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WELMEC

European Cooperation in Legal Metrology

Definitions of Terms

WELMEC

European Cooperation in Legal Metrology

WELMEC is a cooperation between the legal metrology authorities of the Member States of the European Union and EFTA.

This document is one of a number of Guides published by WELMEC to provide guidance to Packers, Importers and the Competent Departments responsible for ensuring the prepackages meet the specified requirements.

The Guides are purely advisory and do not themselves impose any restrictions or additional technical requirements beyond those contained in relevant EU Directives.

Alternative approaches may be acceptable, but the guidance provided in this document represents the considered view of WELMEC as to the best practice to be followed.

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Foreword

WELMEC Working Group 6 was set up to discuss, and propose solutions for, the problems associated with the trading of e-marked prepacked products (herafter called 'prepackages') between Member States[1]. The intention of this guide is to achieve a uniform level of enforcement and ensure that all prepackages, whether packed in, or imported into, the Community (herafter called 'Union'[2]) meet the applicable metrological requirements.

This guide is part of a series of guides published by WELMEC, which are primarily intended to provide guidance to all those concerned with the application of Directive 76/211/EEC for prepacked products. These guides are intended to lead to a uniform interpretation and enforcement of this directive and assist in the removal of barriers to trade.

Documents agreed by WELMEC are published on their website at http://www.welmec.org/latest/guides.html

For further information and advice on prepackages, please contact your national Competent Department whose contact details can be found at www.welmec.org.

Introduction

This guide provides for set of definitions in the field of prepackaging. It facilitates fair competition, protects consumers and harmonises (interpretation of) legislations.

This set of definitions that is laid down in chapter 2 and 3, is small, consistent, effective and leaves no room for misunderstanding.

Terms that are defined in WELMEC 6 guides are in chapter 4.

The annex consists of terms and definitions in legislation, standards, guidance and recommendation that relate to prepackaging. Whenever possible, they are cross-referenced with chapters 2 and 3.

Scope

Different documents that cover with prepackaged product use different terms to identify the same.

This guide aims to give guidance to those involved in prepackaging to be able to understand the different terms.

It covers all types of products in prepackages that comply with e-marking legislation.

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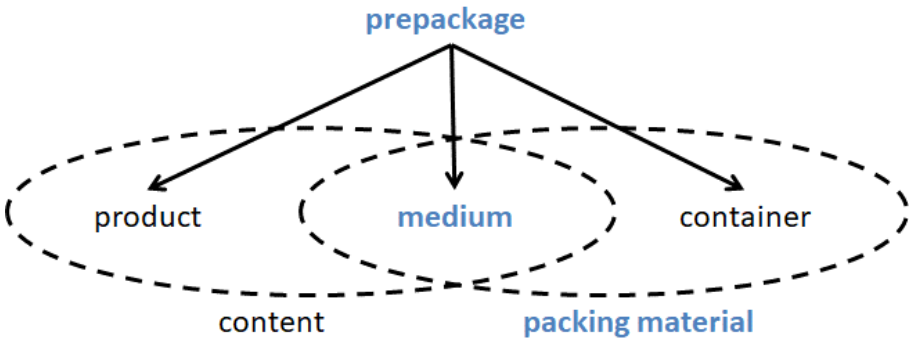
1 Where in this guide the term 'Member State' is used this means a country of the European Economic Area (EEA),Turkey or Switzerland and any other country that the EU has a formal agreement with that covers prepackages.

2 The 'Union' shall mean the countries of the European Economic Area (EEA), Turkey and Switzerland and any other country that the EU has a formal agreement with that covers prepackages.

Contents

1 Relationship between terms

To be able to compare a quantity claim made by the packer with the 'real'[3] quantity, it is essential to be sure what the 'quantity' is about. The graph below shows how the relationship between: prepackage, product, content, packing material, container and medium.



[3] The 'real' quantity is used in a broad sence and refers to the amount of product in a prepackage that is in fact present.

2 Terms relating to prepackages

This paragraph gives three basic definitions: prepackage, packing material and medium and three definitions that derive from that: product, container and content.

2.1 Prepackage

Prepackage – combination of a product and the packing material in which it was put,

- without the purchaser present at the time of packing when the actual quantity of product was determined, and
- whose nominal quantity of product has a predetermined value, and
- whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.

2.2 Packing material

Packing material – everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product.

Note 1: The term “use” includes consumption and subjectiong to a treatment.

Note 2: Packing material is generally used to contain, protect, handle (e.g. lollipop stick), deliver, preserve (e.g. ice or glazing), transport, inform about and serve as an aid (e.g. food serving tray) while using the product it contains.

Note 3: Packing material also includes: the container, ice (not naturally in the product e.g. glazing), solid items that were put in the prepackage together with the product such as wrappers, sticks of lollypops, wax around cheese, and a medium that was put in the prepackage together with the product and that is intended to be left over after use of the product.

Note 4: Packing material is sometimes referred to as individual package, tare, packaging, packaging material.

2.3 Medium

Medium – a fluid that is put in the prepackage together with the product, either separated from, in or surrounding the product, and that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product. A fluid includes:

a) either liquid, semi-liquid or frozen liquids, or
b) a gas or a mixture of gasses, whether under positive, negative or atmospheric pressure, or
c) a combination of both a) and b).

Note 1: The term "use" would include consumption and subjecting to a treatment.

Note 2: A medium is sometimes also referred to as "liquid packing medium".

Note 3: A medium can be separated from the product and other solid items that were put in the prepackage by measuring procedures in WELMEC 6.8.

Note 4: A medium also includes:

a) the liquid mediums as specified in Clause 4.3.3 of the CODEX STAN 1-1985 "Labelling of prepackaged foods" and in the 2nd paragraph of point 5 of Annex IX of regulation 1169/2011[4] which covers foods on which the "drained weight" must be marked, and
b) the ice-glaze as specified in CODEX standards on ice-glazed foods and as referred to in the 2nd paragraph of article 5 of Annex IX of regulation 1169/2011[2].

2.4 Product

Product – All of the prepackage that is not packing material.

Note 1: Product includes liquids or gasses that were put in the prepackage together with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. air in chocolate mousse).

Note 2: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. liquid in halloumi cheese, air in hair gel).

Note 3: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. curdling of yoghurt or honey).

[4] REGULATION (EU) No 1169/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers

2.5 Container

Container – the packing material excluding the medium

Note 1: the container also includes labels, glue, ties, prizes, gifts, coupons, or decorations and items that were put in the prepackage together with the product and the medium, that are intended to be left over after use of the product, such as wrappers and sticks of lollypops.

Note 2: this definition also includes:

- that what is defined in chapter 2 Definition of terms of CODEX STAN 1-1985 'Labelling of Prepackaged Foods'.
- 'packaging material' as defined in 'Quality assurance of pharmaceuticals A compendium of guidelines and related materials Volume 2, 2nd updated edition' of WHO

2.6 Content

Content – everything of the prepackage that is not the container

Note 1: content includes:

- the product, and
- any medium

Note 2: The terms 'net contents' in CODEX STAN 1-1985 'Labelling of Prepackaged Foods' and 'net quantity' of EU food labelling legislation refer to the product and a liquid medium, if present.

Note 3: The term 'content' is sometimes confusingly used in the meaning of 'product' ("the content of this bottle is water").

3 Terms relating to quantity

3.1 Nominal quantity of product

Nominal quantity of product – the quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label by the packer.

3.2 Nominal quantity of content

Nominal quantity of content – the quantity of content in a prepackage declared on the label by the packer.

Note 1: the quantity of content is declared by packers based on food labelling requirements and do not inlcude items that were put in the prepackage together with the product and the medium, such as wrappers and sticks of lollypops.

Note 2: the quantity of content is declared by packers based on labelling requirements for aerosols and includes active ingredients (sometimes in dissolvent) and propellant.

3.3 Nominal capacity

Nominal capacity – the quantity of space that a container in its filled and closed shape can enclose, expressed in units of volume as declared on the label.

Note 1: examples of containers that sometimes bear a nominal capacity:
- aerosol dispensers
- glass jars
- cans

3.4 Actual quantity of product

Actual quantity of product – the quantity of product that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurement.

3.5 Actual quantity of content

Actual quantity of content – the quantity of content that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurement.

3.6 Actual capacity

Actual capacity – the quantity of space that a container in its filled and closed shape encloses, expressed in units of volume as determined by measurement.

Note 1: the actual capacity is equivalent to the volume of distilled water at 20 ºC which the sealed container will hold when completely filled

Note 2: ISO 90 specifies definitions and determination of dimensions and capacities of containers.

4 Other terms defined in WELMEC 6 Guides

The following terms are defined in guides or guides under development of WELMEC Working Group 6[5]. These terms may be obsolete or updated. Check the WELMEC Guide to find out.

--- WELMEC 6.3 ---

4.1 Actual contents

Actual contents of the prepackage are the quantity (weight or volume) of product which it in fact contains. This should be taken as the actual net content of the prepackage. Procedures for verifying the actual contents are set down in the Annex II to the Directive.

