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## Bahrain

### Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

### Country Report

2004

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**Report Highlights:**

Updated on May 31, 2004. Sections Updated: All. Bahrain is in the process of revising its food labeling and shelf life regulations to bring them into conformance with Codex Alimentarius standards. Bahrain presently applies Gulf Standard 150/93, Part I for product shelf life and does require Arabic-language labels or stickers for packaged food products. Import policies are viewed as liberal, with no quotas or major non-tariff barriers to speak of. Import duties are now unified across the GCC states at 5 percent on practically all processed food products. Live animals, fresh fruits and vegetables, seafood, grains, flours, tea, sugar, spices and seeds for planting are exempt from any import duty.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
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Unscheduled Report  
Dubai [TC1]  
[BA]

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**BAHRAIN: FOOD IMPORT REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS****Section(s): All**

DISCLAIMER: the Agricultural Trade Office of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Dubai, UAE has prepared this report for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the information provided might be dated, as some import requirements are subject to frequent change. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters ensure that all necessary customs clearance requirements have been verified with local authorities through your foreign importer before the sale conditions are finalized. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS ALWAYS SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY THE COUNTRY OF IMPORT AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

**1. FOOD LAWS**

Bahrain is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which also includes Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. GCC member states are jointly working to harmonize food import standards, including label and shelf life regulations.

In 1993, the GCC made a significant step towards regulatory harmonization with issuance of Gulf Standard 150/1993, Part I, under which a number of regional food shelf life standards were established.

In April 1995, Bahrain became the first GCC state to announce exceptions to GS-150. Ministerial Order No. 8/1995, effective as of November 1, 1995, lengthened the shelf life duration for a variety of food products. Officials believed that these changes would not seriously disrupt food imports, while fully protecting the integrity and safety of Bahrain's food supply. (See Appendix II for a list of Bahrain's food shelf life durations).

In general Bahraini officials are willing to work with companies to ensure that food and agricultural products are not unduly disrupted during the import inspection process. Typically Bahrain will announce a new import regulation well in advance (often up to six months or more) of date of enforcement.

In addition, Bahrain will pre-approve food labels prior to export. Pre-export approval is strongly encouraged since it can significantly speed import clearance, particularly for new-to-market products and brands.

In January 1995 Bahrain joined the WTO. Bahrain officials remain keen to abide by WTO regulations governing food trade, including the SPS and TBT agreements. The Public Health Directorate (PHD), Ministry of Health (MOH), in conjunction with the Directorate of Standards and Metrology, Ministry of Commerce (MOC) are responsible for formulating food regulations. The Directorate of Agencies and Industrial Property, MOC, is responsible for formulating and enforcing trademark and agency laws. The Directorate of Customs & Ports, Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MOFNE), is responsible for enforcing local agency laws.

The Public Health Directorate, Food & Water Control Section (FWC), MOH, is responsible for enforcing food safety regulations. For example, the FWC is responsible for visually inspecting all imported fresh and processed food products, verifying compliance with label regulations and, if deemed necessary, drawing samples for laboratory testing by the MOH. Not all shipments are subject to laboratory analysis. In general, new-to-market products and products that failed previous inspections are targeted for thorough examination at the time of import.

The Food Safety Committee (FSC), an interagency committee composed of representatives from MOH, the Directorate of Standards and Metrology, MOC, and the Directorate of Agriculture, Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Agriculture (MMAA), decides all food safety and control issues, including ban imposition.

It is understood that consignments with minor labeling infractions may be granted a one-time waiver, provided the products are found to be safe for human consumption. In addition, small consignments of 20 or less cartons, as well as ethnic food products may be exempt from Arabic label requirements, provided prior authorization is obtained from the PHD/MOH.

The Directorate of Agriculture, MMAA, inspects live animals and plants, feedstuffs and horticultural products at port of entry.

As noted earlier, a supplier is strongly encouraged to work closely with his local importer to obtain pre-export approval on labels, particularly for new-to-market products, and to ensure that the product meets other import regulations.

## **2. LABELING REQUIREMENTS**

Gulf Standard 9/1995 governs food label requirements.

