

রেজিস্টার্ড নং ডি এ-১

বাংলাদেশ



গেজেট

অতিরিক্ত সংখ্যা
কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত

মঙ্গলবার, মে ২০, ২০২৫

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Industries

NOTIFICATION

Dated: 19 May, 2025

S.R.O. No 143-Law/2025.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 50 of the Iodized Salt Act, 2021, the Government is pleased to publish the following English Text to be called the Authentic English Text of the Act:

(Authentic English Text of the Original Bangla Text)

The Iodized Salt Act, 2021

(Act No. 08 of 2021)

[24th June, 2021]

An Act to repeal and, with necessary modifications, re-enact the Iodine Deficiency Diseases Prevention Act, 1989 by updating the provisions thereof

Whereas it is expedient and necessary to repeal and, with necessary modifications, re-enact the Iodine Deficiency Diseases Prevention Act, 1989 (Act No.10 of 1989) by updating the provisions thereof;

Therefore it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(৪৮৮৯)

মূল্য : টাকা ২৪.০০

Chapter 1

Preliminary

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Iodized Salt Act, 2021.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

- (1) ‘iodized salt’ means iodized salt as to the standard and range prescribed under section 10;
- (2) ‘Institute’ means the National Salt Research Institute established under section 26;
- (3) ‘production’ means production, processing or refining of iodized salt through iodization of non-iodized salt;
- (4) ‘producer’ means any registered person or institution connected with production of iodized salt;
- (5) ‘National Salt Committee’ means the National Salt Committee constituted under section 4;
- (6) ‘food’ means—
 - (a) ‘food’ defined under clause (3) of section 2 of the Food Safety Act, 2013 (Act No. 43 of 2013);
 - (b) ‘breast-milk substitutes’ defined under clause (g), ‘infant foods’ defined under clause (h) and ‘commercially manufactured complementary foods’ defined under clause (j) of section 2 of the Breast-milk Substitutes, Infant Foods, Commercially Manufactured Complementary Foods and Accessories thereof (Regulation of Marketing) Act, 2013 (Act No. 35 of 2013); and
 - (c) ‘animal feed’ defined under clause (6) and ‘fish feed’ defined under clause (13) of section 2 of the Fish Feed and Animal Feed Act, 2010 (Act No. 2 of 2010);
- (7) ‘Research Institute’ means the Salt Research Institute established under section 26;

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- (8) ‘District Committee’ means the District Salt Management Committee constituted under section 7;
- (9) ‘Information Centre’ means the Salt Information Centre established under sub-section (3) of section 8;
- (10) ‘registration’ means registration under section 21;
- (11) ‘Prescribed packet’ means packet of edible salt or, as the case may be, the packet of industrial salt prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder;
- (12) ‘packet’ means any box, bottle, basket, tin, canister, barrel, case, pot, tube, gas, mug, sack or any other materials used for packing of salt for marketing, selling or distribution;
- (13) ‘Marginal Committee’ means the Marginal Committee constituted under section 7;
- (14) ‘Criminal Procedure’ means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898);
- (15) ‘authorized officer’ means any person authorized by the Government under this Act;
- (16) ‘Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation’ means the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation established under Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Act, 1957 (Act No. XVII of 1957);
- (17) ‘rules’ mean rules made under this Act;
- (18) ‘advertisement’ includes notice, circular, envelop, packet or any other instrument including print or electronic media, e-mail, internet or written or printed in any other media, any declaration or presentation through sound or light;
- (19) ‘person’ means any natural person and includes any company, society or association, whether incorporated or not;
- (20) ‘edible salt’ means iodized edible salt specified in terms of national food standard for consumption of human being and other animals and which may be used for the production of foods;

- (21) ‘salt factory’ means any salt refinery or salt iodization factory or any other salt factory;
- (22) ‘industrial salt’ means salt which is used for refining or processing or used as raw material for production of any industrial commodity in a factory other than food production.

3. **Application of other laws.**—The provisions of this Act shall, without prejudice to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the concerned matter.

Chapter 2

Committee, functions, etc.