NOTE: R87 uses the term 'actual quantity' which is defined as 'Actual quantity of product that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurements made by legal metrology officials.'

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.2 Packing material

Everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product. Use includes consumption or subjecting to a treatment. NOTE: Packing material is generally used to contain, protect, handle, deliver, preserve, transport, inform about and serve as an aid (e.g. food serving tray) while using the product it contains.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.3 Prepackage

A product is prepacked when it is placed in a package of whatever nature without the purchaser being present and the quantity of product contained in the package has a predetermined value and cannot be altered without the package being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.

OIML R87: Combination of a product and the packing material in which it is prepacked.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

[5] updated until April 2018

4.4 Prepackaged product

A product is prepacked when it is placed in a package of whatever nature without the purchaser being present and the quantity of product contained in the package has a predetermined value and cannot be altered without the package either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.

OIML R87 2.11: Single item for presentation as such to a consumer, consisting of a product and the packing material into which it was put before being offered for sale and in which the quantity of product has a predetermined value, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.5 Principal display panel

The part of the package that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.6 Verified

Means established to comply with the requirements of appropriate legislation. For equipment for which there is no relevant legislation it means testing and approval by a competent organisation.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.7 Wrapping

A package of whatever nature which encloses the product. With regard to food if, the wrapping is intended to be eaten it is treated as part of the product, e.g. rice paper.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.8 Product

Also referred to as identified product. The Working Group resolved that the Directive should define 'individual package' as 'everything that is meant to be left after use of the product, except for items naturally present in the product. Use includes consumption or subjecting to a treatment'.

Together with the definition of prepackage (prepackage = product + individual packaging) it clarifies what is the product and what is the packaging.

Examples of product, even though left over after use, include a banana skin, tea leaves and coffee grouts.

Examples of packaging include the stick in a lollypop, immediate wrappers around sweets and tea bags. Similarly the quantity of cheese shall be exclusive of any wax put on cheese after its manufacture. Following the above resolution the wax is left over after the cheese has been used, and as is not naturally present in the product (cheese) it is therefore part of the packaging.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.9 Nominal quantity

Nominal quantity (nominal weight or volume) of the contents of a prepackage is the weight or volume indicated on the packaging, i.e. the quantity of product which the prepackage is deemed to contain.

Quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label by the packer.

NOTE 1: The symbol 'Qn' is used to designate the nominal quantity.
NOTE 2: The nominal quantity must be declared in accordance with OIML R 79.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.10 TU1

The quantity, which is one tolerable negative error below the nominal quantity, is sometimes referred to as 'TU1' or 'T1'.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, part 3.1.2)

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, A2.2)

4.11 TU2

The quantity which is two tolerable negative errors below the nominal quantity is sometimes referred to as 'TU2' or 'T2'.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, part 3.1.2)

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, A2.3)

--- WELMEC 6.4 ---

4.12 TU1-limit

Nominal quantity minus the tolerable negative error.

(WELMEC 6.4, 2015 Guide for packers and importers of e-marked prepacked products, 4.1)

4.13 TU2-limit

Nominal quantity minus twice the tolerable negative error.

(WELMEC 6.4, 2015 Guide for packers and importers of e-marked prepacked products, 4.1)

4.14 Defectives

A 'defective' prepackage is one whose quantity of product is below TU1 or T1.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, part 3.1.2)

Prepackages that have a quantity of product below the nominal quantity minus the tolerable negative error (TU1-limit).

(WELMEC 6.4, 2015 Guide for packers and importers of e-marked prepacked products, 4.1)

4.15 Inadequates

Prepackages that have a quantity of product below the nominal quantity minus twice the tolerable negative error (TU2-limit).

(WELMEC 6.4, 2015 Guide for packers and importers of e-marked prepacked products, 4.1)

4.16 Sufficiently small

The Directive specifies an acceptable number of prepackages below TU1 for each reference test sample size. The proportion of prepackages below TU1 needs to be sufficiently small, in general it appears that not more than 2.5% below TU1 is appropriate.

(WELMEC 6.4, 2015 Guide for packers and importers of e-marked prepacked products, footnote 6, page 11)

”Sufficiently small” is not defined in the Directive although the reference test is based on an AQL (acceptable quality level) of 2,5%. Because statistical methods of testing are used, there is still a risk of failing a batch even if the amount of TU1 is less than 2,5%. For these purposes ‘sufficiently small’ is generally taken to mean that not more than 2.5% of the prepackages in the batch may be defective and the reference test in 2.2 of annex II is also satisfied.

NOTE: Reference tests are only for the Competent Department to use, they are not intended to be used by Packers or Importers to show compliance with the Directive. The sampling allowance should only be used by Inspectors; it is for the packer to ensure the requirements are met using appropriate quantity control methods.

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.2)

‘Sufficiently small’ is not defined in the Directive although the reference test is based on an AQL (acceptable quality level) of 2.5%. Because statistical methods of testing are used, there is still a risk of failing a batch even if the amount of TU1 is less than 2.5%.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, A2.2)

--- WELMEC 6.7 ---

4.17 Reference test

Is a test as specified in annex I paragraph 5 to the Directive.

(WELMEC 6.7, 2008 Guidance for Market Control on Prepackages For Competent Departments, 5.1)

Note to the definition 4.17:

- The term 'reference test' is not used in the Directive.
- Annex I.5 refers to 'statistical checks whose effectiveness' shall be comparable to that of the 'reference method' specified in Annex II.

The 'reference method' refers to the statistical check that is specified in Annex II of the Directive.

The term 'equivalence screening check' (see 4.21) refers to a test whose effectiveness is comparable to that of the reference method specified in Annex II.

4.18 Other checks

Are checks as specified in annex I paragraph 6 of the Directive, including but not limited to checks statistically equivalent to the reference test and the standard screening test.

(WELMEC 6.7, 2008 Guidance for Market Control on Prepackages For Competent Departments, 5.1)

4.19 Inspection lot

The lot defined by domestic legislation.

(WELMEC 6.7, 2008 Guidance for Market Control on Prepackages For Competent Departments, A1)

4.20 Standard screening test

Checks that are only recommended when the batch size is under 100 prepackages. In such cases the defective item is defined as a pre-package with an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity ($x_i < QN$). If the prepackages fail the screening test the results cannot be basis for legal action, except for prepackages with a deficiency of greater than 2 tolerable negative errors (TNE).

(WELMEC 6.7, 2008 Guidance for Market Control on Prepackages For Competent Departments, B1)

4.21 Equivalence screening check

Every check that complies with the following principle extracted from § 5 of Annex I of directive 76/211 is considered to be equivalent to the screening check The abscissa of the 0.10 ordinate point of the operating characteristic curve of the first plan (probability of acceptance of the batch = 0.10) deviates by less than 15% from the abscissa of the corresponding point of the operating characteristic curve of the sampling plan recommended in Annex II.

It means that the difference between the percentage of defective units P10i accepted by another control check and the percentage of defective units P10r accepted by the reference check may not exceed 15% of P10r.

$|P10i - P10r| < 15\%P10r$

(WELMEC 6.7, 2008 Guidance for Market Control on Prepackages For Competent Departments, B2)

Notes to the definition 4.22:

1. The above means that the difference between the percentage of defective units in a batch (P10i) that results in a 10% probability of accepting this batch by another control check and the percentage of defective units in a batch (P10r) that results in a 10% probability of accepting this batch by the reference check, may not exceed 15% of P10r.

   In other words: It means that the consumer risk of test used may not exceed 15% of the consumer risk of the reference test. The consumer risk is the percentage of defective units a batch contains to have a 90% change to be rejected.

2. The term 'equivalence screening check' is not used in the Directive.

   Annex I.5 refers to 'statistical checks whose effectiveness' shall be comparable to that of the ' reference method' specified in Annex II.

   The 'reference method' refers to the statistical check that is specified in Annex II of the Directive.

   The term 'equivalence screening check' refers to a test whose effectiveness is comparable to that of the reference method specified in Annex II.

--- WELMEC 6.8 ---

4.22 Nominal weight

Quantity of product in a prepackage, including the liquid medium/glaze (see section 1.4), declared on the label.

(WELMEC 6.8, 2013 Drained Weight, chapter 1.1)

Note: this definition should be read within the context of WELMEC 6.8. As such it is outdated as the Food Labelling Regulation 1169/211 now has different requirements for the declaration of the nominal quantity of product covered in glaze and products in a liquid medium.

4.23 Nominal drained weight, nominal drained washed weight and nominal drained deglazed weight (An)

Quantity of product in a prepackage less the liquid medium/glaze (see section 1.4)

(WELMEC 6.8, 2013 Drained Weight, chapter 1.2)

4.24 Actual drained weight, actual drained washed weight and actual drained deglazed weight

Quantity of product in a prepackage after equilibrium of solution is established (where applicable, but not for deglazed weight) and the liquid medium has been drained according to the test methods in section 3.