Under this standard, the food label must include on the original label or primary packaging the following information:

- Product and brand name,
- Ingredients and additives, in descending order of proportion,
- Nutritional information,
- Net content in metric units (volume in case of liquids),
- Manufacturer's name and address,
- Dates of production and expiry,
- Special storage, transportation and handling instructions, if any
- Country of origin

(Note: There are no local nutritional labeling requirements. The U.S. nutritional panel is acceptable.)

Original labels must be printed in Arabic, but exceptions do exist. For example, bilingual labels are permitted, provided one of the languages is Arabic (e.g. Arabic/English). In addition, Arabic language stickers are permitted in lieu of Arabic or bilingual labels, provided the sticker:

- Is extremely difficult to remove,
  - Includes all label information,
  - Does not cover the original label, and
  - Does not contradict information on the original label.
- In fact, local officials consider such stickers to be labels.

Pork products or products containing pork or pork lard should be clearly identified as such on the label. Products found to contain traces of pork and not so labeled will be confiscated and possibly banned from future import for a specified period of time.

Production and expiry dates must be engraved, embossed, printed or stamped directly onto the original label or primary packaging at the time of production, using indelible ink. U.S.

bar coding is not accepted in lieu of P/E dates. The dates must be printed in the following order, depending on the shelf life of the product:

- Day/month/year for products with a shelf life of 6 months or less;
- Month/year for products with a shelf life longer than 6 months.

Both dates must be printed in digit form; text is not permitted. For example, September 24, 2004 and 24/9/04 are acceptable; 24/Sep/04 is not acceptable.

Ministry of Health officials reported that Bahrain is committed to honor its obligations under WTO to implement internationally recognized standards. Thus MOH will apply the Codex Alimentarius standards in case of any conflict with the above regulations.

Furthermore, MOH officials note that soon Bahrain may recognize manufacturer established shelf lives for food products and may cancel the requirement for expiry dates on packaged food products currently in force.

Ministerial Order No. 2/1989 governs the importation of specialty food products, such as certain diet and health foods and foods for diabetics and infants. Under this order, all specialty foods must be pre-registered with the Directorate of Pharmacies and Drug Control, MOH, prior to import.

Specialty food labels must contain detailed information regarding ingredients (e.g., vitamins, supplements, minerals, etc.), nutritive value per 100 grams and instructions for use and proper storage. The U.S. nutritional panel is acceptable. There are no RDA label requirements.

Products shipped in bulk or institutional-sized containers are subject to all labeling requirements. As noted earlier, small shipments and ethnic foods may be exempt from Arabic label requirements. Fresh produce cartons are exempted from Arabic labeling requirements.

### **3. FOOD ADDITIVES**

Bahrain applies the CODEX Alimentarius standards for food additive use, including color additives. The common name and index number of all food color additives contained in a product must be noted on the product label. European "E" numbers are accepted.

### **4. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINATES**

Bahrain applies the CODEX Alimentarius standards for pesticide residues and other contaminants in food products.

### **5. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

All meat and poultry products must be accompanied by an Islamic (Halal) slaughter certificate issued by an approved Islamic center in the country of origin.

All imported eggs must be individually stamped with name of their supplier or country of origin.

Unofficially poultry products are granted a 20 percent tolerance for salmonella bacteria. Inspection officials routinely test for salmonella and will reject a shipment if salmonella is detected in more than 20 percent of samples taken.

No special packaging or container size requirements exist for food products.

Bahrain Standard 988/1998, which is identical to GS 988/1998, defines the level of radioactivity permitted in foodstuff. Irradiated food products are permitted but the label must include the international irradiated foods logo. A certificate of irradiation type and level is required for these foods.

Food products imported from European countries, particularly Eastern Europe, require a radiation-free certificate. This requirement was imposed as a result of the Chernobyl accident.

Bahraini health authorities randomly check food products already in the market. In addition to visually inspecting labels, samples are taken and analyzed to ensure that product ingredients match those listed on the label. This procedure is conducted without the knowledge of the importer. If a discrepancy is found, the importer is informed and the product removed from the market and destroyed at the importer's expense.

## **6. OTHER STANDARDS**

Sample consignments face no special requirements. Samples destined for food shows and other types of promotional events are exempt from local label and shelf life regulations. Health certificates must accompany such shipments, as well as an invoice noting that the product is not for sale and is of no commercial value.

