Customs bonded warehouses, before visual inspection or re-inspection by the Authorised Officer or his representative, by affixing a single non detachable sticker or by any other non-detachable method.

3. The Authorized Officer/his representative shall verify the label compliance during visual inspection and the consignment shall be subject to sampling and testing only if it is compliant on labelling requirements as per the FSS Regulations.

4. The above modifications are done to facilitate ease of doing business while ensuring the safety of food imported into India. This office order supersedes all previous orders issued in this regard.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.


(Manvesh Kumar, IRS)
29.11.2023
Director (Import)
FSSAI, New Delhi

To

1. All Authorised Officers, FSSAI
2. JS(Customs), CBIC - For circulation to all Authorised Officers from Customs for compliance.
3. CITO (for uploading on the FSSAI website)

Copy for information to:

1. PS to CEO
2. PA to ED (CS)

APPENDIX III: CHRONOLOGY OF THE FSSAI NOTIFICATIONS RELATED GAIN REPORTS ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE REGULATIONS

Date	GAIN Report Title	GAIN Report #
August 21, 2023	FSSAI Notifies on Definition of Single Malt and Single Grain Whiskey	IN2023-0070
November 9, 2021	FSSAI Extends the Validity of No-objection Certificates for Imported Alcoholic Beverages	IN2021-0144
November 6, 2021	State of Maharashtra Issues New Registration Requirements for Alcoholic Beverages	IN2021-0001
December 23, 2020	FSSAI Publishes Regulations for Alcoholic Beverages	IN2020-0195
July 5, 2019	GOI Invites Comments on Draft Alcoholic Beverages	IN9068
April 16, 2019	FSSAI Publishes FAQs on Alcoholic Beverages Regulation	IN9035
March 29 2019	Implementation of Alcoholic Beverages Regulations 2018	IN9032
January 14, 2019	Rectifiable Labeling for Alcoholic Beverages	IN9002
April 5, 2018	Final Standards for Alcoholic Beverages Published in Indian Gazette	IN8041

Source: USDA/FAS – Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN), located at: <https://fas.usda.gov/data>.

Attachments:

No Attachments.