4. **National Salt Committee.**—(1) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, there shall be a National Salt Committee, the Minister or the State Minister or the Deputy Minister in-charge for the Ministry of Industries shall be the advisor of the National Salt Committee and the National Salt Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Secretary, Ministry of Industries, who shall also be its Chairman;
- (b) 1 (one) officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to be nominated by the Local Government Division;
- (c) 1 (one) officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to be nominated by the Health Service Division;
- (d) 1 (one) officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to be nominated by the Ministry of Commerce;
- (e) 1 (one) officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to be nominated by the Finance Division;
- (f) 1 (one) officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to be nominated by the Ministry of Food;
- (g) 1 (one) officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to be nominated by the Ministry of Information;
- (h) Chairperson, Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries;

- (i) Director General, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution;
- (j) Director, Institute of Public Health Nutrition;
- (k) 1 (one) representative from salt cultivators to be nominated by the Government;
- (l) 1 (one) representative from owners of salt industries to be nominated by the Government;
- (m) 1 (one) salt specialist to be nominated by the Government;
- (n) the Chairman, BSCIC who shall also be the Member-Secretary of the committee.

(2) The members nominated shall hold office for a period of 2 (two) years from the date of their nomination:

Provided that the Government may cancel such nomination at any time.

(3) No act or proceeding of the National Salt Committee shall be invalid or be called in question merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the National Salt Committee.

(4) The Iodized Salt Monitoring and Implementation Cell shall provide secretarial assistance to the National Salt Committee.

5. Meeting of the National Salt Committee.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this section, the National Salt Committee shall determine the procedure of its meetings.

(2) The agenda, date, time and place of the meetings shall be determined by the Chairman.

(3) The Chairman shall preside over all the meetings of the committee, but in his absence, any senior member selected by him may preside over the meeting.

(4) To constitute a quorum at a meeting, the presence of the Chairman and at least 5 (five) members shall be required but in case of an adjourned meeting no quorum shall be required.

(5) The decision of the meeting shall be taken by a majority of votes of the members present and, in the event of equality of votes, the Chairman or, as the case may be, the member presiding over the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

(6) The Chairman may, in consultation with the members, if necessary, invite any person to the meeting if such person has any relevance with the agenda of the meeting, but such person shall not have any right to vote in taking decision.

6. Duties and functions of the National Salt Committee.—The duties and functions of the National Salt Committee shall be as follows, namely:—

- (a) to recommend for making necessary policies as to salt production, processing, refining, iodization, storage, selling, transportation, marketing, supplying of iodine for salt factory, controlling of import and management thereof;
- (b) to make a comprehensive action plan for preventing iodine deficiency diseases;
- (c) to make necessary recommendation for making it compulsory to use iodized salt in food factory in course of production of human food and animal food;
- (d) to make necessary recommendation for salt research and modernization and expansion of salt industry;
- (e) to take necessary steps for increasing public awareness as to negative impact of using non-iodized salt and benefit of using iodized salt with a view to encouraging the people to purchase iodized salt;
- (f) to give necessary recommendation for determining national standard of iodine and necessary standard of iodine for human and animal health;
- (g) to make necessary recommendation for controlling of sale and use of non-iodized salt;
- (h) to approve the packets and labels of iodized salt under sections 19 and 20;
- (i) to take necessary steps to train up the salt cultivators;
- (j) to take necessary steps in pursuant to information and recommendations by the District Salt Management Committee and Marginal Salt Committees;

- (k) to coordinate the actions of District Salt Management Committees and marginal committees; and
- (l) to implement the directives given by the Government, from time to time.

7. District Committee, Marginal Committee, etc.—(1) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Government may, if necessary, constitute District Salt Management Committees at district level and such number of the Marginal Salt Management Committees as may be necessary for supervising of salt production, refining, iodization, processing and labeling and undertaking other activities ancillary thereto.

(2) The constitution, terms of reference and the procedure of meetings of the District and Marginal Salt Management Committees shall be prescribed by rules.

(3) The Member of Parliament of the concerned constituency shall be the Adviser of the District and Marginal Salt Management Committees.

Chapter 3

Monitoring, implementation and evaluation

8. Monitoring and Implementation Cell.—(1) The Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Cell to be called as the Iodized Salt Monitoring and Implementation Cell under the Ministry of Industries for proper implementation of this Act, monitoring and reviewing of activities related to production, refining and supply of iodized salt, implementation of the directions given by the National Salt Committee and for performing other activities ancillary thereto.