As noted in Section 2, Ministerial Order No. 2/1989 governs specialty food products. All specialty foods must be pre-registered with the Directorate of Pharmacies and Drug Control, MOH.

Alcoholic beverages and pork, as well as food products containing alcohol or pork, are strictly regulated. For example, retail outlets can only sell pork products from special counters that are clearly marked.

Four companies can import alcoholic beverages only. These companies are allowed to retail the product directly thru their own establishment or to sell it to institutional end users, such as hotels and licensed restaurants. Supermarkets are prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages. Media is prohibited from advertising alcoholic products, although in-house promotion in liquor stores and licensed restaurants is allowed.

## **7. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS**

Legislative Decree No. 10/1992, amended by Legislative Decree No. 8 of 1998, governs commercial agencies. Importation of a brand officially registered to a local agent is less strictly regulated than before. At present any trader may import a product that is registered in another firm's name, provided the registered agent is paid a commission, the maximum of which is 5 percent. The Ministry of Commerce (MOC) may reduce or even exempt the payment of any commission. Also, a principal may terminate an existing agency agreement. It is up to the agent in this case to prove to a grievance committee that his activities resulted in an apparent success in promoting the products of the principal. The Directorate of Customs and Ports will release a consignment only if imported by the registered agent or if the importer obtains written permission from the registered agent, after paying a commission of maximum 5 percent, if applicable. MOC may waive this commission to certain products, if in the public interest.

The Agencies and Industrial Property Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce handles trademark registration, which usually can be completed within a short time. Although a foreign company can register its trademark directly with the directorate, usually a local, specialized accounting firm is retained to do such work.

## 8. IMPORT PROCEDURES

Nearly all of Bahrain's food imports enter the country via the main port of Mina Salman, located in the capital, Manama. The port boasts state-of-the-art facilities and equipment.

Imports from Saudi Arabia, a major supplier of food products to Bahrain, usually arrive via the 25-mile long King Fahed causeway, which links Bahrain to its neighbor.

Bahrain International Airport also receives a considerable amount of food products, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables and chilled meat and deli products.

Fresh products are usually cleared within 24 hours of arrival and all other food products within as little as two to three days.

The following are required documents for food imports:

- Commercial invoice,
- Packing list,
- Bill of Lading,
- Health certificate from the country of origin,
- Halal slaughter certificate (for meat and meat products),
- Certified certificate of origin (see below).

A U.S./Arab chamber of commerce and the Bahrain Embassy, or one of its consulates, in the United States, must notarize the certificate of origin. Another Arab embassy or consulate may be used, if a Bahraini government mission is not located near the exporter.

If no other Arab government mission is located near the exporter, a statement from the local American chamber of commerce verifying this situation will suffice. A U.S./Arab chamber of commerce, however, must still notarize the certificate of origin.

A consignment rejected for being unfit for human consumption must be re-exported (but not to another GCC country) or destroyed, normally within two to three months of arrival.

Products denied entry due to labeling infractions may later be cleared upon appeal, provided the infraction was minor. New-to-market and ethnic food products with minor labeling infractions have been cleared for import on a one-time basis.

Serious labeling infractions will result in rejection of a shipment with little chance of a successful appeal. Major labeling infractions include label tampering and missing or incorrectly printed production/ expiry dates or dates printed on stickers rather than original labels/packaging.

In January 2003, Bahrain implemented the "GCC Unified Customs Law and Single Customs Tariff" (UCL). The UCL established a unified customs tariff of five percent on practically all processed food products. Under the UCL, live animals, fresh fruits and vegetables, seafood, grains, flours, tea, sugar, spices and seeds for planting are exempt from any import duty.

The UCL also established a single entry point policy. In other words, a product entering any GCC member market would pay the appropriate duty at point of entry into the GCC, then be permitted duty free transit among GCC member countries. To date, however, not every GCC country has implemented the single entry point policy for a variety of reasons, including disparity of food control procedures, quality of health laboratories and procedures for dividing tariff proceeds among member countries.