Note 1: Glazed seafood: Pre-frozen seafood which is covered with a film of water so that the frozen film protects the product quality. The actual weight of the seafood shall be exclusive of the glaze (see section 1.4).

Note 2: In this guide the term "weight" is used instead of "mass" because "drained weight" is an internationally recognised term. Because of the uncertainty of the test procedure, there is no material difference in the value of "weight" and "mass".

(WELMEC 6.8, 2013 Drained Weight, chapter 1.3)

4.25 Liquid medium (pouring liquid)

Liquid medium (pouring liquid) is defined as the following products, possibly in mixtures and also where frozen or quick frozen, provided that the liquid is merely an adjunct to the essential elements of that preparation and is thus not a decisive factor for the purchase: water, aqueous solutions of salts, brine, aqueous solutions of food acids, vinegar, aqueous solutions of sugars, aqueous solutions of other sweetening substances, fruit or vegetable juices in the case of fruit or vegetables.

Note 1: The definition of liquid medium (pouring liquid) is in accordance with European Food Labelling Legislation.

Note 2: The definition of the pouring liquid is equivalent to Codex General Standard for the labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CODEX STAN 1-1985), section 4.3.3.

Note 3: Where the application of the definition of packing material of OIML R87 (2004) leads to confusion, the liquids mentioned in European Food Labelling Legislation1 and CODEX STAN 1-1985 may give further specifications.

For the purposes of voluntary declarations of drained weight, the following media may be used individually or in combination with those listed above: aqueous suspensions of starches, milk and milk derivatives, fruit or vegetable purees, and other solid and semi solid mediums such as duck fat or edible oils.

(WELMEC 6.8, 2013 Drained Weight, chapter 1.4)

4.26 Batch

The batch comprises all the prepackages of the same nominal quantity, the same type and the same production run, packed in the same place, which are to be inspected.

(WELMEC 6.8, 2013 Drained Weight, chapter 1.5)

4.27 Tolerable Negative Error (TNE)

The amount by which prepackages may fall below the nominal drained weight, nominal drained washed weight or nominal drained deglazed weight.

Note 1: The sampling plan in section 2.3 and tolerances used in Table 1 have been taken from The Directive for making-up by weight of certain prepacked products.

(WELMEC 6.8, 2013 Drained Weight, chapter 1.6)

--- WELMEC 6.12 ---

4.28 Measuring container bottle

The Directive[6] defines a 'measuring container bottle' as a bottle:
- made of glass or other rigid and stable substance,
- designed to be stoppered, and intended for storage, transport or delivery of liquids,
- having a Nominal Capacity between 0.05 l and 5 l inclusive,
- that can be measured with sufficient accuracy, when filled to a specified level or specified percentage of their Brim Capacity.

(WELMEC 6.12, 2013 Guide on Directive 75/107/EEC Measuring Container Bottles, 2.1)

A bottle whose volume and labelling comply with the Council Directive 75/107/EEC.
NOTE: The OIML R138 defines an MCB as 'Bottles intended to be filled either at constant level or at constant ullage with sufficient accuracy without the need to use an independent measuring instrument.'

(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.29 Nominal Capacity (of a measuring container bottle)

The technical requirements are contained in Annex I of the Directive which commences with the definition of terms relating to the capacity of the MCB at a standard temperature of 20 °C. The technical requirements are:

- the Nominal Capacity, Vn, is the volume which is marked on the bottle. It is the volume of liquid which the MCB is deemed to contain when it is filled in the conditions of use for which it is intended,
- the Brim Capacity of a bottle, is the volume of liquid it contains when filled to the brim, and
- the Actual Capacity of a bottle, is the volume of liquid it in fact contains when it is filled exactly under the conditions corresponding theoretically to the Nominal Capacity.

(WELMEC 6.12, 2013 Guide on Directive 75/107/EEC Measuring Container Bottles, 4.1)

4.30 Brim Capacity (of a measuring container bottle)

The technical requirements are contained in Annex I of the Directive which commences with the definition of terms relating to the capacity of the MCB at a standard temperature of 20 °C. The technical requirements are:

- the Nominal Capacity, Vn, is the volume which is marked on the bottle. It is the volume of liquid which the MCB is deemed to contain when it is filled in the conditions of use for which it is intended,
- the Brim Capacity of a bottle, is the volume of liquid it contains when filled to the brim, and
- the Actual Capacity of a bottle, is the volume of liquid it in fact contains when it is filled exactly under the conditions corresponding theoretically to the Nominal Capacity.

(WELMEC 6.12, 2013 Guide on Directive 75/107/EEC Measuring Container Bottles, 4.1)

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[6] Council Directive 75/107/EEC of 19 December 1974 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to bottles used as measuring containers.

4.31 Actual Capacity (of a measuring container bottle)

The technical requirements are contained in Annex I of the Directive which commences with the definition of terms relating to the capacity of the MCB at a standard temperature of 20 °C. The technical requirements are:

- the Nominal Capacity, Vn, is the volume which is marked on the bottle. It is the volume of liquid which the MCB is deemed to contain when it is filled in the conditions of use for which it is intended,
- the Brim Capacity of a bottle, is the volume of liquid it contains when filled to the brim, and
- the Actual Capacity of a bottle, is the volume of liquid it in fact contains when it is filled exactly under the conditions corresponding theoretically to the Nominal Capacity.

(WELMEC 6.12, 2013 Guide on Directive 75/107/EEC Measuring Container Bottles, 4.1)

--- WELMEC 6.13 ---

4.32 Member State

Where in this document the term "Member State" is used, this means countries of the European Economic Area (EEA), Turkey and Switzerland.
(WELMEC 6.4, 2015 Guide for packers and importers of e-marked prepacked products, 1.3)

Where in this guide the term 'Member State' is used this means a country of the European Economic Area (EEA),Turkey or Switzerland and any other country that the EU has a formal agreement with that covers prepackages.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 1, page 3)

4.33 Third Country

A third country is a country that is not a Member State.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 7, page 10)

4.34 Community

Union

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, foreword)

4.35 Marketing Process

The term 'marketing process' means the chain of distribution of prepackages starting with the Importer and ending with sale to the consumer by the retailer.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 2, page 12)

4.36 Union

The 'Union' shall mean the countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) and Turkey and Switzerland and any other country that the EU has a formal agreement with that covers prepackages.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 4, page 3)

4.37 Packer

1. The term 'packer' is not defined in the Directive, but is given the responsibility for ensuring that prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive.

   (WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

2. A packer is a person who places product in packing material that bears a nominal quantity, an e-mark and an identification of the importer or the person arranging for the packing to be done.

   (WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 1, page 9)

   Note to this definition: in the context of the imports the packer is located in a third country.

4.38 Person

The term 'person' means any natural person or any legal person created and recognised as such under national law, European Union law or international law, which has legal personality and which may, acting in its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 5, page 9)

4.39 Importer

The 'Importer' shall mean any person established within a Member State who releases prepackages packed in a third country to the Union market.

Note 1: It is the Importer who is legally responsible that the prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive.
Note 2: The Importer is the person who decides whether prepackages meet the requirements, before placing the prepackages on the market.

The term 'decides' includes (but is not limited to):
- written or oral instruction, order or allowance to release to the market,
- act of releasement to the market,
- fail to prevent releasing to the market without explicit decision, and
- subcontracting the releasement the market to an agent

Note 3: In the case that the Importer relies on evidence that he is in possession of all the necessary guarantees enabling him to assume responsibility, the Importer may subcontract the releasing to the market to one or more of his agents that reside in one or more Member State(s).

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 6)

'importer' shall mean any natural or legal person established within the Community who places a product from a third country on the Community market.
(WELMEC 6.3, 2009 Guidance for the Harmonised Implementation of Council Directive 76/211/EEC as amended, 1.7)

4.40 Packer outside Europe

The 'Packer outside Europe' means a packer located outside the Union and who distributes prepackages:
- to a European importer, or
- to one or more agents of the importer residing in one or more Member States,

that bear a mark or inscription that identifies:
- the person arranging for the packing to be done, or
- the importer established in a Member State.

Note 1: It is the importer who is legally responsible that the prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive, not the packer outside Europe.

Note 2: When the packer outside Europe provides results of measurements or of samples to the European importer, he may also be an 'evidence provider' and chapter 11 is also applicable.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 3)

4.41 Person arranging for the packing to be done

The 'Person arranging for the packing to be done' means a person who sells imported prepackages that bear his name, mark or inscription that he obtains from an importer or the agent of the importer and who resides in one or more Member States.

Note 1: It is the importer who is legally responsible that the prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive, not the person arranging for the packing to be done.

The person arranging for the packing to be done is only mentioned in Annex I.3.2 of the Directive as one of the three marks or inscriptions that shall appear on the label . In the first paragraph of Annex I.4 in the Directive only the packer or importer have responsibilities. The person arranging for the packing to be done is not mentioned anywhere else in the Directive and therefore has no responsibilities in ensuring that prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive.