(2) The Government may, if necessary, by general or special order, designate any other organization to carry out the responsibilities simultaneously or in addition to the Cell constituted under sub-section (1).

(3) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, an Iodized Information Centre may be established under the aforesaid Cell for production, storage, refining and iodization of salt, monitoring the recent scenario of iodine deficiency, raising public awareness and for exchanging information of other related matters.

(4) The duties, functions and other related matters of the Cell and Information Center constituted under this section shall be prescribed by rules.

9. Evaluation.—(1) The National Salt Committee shall evaluate the information found from the survey conducted by the Institute of Public Health Nutrition and may give direction to take necessary steps accordingly.

(2) The Iodized Salt Monitoring and Implementation Cell constituted under section 8 shall take necessary steps to implement the directions of the National Salt Committee, and provide assistance the said committee to evaluate the information found under sub-section (1).

10. Determination of national standard and range of iodine.—(1) The Government shall, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Salt Committee, determine a national standard and range of iodine following the international standard of iodized salt and necessary range for public health.

(2) In determining the national standard of iodized salt under sub-section (1) assistance may be taken from the Salt Research Institute, Institute of National Health and Nutrition, Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution, Bangladesh Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, including other national and international organizations.

(3) All matters related to determination of national standard of iodine shall be prescribed by rules.

(4) Until the national standard of iodine is determined under sub-section (1), iodized salt shall contain the following ingredients, namely:—

- (a) sodium chloride not less than 96% of the weight;
- (b) water insoluble substance not more than 1.0% of the weight;
- (c) water soluble substance other than sodium chloride not over 3.0% of the weight;
- (d) 30-50 ppm iodine at production level and 20-50 ppm at retail level; and
- (e) water content not more than 6.0%.

Chapter 4

Production, Refinement and Iodization of Salt, etc.

11. **Production, preservation and supply system of salt.**—The Government or, as the case may be, the National Salt Committee, the District Salt Management Committees and the Marginal Salt Management Committees shall take necessary steps to ensure that the person or association producing salt may directly supply raw salt to the salt factories for production, refining and processing of salt and for scientific preservation of produced, refined and processed salt.

12. **Responsibilities of edible salt refiners for ensuring its standard.**—(1) To ensure the fortification of standard of edible salt, the person engaged in refining edible salt shall take regulatory measures for maintaining its internal standard in terms of the standard as determined under section 10.

(2) The person engaged in refining of edible salt shall store iodine in proper place and proper condition before use including maintaining the accounts of invoice and quantity of iodine used to enrich the standard of edible salt.

(3) Every factory engaged in producing edible salt shall test a sample of enriched edible oil by it through an accreditation certified laboratory and ensure the standard of edible salt in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder.

13. **Process to be followed in refining and iodizing of salt.**—(1) Every factory engaged in refining of salt shall refine raw salt in such a manner so that its fundamental character remains unimpaired and refined salt does not contain any soil particle or does not contain any item detrimental to human health.

(2) All edible salts used in preparing human food and animal feed shall be iodized salt.

(3) For carrying out the purposes of this section, refined salt shall be iodized in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

14. **Ensuring the supply of iodine for salt factory.**—(1) The Government shall ensure the supply of necessary amount of iodine for salt refining and salt iodizing factory in accordance with the recommendations of the National Salt Committee.

(2) For carrying out the purposes of sub-section (1), the Government may take assistance from national and international organizations and private sectors which have activities in this field.

15. Imparting training to the producers of salt.—(1) The Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation shall take steps to impart training to the producers and refiners of salt on increasing its production, applying scientific techniques of production, safe production, refining and any other relevant matters ancillary thereto.

(2) For the purpose of imparting training under sub-section (1), the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation may, if necessary, take assistance from the District Salt Management Committees or the Marginal Committees including other concerned government and non-government organizations.

16. Constitution of cooperative societies of salt cultivators.—Necessary numbers of cooperative societies consisting of salt cultivators may be constituted under the Cooperative Societies Act, 2001 (Act No. 47 of 2001) for producing, refining, transporting and selling of salt on cooperative basis.

17. Explore alternative work for the off season of salt cultivation.—The Government, or as the case may be, the Committee constituted under section 4 shall, separately or concurrently, explore alternative work for salt cultivators out of the seasons of salt cultivation.