On May 27, 2004 the United States and Bahrain completed a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) designed to remove barriers and facilitate trade between both countries. Under this agreement Bahrain will substantially open its services market, streamline digital trade, protect intellectual property, facilitate government procurement and provide for effective enforcement of labor and environmental laws. Bahrain is the fourth Middle East country that negotiated an FTA with the U.S. Signing of the FTA is subject to approval by the U.S. Congress.



**9. APPENDIX I. REGULATORY AGENCIES/USEFUL CONTACTS**

<b>Contact Ministry/Name</b>	<b>Field of Specialty</b>
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**I. MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

Dr. Abdulla Ahmad Abdulla Ali Head of Food & Water Control Section Ministry of Health P.O. Box 12 Manama, Bahrain Tel: (973) 17-273-683 Fax: (973) 17-279-253	Food products inspection
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Mrs. Leila Abdul-Rahman Director of Pharmacies and Drug Control Ministry of Health P.O. Box 12 Manama, Bahrain Tel: (973) 17-258-668 Fax: (973) 17-259-357	Health foods licensing and inspection
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Dr. Samir Khalfan Director of Public Health Ministry of Health P.O. Box 12 Manama, Bahrain Tel: (973) 17-250-313 Fax: (973) 17-276-301	Food safety policy
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**II. MINISTRY OF MUNICIPALITIES AFFAIRS & AGRICULTURE**

Dr. Mohamed Foda Plant Protection Advisor import Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture P.O. Box 251 Manama, Bahrain Tel: (973) 17-691-251 Fax: (973) 17-695-734	Plants and seed licensing
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Mr. Hassan M. Abdul Karim Assistant Undersecretary Engineering Affairs Ministry of Municipalities Affairs and Agriculture P.O. Box 251 Manama, Bahrain Tel: (973) 17-690-668 Fax: (973) 17-695-734	Agricultural projects and policy
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Mr. Jaafer Habib Ahmed  
Assistant Undersecretary  
Agricultural Resources  
Ministry of Municipalities Affairs  
and Agriculture  
P.O. Box 251  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-692-891  
Fax: (973) 17-695-734

Agricultural production and policy

Dr. Salman Abdulnabi  
Head, Veterinary Services  
Ministry of Municipalities Affairs  
and Agriculture  
P.O. Box 251  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-691-256  
Fax: (973) 17-694-673

Veterinary regulations  
Livestock and pet import licensing

### III. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Ms. Mona Al-Zeera  
Acting Director of Standards & Metrology  
Ministry of Commerce  
P.O. Box 5479  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-523-030  
Fax: (973) 17-530-730

All standards, including food standards

Mr. Mohamed Ali Ajoor  
Director of Consumer Protection  
Ministry of Commerce  
P.O. Box 5479  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-523-264  
Fax: (973) 17-530-180

Consumer protection, food policy

Mohammad D. Al-Shaer  
Director of Agencies  
and Industrial Property  
Ministry of Commerce  
P.O. Box 5479  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-530-335  
Fax: (973) 17-536-479

Trademark and agency regulations

Mr. Ali Ibrahim Al-Mahmeed  
Director General of Customs  
Directorate of Customs & Ports  
P.O. Box 15  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-727-178  
Fax: (973) 17-725-556

Customs/Duties

Mr. Abdulnabi Awad  
Director, Foreign Trade and Information  
Bahrain Chamber of Commerce & Industry  
P.O. Box 248  
Manama, Bahrain  
Tel: (973) 17-229-555  
Fax: (973) 17-216-453

Trade regulations and data

**10. APPENDIX II- FOOD SHELF LIFE DURATIONS IN BAHRAIN****A. Exceptions to Gulf Standard 150/93, Part I****Table 1. Frozen Foodstuffs**

These products must be stored at temperatures not to exceed (-18 C).

	Product	Packing	Shelf Life	
			Bahrain	GCC
1.	Sausages	Plastic packs	12 months	9 months
2.	Prawns & Crustaceans	Plastic or cardboard packs	12 months	8 months
3.	Eggs	Suitable packs	12 months	9 months

**Table 2. Foodstuffs Requiring Special Storage**

	Product	Packing	Shelf Life	
			Bahrain	GCC
1.	Fresh eggs (Table eggs)	Suitable packs to be stored at 4-10 C	6 months	3 months
2.	Labneh (Strained yogurt)	Suitable packs to be stored at 0-5 C	15 days	6 weeks

**Table 3. Packaged Foodstuffs**

These products are to be stored at suitable temperatures in well-ventilated stores.