Note 2: Someone who receives prepackages directly from (the Packer) outside Europe, is either the importer of the agent of the importer, even if the prepackages bear the name, mark or inscription of himself, or of the packer outside Europe.

Note 3: This guide covers prepackages imported from third countries and therefore this chapter is not applicable to a person arranging for the packing to be done who obtains prepackages that bear his name, mark or inscription from a packer that resides in a Member State.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 4)

4.42 Distributor/Retailer

The 'Distributer/Retailer' means a person who is part of the marketing process of prepackages in the Union, other than the importer, an importers agent or the person arranging for the packing to be done, who buys prepackages from an importer or wholesaler with the intention of selling them to wholesalers and/or retailers and/or consumers.

Note 1: The Distributer/Retailer that sells prepackages that bear his name, mark or inscription is the person arranging for the packing to be done and chapter 4 applies.

Note 2: It is the importer who is legally responsible that the prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive, not the Distributer/Retailer.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 5)

4.43 Competent Department

Competent Department are the authorities responsible for ensuring that importers meet the requirements of the Directive.

Note 1: There may be more than one Competent Department in a Member State.

Note 2: The legal power of a Competent Department is limited to the Member State in which the competent department is located.

Note 3: (Parts of) the tasks of the Competent Department may be carried out by other organisations under the responsibility of the Competent Department or whos responsibility is laid down in legislation.

Note 4: If prepackages arrive physicly at an agent of the importer located in another Member State than where the importer is located, it is the Competent Department of the Member State where the agent of the importer is located that is responsible for carrying out the reference test.

The non-compliance should be referred back to the Competent Department where the importer is located who will:
a) acknowledge receipt of the referral,
b) investigate the non-compliance in a timely manner,
c) give a progress report every 4 weeks, and
d) report back at the end the findings, and should a non-compliance have been found, confirm the corrective and preventative action that has been taken together with the agreed timescale.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 8)

4.44 Authority

An authority is a public institution with legal personality, component of the State structure, on or below the level of central government and accountable to citizens.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, footnote 1, page 18)

4.45 Related Authority

A 'Related Authority' is a public institution with legal personality, component of the State structure, on or below the level of central government and accountable to citizens other than the competent department of a Member State responsible for carrying out enforcement activities on its territory.

Note 1: (Parts of) the tasks of the related authority may be carried out by other organisations under the responsibility of that authority.

Note 2: The activities are (but are not limited to): customs, metrology, product safety, and food safety.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 9)

4.46 Evidence Provider

An 'Evidence provider' is any person that on behalf of the importer carries out measurements or checks on batches of prepackages filled by a packer outside Europe that enable the importer to assume his responsibility (see chapter 6.3b).

Note 1: It is the Importer who is legally responsible that the prepackages meet the requirements of the Directive, not the Evidence provider.

Note 2: An Evidence provider can be:
a) a person of which a Competent Department of the Member State, where the importer is located, has established that the person is independent, credible and capable, where:

- 'established' means an investigation by a Competent Department of the Member State where the importer is located that covers independence, credibility and capability and of which the descision has been made available to Competent Departments in other Member States,
- an 'independent' person is disinterested from the Packer outside Europe, the importer, the agent of the importer, the Distributer/Retailer and the person arranging for the packing to be done,
- a 'credible' person is:
    - O accredited by an accreditation body in a Member State against ISO 17020, ISO 17025 or an equivalent standard, or
    - O peer-to-peer assessed by a Competent Department in a Member State and of which the results have been made available for Competent Departments in other Member States
- a 'capable' person:
    - o has 'inspection of prepackages' or 'testing of prepackages' in its scope, or
    - o performs a significant number of reference tests of prepackages as a governmental authority.

b) The packer in a third country, in which case his procedures have to be assessed by a certification organisation.

c) The agent of the importer. The results of checks by the Agent of the Importer are a sufficient guarantee that enable the Importer to assume his responsibility (see chapter 6.3b) if these checks are carried out in accordance with procedures recognised by the competent department of the Member State where the agent of the importer is established.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 11)

4.47 Agent of the Importer

The 'Agent of the Importer' shall mean any person established within a Member State who releases prepackages packed in a third country to the Union market under the responsibility of an Importer.

Note 1: It is the importer who is legally responsible that the prepackages meet the requirements of the directive, not the agent of the importer.

Note 2: The Agent of the Importer also becomes an 'evidence provider' if he carries out sample checks from batches of prepackages produced by a packer in a third country on behalf of the importer.

Note 3: It is the importer who decides whether prepackages meet the requirements, before he allows his agent to release the prepackages to the market.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 7)

4.48 Certification Organisation

A Certification Organisation is a person who assesses the procedures that a packer outside Europe uses:
- to ensure that the prepackages meet the requirements at the moment of importation in one or more Member States, and
- that make up the evidence that enables the importer to assume responsibility.

Note 1: Competent Departments qualify as Certification Organisations.

Other organisations that carriy out relevant (parts of the) tasks of the Competent Department under the responsibility of the Competent Department or whos responsibility is laid down in legislation, also qualify as a Certification Organisation.

Note 2: Another person qualifies as a Certification Organisation after it has been established that the person is independent, credible and capable, where:
- 'established' means an investigation by a Competent Department of the Member State where the importer is located that covers independence, credibility and capability, where a descision made by another competent department can be taken into account, if available,
- an 'independent' person is disinterested from the packer outside Europe, the importer, the agent of the importer, the distributer/retailer and the person arranging for the packing to be done,
- a 'credible' person is:
  - accredited by an accreditation body in a Member State against ISO 17021 or an equivalent standard, or
  - peer-to-peer assessed by a Competent Department in a Member State against ISO 17021 or an equivalent standard and of which the descision has been made available to Competent Departments in other Member States,
- a 'capable' person judges filling and measuring/checking procedures of a sufficient number of packers as or on behalf of a governmental authority against criteria laid down in chapter 4 of WELMEC Guide 6.6 or equivalent.

(WELMEC 6.13, 2017 Compliance of Imported e-marked Prepackages, chapter 10)

--- units of mass and volume on prepackages ---

4.49 Liquid product

A liquid product is a product which is not intended to be used frozen, is in a liquid state at 20 °C and atmospheric pressure, will easily pour, and is not a powder. The time taken for pouring is likely to be less than one minute. After pouring, less than 1 % of the nominal quantity shall be left in the container, provided that the product can be discharged without the container being squeezed or undergoing other manipulations. If the container needs manipulation to get a free flow, the product should be transferred into an open container of the same size before the test.

(WELMEC 6.14 Guidance and Information on Units of Weight or Volume used on Prepackages, 4.1.2)

5 Cross reference list

The table on the following pages has four columns:

1. In the first column the number of the term is listed. This number has no specific meaning and is there for reasons of reference.
2. In the second column the term itself is listed. The basic terms of chapters 2 and 3 are listed first and also are translated into French and German.
   The other terms are ordered alphabeticly.
3. The third column gives the definition of the term if it exists in the original text (like legislation, recommendation, standard or guide).
4. In the fourth column reference to the original text is given (if applicable).
5. In the fifth column a reference number links the term to one or more basic terms in the table

no	term	definition	reference	ref to nr term
1	prepackage *préemballage* *fertigpackung*	Prepackage – combination of a product and the packing material in which it was put, - without the purchaser present at the time of packing when the actual quantity of product was determined, and - whose nominal quantity of product has a predetermined value, and - whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification.	-	1
2	packing material *emballage* *packung*	Packing material – everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product. Note 1: The term "use" includes consumption and subjectiong to a treatment. Note 2: Packing material is generally used to contain, protect, handle (e.g. lollipop stick), deliver, preserve (e.g. ice or glazing), transport, inform about and serve as an aid (e.g. food serving tray) while using the product it contains. Note 3: Packing material also includes: the container, ice (not naturally in the product e.g. glazing), solid items that were put in the prepackage together with the product such as wrappers, sticks of lollypops, wax around cheese, and a medium that was put in the prepackage together with the product and that is intended to be left over after use of the product. Note 4: Packing material is sometimes referred to as individual package, tare, packaging, packaging material.	-	2
3	medium *milieu* *medium*	Medium – a fluid that is put in the prepackage together with the product, either separated from, in or surrounding the product, and that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product. A fluid includes: a) either liquid, semi-liquid or frozen liquids, or b) a gas or a mixture of gasses, whether under positive, negative or atmospheric pressure, or c) a combination of both a) and b). Note 1: The term "use" would include consumption and subjecting to a treatment. Note 2: A medium is sometimes also referred to as "liquid packing medium". Note 3: A medium can be separated from the product and other solid items that were put in the prepackage by measuring procedures in WELMEC 6.8. Note 4: A medium also includes: a) the liquid mediums as specified in Clause 4.3.3 of the CODEX STAN 1-1985 "Labelling of prepackaged foods" and in the 2nd paragraph of point 5 of Annex IX of regulation 1169/2011 which covers foods on which the "drained weight" must be marked, and b) the ice-glaze as specified in CODEX standards on ice-glazed foods and as referred to in the 2nd paragraph of article 5 of Annex IX of regulation 1169/2011.	-	3
4	product *produit* *produkt*	Product – All of the prepackage that is not packing material. Note 1: Product includes liquids or gasses that were put in the prepackage together with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. air in chocolate mousse). Note 2: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. liquid in halloumi cheese, air in hair gel). Note 3: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. curdling of yoghurt or honey).	-	4
5	container *récipient* *behältnis*	Container – the packing material excluding the medium Note 1: the container also includes labels, glue, ties, prizes, gifts, coupons, or decorations and items that were put in the prepackage together with the product and the medium, that are intended to be left over after use of the product, such as wrappers and sticks of lollypops. Note 2: this definition also includes: - that what is defined in chapter 2 Definition of terms of CODEX STAN 1-1985 'Labelling of Prepackaged Foods'. - 'packaging material' as defined in 'Quality assurance of pharmaceuticals A compendium of guidelines and related materials Volume 2, 2nd updated edition' of WHO	-	5
6	content *contenu* *inhalt*	Content – everything of the prepackage that is not the container Note 1: content includes: - the product, and - any medium Note 2: The terms 'net contents' in CODEX STAN 1-1985 'Labelling of Prepackaged Foods' and 'net quantity' of EU food labelling legislation refer to the product and a liquid medium, if present. Note 3: The term 'content' is sometimes confusingly used in the meaning of 'product' ("the content of this bottle is water").	-	6
7	nominal quantity of product	Nominal quantity of product – the quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label by the packer.	-	7