18. Convey of Information.—The owners of salt factories shall convey information to the Iodized Salt Monitoring and Implementation Cell constituted under section 8 about the quantity of raw salt purchased and stored, and refining, iodizing, marketing, selling, storing of raw salt and other information ancillary thereto.

Chapter 5

Packaging and Labeling

19. Packaging and labeling of edible salt, etc.—(1) No person shall sell, store, distribute or supply edible salt without a packet prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder.

(2) The edible salt shall have to be marketed in a transparent and food grade packet.

(3) For carrying out the purposes of sub-section (2), a period of 2 (two) months from the date of enforcement of this Act may be given for marketing edible salt in a transparent and food grade packet.

(4) The size and containing capacity of the packet of edible salt shall be prescribed by rules:

Provided that until the size and containing capacity of packet of edible salt is determined, the content capacity of each packet shall be of 250 grams, 500 grams, 1000 grams and 2000 grams.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), the edible salt, used as table salt may be marketed in hard packet or container of 50 grams, 100 grams or 250 grams.

(6) Each packet of edible salt shall clearly contain the following information thereon, namely:—

- (a) name and address of the producer;
- (b) quantity of salt and date of its production, refining, packaging and date of expiry;
- (c) batch number;
- (d) maximum retail price; and
- (e) iodization of salt and its quantity.

(7) All salt producers shall determine a reasonable price of edible salt as per the advice or directions of the National Salt Committee.

(8) No edible salt shall be sold beyond the maximum retail price mentioned on the packet of salt.

(9) Label approved by the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution shall be used on all packets of edible salt.

20. Packaging and labeling of industrial salt, etc.- (1) Industrial salt shall have to be marketed in yellow packet.

(2) The size and capacity of packet of industrial salt and the information to be inscribed on the packet shall be prescribed by rules.

Chapter 6

Registration, Renewal, Cancellation, etc.

21. Registration for importation of salt or operating of factories for producing, processing, refining or iodizing salt, etc.—(1) If any person wants to import any kind of salt, or produce, store or supply salt wholesale at consumer level, establish or operate factory for processing, refining or iodizing salt or any other salt factory, he shall have to be registered under this Act.

(2) Any person who wants to be registered under sub-section (1) shall have to submit an application in such manner, form and subject to payment of such fees as may be prescribed by rules to the person or institution authorized by the Government in this behalf.

(3) If, upon an application submitted under sub-section (2), the person or institution authorized by the Government in this behalf is satisfied that the applicant is competent to be registered under this Act and rules made thereunder, the person or institution shall issue a Certificate of registration to the applicant within 30 (thirty) days of receiving the application, or if the application is rejected, such decision shall, with reasons to be recorded in writing, be conveyed to the applicant.

(4) The tenure of registration issued under sub-section (3) shall be 2 (two) years from the date of registration.

(5) The registration shall be renewed at least 30 (thirty) days prior to its expiry in such manner and subject to payment of such fees as may be prescribed by rules.

(6) The tenure, conditions of registration and time of renewal shall be specified in the Certificate of registration issued under this section.

(7) For carrying out the purposes of this section, until rules are made, the Government may, by notification in the official gazette, determine registration fees, conditions of registration and rate of renewal fees:

Provided that the tenure of such notification shall not be more than 2 (two) years from the date of enforcement of this Act.

(8) Subject to obtaining registration under this section, and the conditions prescribed by rules, industrial salt may be produced and used in a factory for refining or processing or for using as a raw material to produce a commercial item other than food item.

(9) Until rules are made under this section, the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation may issue registration in accordance with the existing rules.

(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in the case of preservation or storage of raw salt produced by salt cultivators, and for its sale, supply or transportation to any salt factory, the registration or the provisions relating to packaging or labeling specified in Chapter 5 shall not be applicable.

22. Suspension and cancellation of registration, etc.—(1) In case of violation of any provision of this Act or rules made thereunder or for breach of any condition specified in the Certificate of registration or for furnishing any erroneous or false information with a view to getting registration, the person empowered by the Government in this behalf may suspend or, as the case may be, cancel the said registration, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(2) No registration shall be suspended or, as the case may be, cancelled under sub-section (1) without giving the registration holder an opportunity of showing cause within a time of 15 (fifteen) days.