	Product	Packing	Shelf Life	
			Bahrain	GCC
1.	Seafood, canned sterilized	Cans, metallic	18 months	24 months
2.	Milk, sterilized	Non-metallic packs	12 months	6 months
3.	Milk, sterilized flavored	Tetra packs	9 months	6 months
4.	Cheese, processed	Cans, metallic	24 months	18 months
5.	Fruit juices, dried	Suitable packs	24 months	18 months
6.	Raisins	Paper or plastics packs	24 months	12 months
7.	Tomato sauce	Cans metallic	24 months	12 months
8.	" "	Glass containers	24 months	18 months
9.	Dry baby foods, milk based	Tightly sealed metallic containers or vacuum packed and sterilized	24 months	18 months
10.	Strained baby foods	Tightly sealed glass containers, sterilized	18 months	12 months
11.	Baby fruit juices	Tightly sealed glass containers, sterilized	18 months	12 months
12.	Artificial beverage powders	Suitable packs	24 months	18 months
13.	Biscuits, sweetened or salted	Paper packs or wrapped in special paper or cellophane or aluminum foil	12 months	9 months
14.	" "	Cans, metallic	18 months	12 months
15.	Biscuits, sweetened or salted	Paper packs or wrapped in special paper or cellophane or aluminum foil	12 months	9 months
16.	" "	Cans, metallic	18 months	12 months
17.	Brown sugar	Paper or plastic bags	No shelf life	18 months
18.	Tehina (Sesame oil emulsion)	Suitable packs	12 months	9 months

**B. Standards Unchanged From Gulf Standard 150/93, Part I****Table 1. Frozen Foodstuffs**

These products are to be stored at temperature not exceeding (-18 C).

	<b>Product</b>	<b>Packing</b>	<b>Shelf Life</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Minced meat, burger meat and liver	Plastic packs	9 months	
2.	Beef, buffalo, sheep, and goat meat	Suitable containers	12 months from slaughter date	Must arrive within 4 months of slaughter
3.	Chickens, rabbits turkey, duck and geese	Plastic packs	12 months from slaughter date	Must arrive within 4 months of slaughter
4.	Fatty fish 1/	Plastic or cardboard packs	6 months	
5.	Lean fish 1/	Plastic or cardboard packs	12 months	
6.	Eviscerated fish	Plastic or cardboard packs	9 months	
7.	Ice cream	Suitable containers	12 months	
8.	Butter	Suitable containers	12 months	
9.	Margarine	Plastic or paper foil	12 months	
10.	Fruits	Suitable containers	12 months	
11.	Fruit juices	Suitable containers	18 months	
12.	Fried potato chips	Plastic bags	18 months	
13.	Dough products	Suitable containers	12 months	

1/ Fatty fish are fish species with oil content of 5 percent or more in the edible part. Lean fish are fish species with oil content of less than 5 percent in the edible part.

**Table 2. Chilled Foodstuffs**

These products are to be stored at temperatures of 0-5 C.

	<b>Product</b>	<b>Packing</b>	<b>Shelf Life</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Yogurt and flavored yogurt	Suitable, tightly sealed packs	10 days	
2.	Yogurt, heat treated	Suitable packs	6 weeks	
3.	Yogurt drink (laban) pasteurized	Suitable, tightly sealed packs	7 days	
4.	Cheeses, processed	Non-metallic packs	18 months	
5.	Cheeses, hard	Suitable packs	12 months	
6.	Butter	Suitable packs	2 months	
7.	Margarine	Plastic foil packs	3 months	