	quantité nominale de produit *nennfüllmenge des produkt*			
8	nominal quantity of contents *quantité nominale du contenu* *nennfüllmenge des inhalt*	Nominal quantity of content – the quantity of content in a prepackage declared on the label by the packer. Note 1: the quantity of content is declared by packers based on food labelling requirements and do not inlcude items that were put in the prepackage together with the product and the medium, such as wrappers and sticks of lollypops. Note 2: the quantity of content is declared by packers based on labelling requirements for aerosols and includes active ingredients (sometimes in dissolvent) and propellant.	-	8
9	nominal capacity of a container *capacité nominale du récipient* *nenn fassungs-vermögen des packung*	Nominal capacity – the quantity of space that a container in its filled and closed shape can enclose, expressed in units of volume as declared on the label. Note 1: examples of containers that sometimes bear a nominal capacity: - aerosol dispensers - glass jars - cans	-	9
10	actual quantity of product *quantité effective de produit* *füllmenge des produkt*	Actual quantity of product – the quantity of product that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurement.	-	10
11	actual quantity of contents *quantité effective du contenu* *füllmenge des inhalt*	Actual quantity of content – the quantity of content that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurement.	-	11
12	*actual capacity* *capacité effective de l'emballage* *fassungs-vermögen des packung*	Actual capacity – the quantity of space that a container in its filled and closed shape encloses, expressed in units of volume as determined by measurement. Note 1: the actual capacity is equivalent to the volume of distilled water at 20 °C which the sealed container will hold when completely filled Note 2: ISO 90 specifies definitions and determination of dimensions and capacities of containers.	-	12

13	medium	fluid that is put in the prepackage together with the product, either separated from, in or surrounding the product, and that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product Note 1: For the purpose of this Recommendation a fluid includes either a) a liquid, semi-liquid or frozen liquids, or b) a gas or a mixture of gasses, whether under positive, negative or atmospheric pressure, or c) a combination of both a) and b). Note 2: The term "use" includes consumption. Note 3: A medium is sometimes also referred to as a "liquid packing medium". Note 4: A medium can be separated from the product and other solid items that were put in the prepackage by measuring procedures in Annex C and Annex D. Note 5: A medium also includes a) the liquid mediums as specified in Clause 4.3.3 of the CODEX STAN 1-1985 "Labelling of prepackaged foods" which covers foods on which the drained mass must be marked1, and b) the ice-glaze as specified in CODEX standards on ice-glazed foods.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2,1,5	3
14	actual contents	The actual contents of the prepackage - are the quantity (weight or volume) of product which it in fact contains.	76/211/EEC, annex I, paragraph 2.2	10
15	actual contents	The quantity of product contained in a prepackage (or packing quantity), known as the 'actual contents'.	76/211/EEC, Annex I, paragraph 4	10
16	actual quantity	Actual quantity of product that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurements made by legal metrology officials.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.1	10
17	average error	sum of individual prepackage errors considering their arithmetic signs divided by the number of prepackages in the inspection lot or sample Note 1: The average error for all prepackages in a sample with sample size n is designated by the symbol eave. Note 2: The average error for all prepackages in an inspection lot with N prepackages is designated by the symbol Eave.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.2.1	
18	batch	The batch shall comprise all the prepackages of the same nominal quantity, the same type and the same production run, packed in the same place, which are to be inspected.	Annex II 2.1.1 of directive 76/211	
19	best before	means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions during which the product will remain fully marketable and will retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made. However, beyond the date the food may still be perfectly satisfactory.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
20	category of ingredients	means the generic term which refers to the class name of an ingredient and/or any similar common term(s) which are used in reference to the name of a food.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, footnote 6	
21	claim		Article 2(2) (1) to (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	
22	claim	means any representation which states, suggests or implies that a food has particular qualities relating to its origin, nutritional properties, nature, processing, composition or any other quality.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
23	compound ingredient	compound ingredient - is an ingredient that is itself the product of more than one ingredient;	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2h	
24	constituent		-	
25	consumer	means persons and families purchasing and receiving food in order to meet their personal needs.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
26	consumer	"consumer' means any natural person who, in commercial practices covered by this Directive, is acting for purposes which are outside his trade, business, craft or profession	Article 2(a) of Directive 2005/29 on unfair practices	
27	container	the article that contains the product and is in continuous direct contact with it	80/1335/EEC, ANNEX I.2.5	5
28	container	means any packaging of food for delivery as a single item, whether by completely or partially enclosing the food and includes wrappers. A container may enclose several units or types of packages when such is offered to the consumer.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	2 and 5
29	container and packaging	Member States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that cosmetic products may be marketed only if the container and packaging bear the following information...:	76/768/EEC, article 6	5 and 2

30	cosmetic product	A 'cosmetic product' shall mean any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition.	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products (76/768/EEC), article 1.1	4
31	cosmetic product	'cosmetic product' means any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours;	Article 2(a) of regulation 1223/2009 on cosmetic products	
32	country of origin		Articles 23 to 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92	
33	date of manufacture	means the date on which the food becomes the product as described.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
34	date of minimum durability	means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions during which the product will remain fully marketable and will retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made. However, beyond the date the food may still be perfectly satisfactory.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
35	date of packaging	means the date on which the food is placed in the immediate container in which it will be ultimately sold.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
36	Declaration of net quantity of contents		Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, § 701.13	7 or 8
37	defective prepackages	Prepackages in the batch whose actual contents are less than the minimum acceptable contents shall be considered defective.	76/211/EEC, Annex II, paragraph 2	
38	drained net weight	The quantitative indication shall not be required: … in respect of an ingredient or category of ingredients: …the drained net weight of which is indicated in accordance with point 5 of Annex IX; …	1169/2011, ANNEX VIII, 1a(i)	7
39	drained net weight of the food	Where a solid food is presented in a liquid medium, the drained net weight of the food shall also be indicated. Where the food has been glazed, the declared net weight of the food shall be exclusive of the glaze.	1169/2011, ANNEX IX, 5	7
40	drug	Any substance or pharmaceutical product for human or veterinary use that is intended to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient.	A model quality assurance system for procurement agencies (Recommendations for quality assurance systems focusing on prequalification of products and manufacturers, purchasing, storage and distribution of pharmaceutical products. (40th report, 2006)	4