(3) Any registration holder aggrieved by any order issued under sub-section (1) may prefer an appeal to the Government within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receiving of such order.

(4) Decision against the appeal shall be given within 60 (sixty) days from the date of preferring an appeal under sub-section (3) and the decision of the Government in this regard shall be final.

Chapter 7

Register, Inspection and Monitoring

23. Salt register.—Every salt factory or refinery shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules, maintain a register recording the information related to purchase of raw salt from the salt cultivators and its refining and iodization, sale, supply, storage, delivery and other related information ancillary thereto.

24. Maintaining the books of account and register, etc.—Every registration holder under this Act shall record all information and preserve documents related to production, iodization, importation, storage and supply of salt, and other matters related thereto in such manner as may be prescribed by rules, and shall be bound to produce the same on demand to the Government or the designated officer.

25. Inspection and monitoring.—(1) Any person authorized by the Government in this behalf or any Inspector of the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation may examine the information recorded in the salt register and the documents related thereto and inspect any salt factory, commercial establishment, shop, warehouse or salt storing in a place and may collect sample of salt and send the same to the laboratory of the Salt Research Institute or in any other laboratory approved by the Government for examination in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(2) During inspection of any salt factory or commercial establishment, shop, warehouse or salt storing in a place under sub-section (1), the inspector shall sign the salt registers, and relevant documents including books of account to that effect that the same has been examined, and shall prepare an inspection report related thereto and submit it to the Iodized Salt Monitoring and Implementation Cell.

(3) The Government shall review the inspection report received under sub-section (2) and upon the report, where necessary, may direct the concerned person or institution to take appropriate measures.

Chapter 8

Salt Research Institute, etc.

26. Establishment of Salt Research Institute.—(1) For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish a Salt Research Institute to conduct research on iodized salt.

(2) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any laboratory as a salt laboratory, until the Salt Research Institute is established under sub-section (1) and it starts its functions.

(3) The location of the Salt Research Institute established under sub-section (1), appointment of researchers, organogram, scope of functions, conditions and other matters including working procedure shall be prescribed by rules.

27. Duties and functions of the Salt Research Institute.—The duties and functions of the Salt Research Institute shall be as follows, namely:—

- (a) to find out the existing problems in producing, refining and processing of salt and make recommendation to solve the same;

- (b) to collect information about more productive process used globally in salt production and, upon research in light of it, introduce a suitable mode of production, refining and processing of salt for Bangladesh;
- (c) to invent native advanced and economical method;
- (d) to invent updated and sustainable technology;
- (e) to invent the way of production of salt all the year round in all probable costal area instead of seasonal production of it; and
- (f) to carry out any other functions prescribed by rules.

Chapter 9

Establishment of Salt Processing Industrial Area

28. **Establishment of salt processing industrial areas.**—(1) The Government may establish one or more salt processing industrial areas for production, refinement, iodization of salt, development of their overall management including supply of salt and in the interest of their automatic operating supervision system.

(2) The Government may provide special privilege to the factory established in salt processing industrial area.

(3) All matters related to establishment and management of salt processing industrial area shall be prescribed by rules.

Explanation.—For carrying out the purposes of this section, ‘special privilege’ means continuous supply of power and energy in a cheap rate, monetary incentive, supply of raw materials, subsidy and any other facilities prescribed by rules.

Chapter 10**Entry, Search, Seizure, Confiscation, Auction, etc.**

29. **Power to entry, search, seizure, etc.**—Any officer generally or specially empowered by the Government in this behalf may perform the following functions under this Act and rules made thereunder, namely:—

- (a) to enter, inspect and search, without warrant, any salt refining and iodization factory and any salt storing place;
- (b) to examine books of account, register and other documents related to refining, iodization and storing of salt;
- (c) to examine tools, equipment and other ingredients used in salt refining and iodization and check the weight of packed salt;
- (d) to examine equipment, tools and other ingredients used for refining, iodizing salt and weight of packed salts and, upon examination if found faulty or flawed, to seize such items.

30. **Confiscable items, etc.**—In case of occurring of any offence under this Act, the items, ingredients, outfits, tools, raw materials, container, pot, packets which have been used for committing such offence shall be confiscable.

31. **Procedure of confiscation.**—(1) If it is proved by investigation conducted under this Act that any item is liable to be confiscated under section 30, the investigation officer may issue an order to confiscate that item whether allegation as to committing of offence against any person is proved or not.