**Table 3. Foodstuffs Requiring Special Storage**

	<b>Product</b>	<b>Packing</b>	<b>Storage Condition Temperatures</b>	<b>Shelf Life</b>
1.	Beef and Buffalo meat	Suitable containers	0 C to (-2 C)	21 days from slaughtering date
2.	Meat packed under vacuum	Plastic containers	0 C to (-2 C)	10 weeks from slaughtering date. (To arrive within 40 days of slaughter)
3.	Stuffed or covered biscuits	Metallic containers	not to exceed 25 C, in well ventilated stores, far from moisture and contamination sources	12 months
4.	Flour	Paper or plastic bags	not to exceed 21 C, in well ventilated stores, far from moisture and contamination sources	12 months
5.	Mayonnaise	Glass or metallic containers	not to exceed 25 C, in well ventilated stores, far from moisture and contamination sources	12 months
6.	All types of chocolate	Paper, aluminum foil or plastic packs	not to exceed 25 C, in well ventilated stores, far from moisture and contamination sources	12 months
7.	Fresh eggs (Table eggs)	Suitable containers	from 11-15 C	1 month

**Table 4. Packaged Foodstuffs**

These products must be stored at suitable temperatures, in well-ventilated stores.

	<b>Product</b>	<b>Packing</b>	<b>Shelf Life</b>
1.	Canned meats	Cans, metallic	24 months
2.	Evaporated milk	Cans, metallic	12 months
3.	Dried milk, skimmed	In moisture proof packaging	12 months
4.	" "	Cans, metallic under inert gas or vacuum packed	18 months
5.	Dried milk, full cream	Cans, metallic under inert gas or vacuum packed	18 months
6.	Milk, condensed sweetened	Cans, metallic	12 months
7.	Milk, sterilized flavored	Cans, metallic	12 months
8.	" "	Other packs	6 months
9.	Margarine	Cans, metallic	12 months
10.	Canned vegetables and fruits	Cans, metallic	18 months
11.	" "	Glass containers	24 months
12.	Jams, jellies and marmalade	Cans, metallic or glass jars	24 months
13.	" "	Plastic or aluminum foil packs, tightly sealed	12 months
14.	Dried fruits, such as figs, prunes, etc.	paper or plastic packs	12 months

15.	Hot sauces, all types	Glass containers	24 months
16.	Pickles	Glass containers tightly sealed	18 months
17.	" "	Cans, metallic plastic lined	12 months
18.	Tomato sauces, spiced	Cans, metallic	12 months
19.	" "	Glass containers	18 months
20.	Tomato puree (pulp) and catsup	Cans, metallic	12 months
21.	" "	Glass containers	18 months
22.	Potato chips and popcorn	Plastic bags	6 months
23.	" "	Aluminum foil bags under inert gas or tin coated cardboard packs or in metal cans	9 months
24.	Breakfast cereals such as corn, wheat or rice flakes, etc.	Paper/ aluminum foil packs	12 months
25.	Baby foods in powder or pellet form, prepared from cereals pulses, vegetables, fruits, etc.	Cardboard packs, aluminum coated	12 months
26.	" "	Cans, metallic packed under inert gas or vacuum, tightly sealed	18 months
27.	Beverages, carbonated	Cans, metallic	9 months
28.	" "	Glass containers	12 months
29.	Cocoa powder	Metal, glass or aluminum sheet packs, under inert gas or vacuum	24 months
30.	" "	Other packs such as paper/plastic	12 months
31.	Coffee, roasted ground	Metal or aluminum foil packs, packed under vacuum or inert gas	18 months
32.	Coffee, instant	Cans, metallic or glass containers	24 months
33.	" "	Aluminum foil or special paper packs	12 months
34.	Cake mixes	Paper or aluminum foil packs	18 months
35.	Flour	Bags, cloth	6 months
36.	Macaroni	Cardboard packs or plastic bags	4 months
37.	Starch, all types	Paper or plastic packs	24 months
38.	Jelly powder	Paper or plastic packs	18 months
39.	Plain hard candy	Suitable packs	24 months
40.	Enriched hard candy	Suitable packs	12 months
41.	Soup powder	Paper, plastic or aluminum foil packs	18 months
42.	Soup, partially dehydrated in cubic form, etc	Paper, plastic or aluminum foil packs	12 months
43.	Vinegar, all types	Glass containers	24 months
44.	Halawa Tehiniah	Metallic or plastic packs	12 months
45.	" "	Wrapped in paper or aluminum foil	6 months

END OF REPORT