41	expiration date	means the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions, after which the product probably will not have the quality attributes normally expected by the consumers. After this date, the food should not be regarded as marketable.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
42	flavouring		Article 1(2)(a) of Council Directive 88/388/EEC	
43	food		Article 2 and in Article 3(1), (2), (3), (7), (8) and (18) of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002	6
44	food	means any substance, whether processed, semi-processed or raw, which is intended for human consumption, and includes drinks, chewing gum and any substance which has been used in the manufacture, preparation or treatment of food but does not include cosmetics or tobacco or substances used only as drugs.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	4 or 6
45	food additive	means any substance not normally consumed as a food by itself and not normally used as a typical ingredient of the food, whether or not it has nutritive value, the intentional addition of which to food for a technological (including organoleptic) purpose in the manufacture, processing, preparation, treatment, packing, packaging, transport or holding of such food results, or may be reasonably expected to result, (directly or indirectly) in it or its by-products becoming a component of or otherwise affecting the characteristics of such foods. The term does not include contaminants or substances added to food for maintaining or improving nutritional qualities.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
46	food additives		Regulation 2008/0028, article 1(2) and footnote 1 of Council Directive 89/107/EEC	
47	food additives		-	
48	food enzymes		-	
49	food information	food information - means information concerning a food and made available to the final consumer by means of a label, other accompanying material, or any other means including modern technology tools or verbal communication.	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2a	
50	food information law	means the Community provisions governing the food information, and in particular labelling, including rules of a general nature applicable to all foods or to specified foods and rules which apply only to specific foods	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2b	
51	foods for catering purposes	means those foods for use in restaurants, canteens, schools, hospitals and similar institutions where food is offered for immediate consumption.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	4
52	gross mass of each package		Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) 5;4.1.5.1	
53	health claim		Article 2(2) (1) to (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	
54	inadequate prepackage	prepackage containing an actual quantity (see 2.1.1) that is less than the nominal quantity (see 2.1.7) Note: An inadequate prepackage is sometimes also referred to as a non-conforming prepackage.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.3	
55	individual package		1169/2011, Annex IX, article 3	1
56	individual prepackage error	difference between the actual quantity of product in a prepackage and the nominal quantity of that prepackage Note: The individual prepackage error for a prepackage "i" is designated by the symbol Ei or ei and can be calculated by Ei = Qi – Qnom or by ei = qi – Qnom where Qnom is the nominal quantity.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.2.2	

57	individual prepacked items	Where a prepacked item consists of two or more individual prepacked items	1169/2011, Annex IX, article 3	1
58	ingredient	ingredient - means any substance, including food additives and food enzymes, and any constituent of a compound ingredient, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and still present in the finished product, even if in an altered form; residues shall not be considered as ingredients	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2f	
59	Ingredient	means any substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and present in the final product although possibly in a modified form.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
60	inspection lot	identified group of prepackages which will be inspected against the requirements of this Recommendation Note 1: The symbol "N" is used to designate the lot size. Note 2: Upper case letters are used as symbols related to the inspection lot in this Recommendation. Note 3: An inspection lot is sometimes referred to as a batch.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 22.1.4	
61	intermediate packaging	'intermediate packaging' means packaging placed between inner packaging, or articles, and outer packaging.	1272/2008 article 2.37	2
62	label	label - means any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed or impressed on, or attached to, a container of food;	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2i	
63	label	written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed or molded into, embossed on, appearing upon, included in, belonging to, or accompanying a prepackage containing any product for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving any information with respect to the product or to the contents of the prepackage	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.1	
64	label	means any tag, brand, mark, pictorial or other descriptive matter, written, printed, stencilled, marked, embossed or impressed on, or attached to, a container of food.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
65	labelling	labelling - means any words, particulars, trade marks, brand name, pictorial matter or symbol relating to a food and placed on any packaging, document, notice, label, ring or collar accompanying or referring to such food;	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2j	
66	labelling	includes any written, printed or graphic matter that is present on the label, accompanies the food, or is displayed near the food, including that for the purpose of promoting its sale or disposal.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
67	labels	All finished drug products should be identified by labelling, as required by the national legislation, bearing at least the following information: (a) the name of the drug product; (b) a list of the active ingredients (if applicable, with the International Nonproprietary Names (INNs)), showing the amount of each present, and a statement of the net contents, e.g. number of dosage units, mass or volume; (c) the batch number assigned by the manufacturer; (d) the expiry date in an uncoded form; (e) any special storage conditions or handling precautions that may be necessary; (f) the directions for use, and any warnings and precautions that may be necessary; (g) the name and address of the manufacturer or the company or person responsible for placing the product on the market.	Guidelines on packaging for pharmaceutical products. (36th report, 2002)	
68	liquid medium	For the purposes of this point, 'liquid medium' shall mean the following products, possibly in mixtures and also where frozen or quick-frozen, provided that the liquid is merely an adjunct to the essential elements of that preparation and is thus not a decisive factor for the purchase: water, aqueous solutions of salts, brine, aqueous solutions of food acids, vinegar, aqueous solutions of sugars, aqueous solutions of other sweetening substances, fruit or vegetable juices in the case of fruit or vegetables.	1169/2011, ANNEX IX, 5	3
69	liquid medium	means water, aqueous solutions of sugar and salt, fruit and vegetable juices in canned fruits and vegetables only, or vinegar, either singly or in combination.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 4.3.3	3
70	liquids	These may occur in the form of products such as solutions in oil, in alcohol, and in water, toilet waters, lotions or milks, and may be packed in flasks, bottles, ampoules or tubes.	80/1335/EEC, ANNEX II.2.1	4
71	lot	means a definitive quantity of a commodity produced essentially under the same conditions.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
72	mandatory food information	mandatory food information - means the particulars that are required to be provided to the final consumer by Community legislation;	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2c	

73	mass caterers	mass caterers - means any establishment (including a vehicle or a fixed or mobile stall), such as restaurants, canteens, schools and hospitals, where, in the course of a business, food is prepared for delivery to the final consumer and is ready for consumption without further preparation	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2d	
74	maximum net mass	the maximum net mass of contents in a single packaging or maximum combined mass of inner packagings and the contents therof and is expressed in kg	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations part 1 chapter 1.2.1	7 or 10
75	measuring container bottles	Measuring container bottles - containers commonly called bottles, made of glass or any other substance having such rigidity and stability that it offers the same metrological guarantees as glass, when such containers: 1. are stoppered or designed to be stoppered and are intended for the storage, transport or delivery of liquids, 2. have a nominal capacity of between 0.05 litre and five litres inclusive, 3. have metrological characteristics (design characteristics and uniformity of manufacture) such that they can be used as measuring containers, i.e. when they are filled up to a specified level or to a specified percentage of their brim capacity their contents can be measured with sufficient accuracy.	75/107/EEC, article 1	2 and 5
76	meat		points 1.1 and 1.14 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004	6
77	mechanically separated meat		points 1.1 and 1.14 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004	
78	medicine	Any substance or pharmaceutical product for human or veterinary use that is intended to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient.	A model quality assurance system for procurement agencies (Recommendations for quality assurance systems focusing on prequalification of products and manufacturers, purchasing, storage and distribution of pharmaceutical products. (40th report, 2006)	4
79	medium	fluid that is put in the prepackage together with the product, either separated from, in or surrounding the product, and that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product Note 1: For the purpose of this Recommendation 'fluid' includes: a) either liquid, semi-liquid or frozen liquids, or b) a gas or a mixture of gasses, whether under positive, negative or atmospheric pressure, or c) a combination of both a) and b). Note 2: The term "use" would include consumption. Note 3: A medium is sometimes also referred to as "liquid packing medium".	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.2	3

		Note 4: A medium can be separated from the product and other solid items that were put in the prepackage by measuring procedures in OIML R 87. Note 5: A medium also includes: a) the liquid mediums as specified in Clause 4.3.3 of the CODEX STAN 1-1985 "Labelling of prepackaged foods" [2] which covers foods on which the "drained weight" must be marked , and b) the ice-glaze as specified in CODEX standards on ice-glazed foods.		
80	minimum acceptable contents	The minimum acceptable contents shall be calculated by subtracting the tolerable negative error for the contents concerned from the nominal quantity of the prepackage.	76/211/EEC, Annex II, paragraph 2	
81	misleading prepackage	prepackage that is made, formed, presented, marked or filled in any way that may mislead a consumer about the quantity of contents that it contains	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.6	
82	misleading prepackage	prepackage that is made, formed, presented, marked or filled in any way that may mislead a consumer about the quantity of product that it contains	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.3	
83	mixture	'mixture' means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances;	1272/2008 article 2.8	4
84	negative error of a prepackage	The negative error of a prepackage - is the quantity by which the actual contents of the prepackage are less than the nominal quantity.	76/211/EEC, annex I, paragraph 2.3	
85	net … mass		2003/2003 9a	7
86	Net capacity	'Net capacity' means the volume in millilitres of a filled and closed aerosol dispenser.	75/324/EEC, annex 1.5	9
87	net equivalent quantity (NEQ) of active explosive material		2007/23/EC article 12.2	7 or 10
88	net explosive content		2007/23/EC annex I.5.a.1	7 or 10
89	net explosive mass		Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) 5;4.1.5.1 f)	7 or 10
90	net explosive mass	Also known as net explosive quantity (NEQ) or net explosive weight (NEW) for Class 1 articles is the total mass of the explosive substances contained in the article, without the packaging, casings, bullets, etc.	Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) Part 1;3.1.1	7 or 10
91	net explosive quantity (NEQ)	Also known as net explosive quantity (NEQ) or net explosive weight (NEW) for Class 1 articles is the total mass of the explosive substances contained in the article, without the packaging, casings, bullets, etc.	Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) Part 1;3.1.1	7 or 10
92	net explosive weight	The actual weight in pounds of explosive mixtures or compounds, including the trinitrotoluene equivalent of energetic material, that is used in determination of explosive limits and explosive quantity data arcs. Also called NEW.	JP 1-02, DOD Dictionary of	7 or 10