(2) If any item is detained which is liable to be confiscated under this Act, but the alleged person concerned with the item is not found, the person authorized by the Government in this behalf may confiscate the said item by a written order.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), before issuing any order of confiscation, a notice shall be issued giving an opportunity of self defence and, within the time referred to in the said notice, which shall not be less than 15 (fifteen) days, the person aggrieved shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(4) Any person aggrieved by any order issued under sub-section (2) may prefer appeal within 30 (thirty) days from the date of receiving of the order—

- (a) to the concerned Deputy Commissioner against any order issued by any officer other than the Deputy Commissioner, and
- (b) to the Government against any order issued by the Deputy Commissioner.

(5) The appellate authority shall dispose of the appeal within next 30 (thirty) days and the decision of the appellate authority shall be final.

32. Disposal of confiscated items.—As soon as issuing an order of confiscation of any item liable to be confiscated under this Act, the items shall be delivered to the officer designated by the Government, and the officer shall take necessary steps to dispose the items in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

Chapter 11

Offence and Punishment

33. Punishment for importing, storing, wholesale supply at consumer level, processing or refining of salt, or operating salt iodization factory without registration.—(1) Without having any registration under this Act, no person shall—

- (a) import any kind of salt; or
- (b) store, supply wholesale at consumer level, process or refine salt, or operate salt iodization factory.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 (two) years, or with fine not exceeding Taka 10 (ten) lac, but not less than Taka 20 (twenty) thousand, or with both.

34. Punishment for refining of salt without ensuring standard.—(1) No person shall refine salt without ensuring standard prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 (two) years, or with fine not exceeding Taka 10 (ten) lac, but not less than Taka 20 (twenty) thousand, or with both.

35. Punishment for not iodizing edible salt.—(1) No person shall sell edible salt without iodizing as per the standard prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 (three) years, or with fine not exceeding Taka 15 (fifteen) lac, but not less than Taka 25 (twenty five) thousand, or for both:

Provided that if any person purchases salt from any agent, dealer or supplier and sells the same as retail seller only at grocery shop, the provisions of this section shall not apply to such retail seller of salt:

Provided further that if any agent, dealer or supplier is able to prove that he was only involved in supplying iodized or packed or labeled salt, and not involved in refining or producing salt in any iodized salt factory, the provisions of this section shall not also apply to such person.

36. Punishment for transportation, sale, distribution, display, etc. of edible salt without packet or label.—(1) No person shall—

- (a) transport or preserve any salt without packet or label with a view to selling to an agent, dealer, preserver or to a retail seller;
- (b) sell edible salt or store, supply, distribute or display the same with a view to selling without packet or label prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder; or
- (c) sell inedible or industrial salt or store, supply, distribute or display the same with a view to selling without packet or label prepared under this Act or rules made thereunder.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 (two) years, or with fine not exceeding Taka 10 (ten) lac, but not less than Taka 20 (twenty) thousand, or with both.

37. Punishment for not declaring the specific information on the packet of salt.—(1) A person shall clearly declare the specific information prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder, such as the weight, quantity, ingredients, method of use, batch number, maximum retail price, date of production, date of packaging and the date of expiry on the packet of salt.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, at he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 (one) year, or with fine not exceeding Taka 5 (five) lac, but not less than Taka 20 (twenty) thousand, or with both.

38. Punishment for endangering the life and safety of a person due to not iodizing salt.—(1) No person shall produce, sell, distribute, store or supply non-iodized salt as edible salt or commercially produce any food item using non-iodized salt, or make any item for use so that the safety of life and health of any other person is endangered for consuming such salt or food or for using such items.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 (five) years, or with fine not exceeding Taka 20 (twenty) lac, but not less than Taka 5 (five) lac, or with both.

(3) The fine realized under sub-section (2) may be given to the family of the affected person as compensation, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

39. Punishment for selling salt beyond the price as prescribed or deceiving the buyer by false advertisement.—(1) No person shall—

- (a) sell or propose to sell the edible salt beyond the price prescribed under this Act or rules made thereunder; or
- (b) make or circulate any advertisement with untrue or false information.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 (one) year, or with fine not exceeding Taka 50 (fifty) thousand but not less than Taka 5 (five) thousand, or with both.