			Military and Associated Terms	
93	net explosive weight (NEW)	Also known as net explosive quantity (NEQ) or net explosive weight (NEW) for Class 1 articles is the total mass of the explosive substances contained in the article, without the packaging, casings, bullets, etc.	Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) Part 1;3.1.1	7 or 10
94	net mass or volume		Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) 5;4.1.5.1 e)	7 or 10
95	net quantity	In accordance with Articles 10 to 35 and subject to the exceptions contained in this Chapter, indication of the following particulars shall be mandatory: … the net quantity of the food; …	1169/2011, article 9.1e	6
96	net quantity		1169/2011, article 23	6
97	net quantity		1169/2011, article 42	6
98	net quantity		1169/2011, Annex IX, article 3	7
99	net quantity	the quantity of the identified product in the prepackage exclusive of packing material Note 1: 'Packing material' includes wrappers and any other material packed with such product. See 2.6, Note 3. Note 2: This term relates to specifications on a prepackage and does not account for the actual quantity in an individual prepackage. The procedures for determining whether an inspection lot meets regulatory requirements are provided in OIML R 87.	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.4	4 or 7
100	net quantity declaration		1169/2011, ANNEX IX, 1	6
101	net quantity declaration of a … commodity		Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, § 701.13	7 or 8
102	net quantity of a cosmetic		Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, § 701.13	?
103	net quantity of contents		Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, TITLE 15 - COMMERCE AND TRADE, CHAPTER 39 - FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING PROGRAM, §1453 (a)(2)	11

104	net quantity of dangerous goods in each package		Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Doc 9284) 5;4.1.5.1	7
105	nominal content at the time of packaging, given by weight or by volume,…		regulation No 1223/2009 on cosmetic products, article 19.1b	7
106	nominal content	the nominal content at the time of packaging, given by weight or by volume, except in the case…	76/768/EEC, article 6.1(b)	7 or 8
107	nominal content at the time of packaging, given by weight or by volume,…		76/768/EEC, article 6.1.b	7
108	nominal quantity	The nominal quantity (nominal weight or nominal volume) of the contents of a prepackage - is the weight or volume indicated on the prepackage, i.e. the quantity of product which the prepackage is deemed to contain.	76/211/EEC, annex I, paragraph 2.1	7
109	nominal quantity	quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label Note 1: The symbol "Qnom" is used to designate the nominal quantity. Note 2: In some national legislation the nominal quantity of the product is referred to as "net quantity", "net contents", "net mass" or "net volume". Note 3: The nominal quantity should be declared in accordance with OIML R 79 [1].	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.7	7
110	nominal quantity	A substance or mixture classified as hazardous and contained in packaging shall bear a label including the following elements: ... the nominal quantity of the substance or mixture in the package made available to the general public, unless this quantity is specified elsewhere on the package	1272/2008 article 17	7 or 8
111	nominal quantity	quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label Note 1: In some national legislation the nominal quantity of the product is referred to as "net quantity", "net contents", "net mass" or "net volume". Note 2: This term relates to specifications on a prepackage and does not account for the actual quantity in an individual prepackage. For prepackages with constant nominal quantity, the procedures for determining whether an inspection lot meets regulatory requirements are provided in OIML R 87 [1].	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.5	7
112	nominal total capacity of the container	Aerosol dispensers shall indicate the nominal total capacity of the container. The indication shall be such as not to create confusion with the nominal volume of the contents.	2007/45/EC, Article 4, paragraph 1	9
113	nominal volume of the contents	Aerosol dispensers shall indicate the nominal total capacity of the container. The indication shall be such as not to create confusion with the nominal volume of the contents.	2007/45/EC, Article 4, paragraph 1	11
114	nutricient		Article 2(2) (1) to (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	
115	nutrition claim		Article 2(2) (1) to (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	
116	other substance		Article 2(2) (1) to (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006	
117	package	complete product of the packaging operation; consists of packaging and its contens prepared for transport	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations part 1 chapter 1.2.1	1

118	package	'package' means the complete product of the packing operation, consisting of the packaging and its contents	1272/2008 article 2.35	1
119	package	'Package' means a sealable receptacle used to hold, protect, handle, and distribute fertilisers and holding not more than 1000 kg.	2003/2003 2(u)	2
120	packaging	All operations, including filling and labelling, that a bulk product has to undergo in order to become a finished product. Filling of a sterile product under aseptic conditions or a product intended to be terminally sterilized, would not normally be regarded as part of packaging.	Good Manufacturing Practices for pharmaceutical products: main principles. (37th report, 2003)	
121	packaging	one or more receptacles and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations part 1 chapter 1.2.1	2 or 5
122	packaging	'packaging' means one or more receptacles and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions	1272/2008 article 2.36	2
123	packaging gas	A food additive gas, which is introduced into a container before, during or after filling with food with the intention to protect the food, for example, from oxidation or spoilage.	table of functional classes, definitions and technological purposes (CAC/GL 36-1989)	3
124	packaging material	Any material, including printed material, employed in the packaging of a pharmaceutical, but excluding any outer packaging used for transportation or shipment. Packaging materials are referred to as primary or secondary according to whether or not they are intended to be in direct contact with the product.	Good Manufacturing Practices for pharmaceutical products: main principles. (37th report, 2003) Guide to good storage practices for pharmaceuticals. (37th report, 2003)	2 and 5
125	packaging material	Any material intended to protect an intermediate or API during storage and transport. *[note: API = Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient]*	EudraLex, The Rules Governing Medicinal Products in the European Union, Volume 4, EU Guidelines to Good Manufacturing Practice, Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use, Part II Basic Requirements for	2 or 5

			Active Substances used as Starting Material, chapter 20	
126	packing material	everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product Note 1: The term "use" includes consumption. Note 2: Packing material is generally used to contain, protect, handle (e.g. lollipop stick), deliver, preserve (e.g. ice or glazing), transport, inform about and serve as an aid (e.g. food serving tray) while using the product it contains. Note 3: Packing material also includes the container, ice (not naturally in the product e.g. glazing), solid items that were put in the prepackage together with the product such as wrappers, lollipop sticks, wax around cheese, and a medium that was put in the prepackage together with the product and that is intended to be left over after use of the product. Note 4: Packing material is sometimes referred to as individual package, tare, packaging, or packaging material.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.8	2
127	packing material	everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product Note 1: The term "use" would include consumption. Note 2: Packing material is generally used to contain, protect, handle (e.g. lollipop stick), deliver, preserve (e.g. ice or glazing), transport, inform about and serve as an aid (e.g. food serving tray) while using the product it contains. Note 3: Packing material also includes: the container, ice (not naturally in the product e.g. glazing), solid items that were put in the prepackage together with the product such as wrappers, lollipop sticks, wax around cheese, and a medium that was put in the prepackage together with the product and that is intended to be left over after use of the product. Note 4: Packing material is sometimes referred to as individual package, tare, packaging, packaging material.	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.6	2
128	packing quantity	The quantity of product contained in a prepackage (or packing quantity), known as the 'actual contents'.	76/211/EEC, Annex I, paragraph 4	10
129	pharmaceutical product	Any substance or pharmaceutical product for human or veterinary use that is intended to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient.	A model quality assurance system for procurement agencies (Recommendations for quality assurance systems focusing on prequalification of products and manufacturers, purchasing, storage and distribution of pharmaceutical	4

			products. (40th report, 2006)	
130	place of proenance	place of provenance - means any place where a food is indicated to come from, and that is not the 'country of origin' as determined in accordance with Articles 23 to 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92;	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2g	
131	prepacked item	Where a prepacked item consists of two or more individual prepacked items	Regulation 1169/2011, Annex IX, article 3	1
132	prepackage	A prepackage within the meaning of this Directive - is the combination of a product and the individual package in which it is prepacked.	76/211/EEC, article 2	1
133	prepackage	single item for presentation as such to a consumer, consisting of a product and its packing material, made up before being offered for sale and in which the quantity of the product has a predetermined value, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification Note 1: For the purpose of this Recommendation "prepackage" includes those prepackages marked with a constant nominal quantity and thus excludes those prepackages marked with random nominal quantities. The term "predetermined value" refers to the value determined prior to the prepackage being offered for sale. Note 2: The actual quantity of some products may change after packing due to desiccation or chemical reactions.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.9	1
134	prepackage	single item for presentation as such to a consumer, consisting of a product and its packing material, made up before being offered for sale and in which the quantity of product has a predetermined value, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification Note: For the purpose of this Recommendation prepackages include prepackages marked with a constant nominal quantity or random nominal quantities. The term "predetermined value" refers to the value determined prior to the prepackage being offered for sale.	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.7	1
135	pre-packaged	For cosmetic products that are not pre-packaged, ..., or are pre-packaged for immediate sale, …	76/768/EEC, article 6.2	
136	prepackaged	means packaged or made up in advance in a container, ready for offer to the consumer, or for catering purposes.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	1
137	prepackages marked with constant nominal quantity	prepackages on which the same nominal quantity is declared	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.8	
138	prepackages marked with constant nominal quantity	prepackages on which the same nominal quantity is declared	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.10	
139	prepackages marked with random nominal quantities	prepackages individually measured and marked with their actual quantity at the time of packing	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.9	

140	prepackages marked with random nominal quantities	prepackages individually measured and marked with their actual quantity at the time of packing	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.11	
141	prepacked food	prepacked food - means any single item for presentation as such to the final consumer and to mass caterers, consisting of a food and the packaging into which it was put before being offered for sale, whether such packaging encloses the food completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging	Regulation 2008/0028, article 2.2e	1
142	principal display panel	part of a prepackage that is designed to be visible under normal conditions of display for sale Note: This is normally the main or front panel of the prepackage and there could be more than one.	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.10	
143	processed products		Article 2(1) (m), (n) and (o) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004	
144	processing		Article 2(1) (m), (n) and (o) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004	
145	processing aid	means a substance or material, not including apparatus or utensils, and not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, intentionally used in the processing of raw materials, foods or its ingredients, to fulfil a certain technological purpose during treatment or processing and which may result in the non-intentional but unavoidable presence of residues or derivatives in the final product.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
146	processing aids		Regulation 2008/0028, article 1(2) and footnote 1 of Council Directive 89/107/EEC	
147	product	Any substance or pharmaceutical product for human or veterinary use that is intended to modify or explore physiological systems or pathological states for the benefit of the recipient.	A model quality assurance system for procurement agencies (Recommendations for quality assurance systems focusing on prequalification of products and manufacturers, purchasing, storage and distribution of pharmaceutical products. (40th report, 2006)	4
148	product	all of the prepackage that is not packing material Note 1: Product includes liquids or gasses that were put in the prepackage together with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. air in chocolate mousse). Note 2: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. liquid in mozzarella cheese, air in hair gel). Note 3: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. curdling of yoghurt or honey).	OILM R79 Edition 2015, 2.11	4

149	product	all of the prepackage that is not packing material Note 1: Product includes liquids or gasses that were put in the prepackage together with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. air in chocolate mousse). Note 2: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. liquid in mozzarella cheese, air in hair gel). Note 3: Product includes liquids or gasses that were not put in the prepackage with the product and that are not intended to be left over after use of the product (e.g. curdling of yoghurt or honey).	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.13	4
150	products	The products to be considered as cosmetic products within the meaning of this definition are listed in Annex I.	76/768/EEC, article 1.2	4
151	propellant	A food additive gas, which expels a food from a container.	table of functional classes, definitions and technological purposes (CAC/GL 36-1989)	3
152	quantity	… containing the same quantity…	Regulation 1169/2011, Annex IX, article 3	7
153	quantities of liquid fertilisers expressed by mass		2003/2003 9a	7
154	quantity of contents		EudraLex, The Rules Governing Medicinal Products in the European Union, Volume 4, EU Guidelines to Good Manufacturing Practice, Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use, Part II Basic Requirements for Active Substances used as Starting Material, chapter 9.43	8 or 11
155	quantity of product contained in a prepackage	The quantity of product contained in a prepackage (or packing quantity), known as the 'actual contents'.	76/211/EEC, Annex I, paragraph 4	10
156	random sampling	sampling procedure where prepackages to be included in a sample are chosen randomly from the inspection lot (i.e. each prepackage in the inspection lot has an equal probability of being selected to be included in the sample) Note: This is also referred to as "sampling without replacement".	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.13	

157	receptacle	a containment vessel for receiving and golding substances or articles; including any means of closing	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations part 1 chapter 1.2.1	2 or 5
158	recommended last consumption date	means the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions, after which the product probably will not have the quality attributes normally expected by the consumers. After this date, the food should not be regarded as marketable.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
159	residues		-	
160	sample	set of prepackages taken at random from an inspection lot to be inspected to determine conformance with specified criteria for purposes of making decisions concerning acceptance or rejection of the entire inspection lot Note: Lower case letters are used as symbols related to the sample in this Recommendation.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.14	
161	sample correction factor	The factor calculated using a) the Student's t inverse cumulative distribution function (tp, n-1) with p as the probability equivalent to 0.005 and (n–1) as the degrees of freedom, and b) a finite population correction factor (N–n)/(N–1) with n as the sample size and N as the inspection lot size *[formula]* Note 1: SCF always has a positive sign because tp, n-1 has a negative sign for p = 0.005. Note 2: See Annex F, F.3 for the statistical background to SCF.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.15	
162	sample size	number of prepackages taken from an inspection lot and included in a sample Note: The symbol "n" is used to designate the sample size.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.16	
163	sell-by-date	means the last date of offer for sale to the consumer after which there remains a reasonable storage period in the home.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
164	semi-solids	These may occur in the form of products such as pastes, creams, stiff emulsions and gels and may be packed in tubes, plastic bottles or jars.	80/1335/EEC, ANNEX II.3.1	4
165	shelf-life	The period of time during which a pharmaceutical product, if stored correctly, is expected to comply with the specification as determined by stability studies on a number of batches of the product. The shelf-life is used to establish the expiry date of each batch.	Good distribution practices for pharmaceutical products. (40th report, 2006)	
166	slack fill	A prepackage may not be partially filled in such a way that may deceive a consumer unless the difference between the actual volume of the packing material and the volume of the product it contains (slack fill) is required in the production process. If a consumer cannot fully view the product in a prepackage it may be considered to be filled. A prepackage with excessive nonfunctional slack fill (slack fill that is not required by any production process) is considered to be a misleading one.	OIML R 87 Edition 2015, annex E.2	
167	solids	These may occur in the form of products such as loose powders, compacted powders, sticks and may be packed in a wide variety of containers.	80/1335/EEC, ANNEX II.4.1	4
168	substance	'substance' means a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition;	1272/2008 article 2.7	4
169	supplemental statements of net quantity of contents		Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, § 701.13	7 or 8
170	T1 error	deficiency that is greater than the applicable tolerable deficiency (T) (see 2.1.17) but not greater than twice the applicable tolerable deficiency (2T) for the given nominal quantity T1 error: $(Qnom - 2T) \leq Qi < (Qnom - T)$ where Qnom is the nominal quantity Note : See Annex G for an example of the application of errors.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.2.3	
171	T2 error	deficiency that is greater than twice the applicable tolerable deficiency (2T) for the given nominal quantity T2 error: $Qi < (Qnom - 2T)$ where Qnom is the nominal quantity Note : See Annex G for an example of the application of errors.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.2.4	
172	tare mass		2003/2003 9a	7

173	the actual capacity of a measuring container bottle	the actual capacity of a bottle - is the volume of liquid it in fact contains when it is filled exactly under the conditions corresponding theoretically to the nominal capacity	75/107/EEC, annex I, paragraph 1.3	12
174	the brim capacity of a measuring container bottle	the brim capacity of a bottle - is the volume of liquid it contains when filled to the brim.	75/107/EEC, annex I, paragraph 1.2	9 or 12
175	the declaration		Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, § 701.13	7 or 8
176	the maximum permissible errors (positive or negative) in the capacity of a measuring bottle container	the maximum permissible errors (positive or negative) in the capacity of a measuring bottle container - the greatest differences permitted (positive or negative) at a temperature of 20 °C and under the control conditions laid down in Annex II, between the actual capacity and the nominal capacity Vn	75/107/EEC, annex I, paragraph 2.3	
177	the nominal capacity of a measuring container bottle	the nominal capacity - is the volume which is marked on the bottle; it is the volume of liquid which the latter is deemed to contain when it is filled in the conditions of use for which it is intended. Note: the nominal capacity of a container is also referred to as Vn	75/107/EEC, annex I, paragraph 1.1	9
178	tolerable deficiency	permitted deficiency in the quantity of product in a prepackage Note 1: The symbol "T" is used to designate tolerable deficiency. Note 2: Tolerable deficiency is sometimes referred to as the tolerable negative error, limits of error or tolerances. Note 3: By convention T	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, 2.1.17	
179	tolerable negative error	Deficiency in the quantity of product permitted in a prepackage. See 4.2.3, 2.1 and 2.4. Note: The symbol 'T' means tolerable deficiency.	OIML R 87 Edition 2004, 2.14	
180	Total capacity of the container	'Total capacity of the container' means the volume in millilitres of an open container up to the rim of the opening.	75/324/EEC, annex 1.4	
181	the total net quantity	… the net quantity shall be given by indicating the total net quantity…	1169/2011, Annex IX, article 3	7
182	unprocessed products		Article 2(1) (m), (n) and (o) of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004	
183	unused dry tare	Weight of unused packing material of one prepackage.	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, annex B.2.2	
184	use-by date	means the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions, after which the product probably will not have the quality attributes normally expected by the consumers. After this date, the food should not be regarded as marketable.	CODEX STAN 1-1985, 2	
185	used dry tare	packing material that has been used as part of a prepackage and that has been separated from the product and completely cleaned to approximate the state of the packing material when new	OIML R 87 Edition 2016, annex B.2.3	2