40. Punishment for not maintaining salt register.—(1) Every salt processing plant or factory shall maintain a register recording the quantity of raw salt purchased from the salt cultivators and the information related to refining and iodization, sale, distribution, storage and supply in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.

(2) If any person violates the provisions of sub-section (1), it shall be an offence and for that offence, the person operating the salt processing plant or factory shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 (one) year, or with fine not exceeding Taka 2 (two) lac, but not less than Taka 20 (twenty) thousand, or with both.

41. Punishment for committing an offence again.—If any person punished for an offence referred to in this Act commits an offence for second time or consecutively, he shall successively be punished twice of the punishment provided for that offence.

42. Punishment of offences for which no penalty has been provided.—If any person does any act or abstains from doing any act which is tantamount to violating any order or direction given under this Act or rules made thereunder, but for which no distinct punishment has been provided under this Act, then he shall be punished with fine not exceeding Taka 5 (five) lac, but not less than Taka 10 (ten) thousand.

Chapter 12

Trial of Offence, etc.

43. Cognizance of offence.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, no court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act except upon a complaint made in writing by an officer empowered by the Government in this behalf.

44. Trial of offence, etc.—(1) Offences under this Act shall be non-cognizable, bailable and compoundable.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, offences under this Act shall be tried by the Judicial Magistrate of the first class, or as the case may be, by the Metropolitan Magistrate.

(3) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applicable for filing complaint, investigation, trial, appeal and other matters related to trial of any offence under this Act.

45. Special power of certain Magistrates for imposing fine.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, Magistrate of the first class or, as the case may be, the Metropolitan Magistrate may impose any fine provided under this Act.

46. Offence committed by company.—(1) If any company violates any provision of this Act or rules made thereunder or commits any offence under this Act, the owner, partner, proprietor, Chairman, Managing Director, Director, General Manager, Manager, Secretary, or any other officer, employee or agent, by whatever name may be called, who has direct involvement shall be deemed to have committed the offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed beyond his knowledge or he exercised all due diligence to prevent such violation or commission of such offence.

(2) If the company referred to in sub-section (1) is a body corporate, then in addition to prosecuting and convicting the person mentioned in sub-section (1), the said company may also be prosecuted and convicted in the same proceeding separately, but in a criminal case, only fine may be imposed upon the company according to the relevant provisions of the Act.

Explanation.—In this section—

- (a) ‘company’ includes a body, whether incorporated or not, commercial establishment, partnership, society, association or organization; and
- (b) ‘Director’ includes, in the case of commercial establishment, any partner thereof or any member of its Board of Directors.

47. **Application of the Mobile Court Act, 2009.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, for carrying out the purposes of the Mobile Court Act, 2009 (Act No. 59 of 2009), in case of an offence committed under this Act, subject to being included in the Schedule of that Act, a Mobile Court may impose punishment thereon.

Chapter 13

Miscellaneous

48. **Removal of difficulties.**—If any difficulty arises, in giving effect to any provision of this Act due to its ambiguity, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, subject to being consistent with other provisions of this Act, give directions, with clarification or explanation of the provision, for the matter to be done.

49. **Power to make rules.**—For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules.

50. **Publication of Authentic English Text.**—(1) After the commencement of this Act, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, publish an authentic English text of this Act.

(2) In the event of conflict between the Bangla and the English texts, the Bangla text shall prevail.

51. **Repeal and savings.**—(1) The Iodine Deficiency Diseases Prevention Act, 1989 (Act No. 10 of 1989), hereinafter referred to as the said Act, is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal under sub-section (1),—

- (a) any act done or action taken under the said Act shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act;
- (b) all books of account, register, records and other documents maintained under the said Act shall be transferred to the Iodized Salt Monitoring and Implementation Cell and the said Cell shall be entitled to have the same;

- (c) if any rules made, any notification issued, any order given or registration given under the said Act, had effect immediately before such repeal, shall, subject to not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to be made, issued and given under this Act, and shall have effect until its tenure is expired or it is repealed or amended under this Act; and
- (d) any case filed under the said Act, if pending, shall be disposed of in such way as if the said Act had not been repealed.

By order of the President

Dr. A. F. M. Amir Hussain

Joint Secretary.