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Standard Specification

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Revision 2

CIGARETTES

[logo]:

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Introduction

This specification was prepared by the Technical Committee for Meat, Oils, and Tobacco (L.F. 13). We would like to show that the negative effects of smoking on the health of the individual and of society are not hidden from anyone and that the rate of cigarette consumption in most countries of the world is rising. This is due to the weakness of health awareness and education, which is matched by qualitative growth in the technology used in the production or diversity in the types of tobacco and its trade. As a result, this commodity has important economic value in the daily market and for the long term. Primarily in order to protect the consumer and to preserve a good level of quality for national or imported cigarettes, and due to the importance of this specification, it was first prepared in 1984 and updated in 2011. In view of the passage of more than five years since the first update, and the arrival of new resources, the second update has been made.

Cigarettes

1. Scope and field of application

This specification applies to cigarettes manufactured and packaged mechanically.

2. Definitions

Cigarettes: Linear paper rolls (cylindrical or oval in cross section) of cut tobacco prepared for smoking, manufactured from a mixture (blend) of different types or grades of fermented or aged tobacco, and produced with or without a filter.

3. Requirements

3.1. Raw materials

Raw materials must be used that conform to the approved standard specifications, and include:

3.1.1. Tobacco and its mixtures

3.1.2. Cigarette paper

3.1.3. Tipping

3.1.4. Filters

3.1.5. Adhesive materials

3.2. Final product

Cigarettes must have the following characteristics:

3.2.1. They must be clean and free of visible impurities and mold.

3.2.2. They must be free of live insects, their eggs, and their larvae.

3.2.3. They must be free of any strange smells other than those by which the ingredients of cigarettes are distinguished.

3.2.4. There must be good adhesion of the part that contains the filter to the part that contains the tobacco.

3.2.5. They must be free of holes and lateral venting points except for deliberate porousness in the rolling paper and the filter and as commonly used internationally.

- 3.2.6. Cigarettes must be free of dents and protrusions when cut, and of defects in the adhesion (whether between the filter and the tobacco column or the adhesion of the rolling paper), and the tobacco column must be uniform.
- 3.2.7. The paper and the tobacco in the cigarette must burn uniformly and consistently, and while it is burning, the burning ember must not easily separate from the cigarette.
- 3.2.8. The quantity of tobacco must be distributed uniformly in the wrapping along the length of the cigarette.
- 3.2.9. The density of the tobacco mixture in one cigarette must be at least 0.15 gm / cc.
- 3.2.10. The general characteristics of the mixture must be stable to ensure consistent sensory properties of one type of cigarette when smoking.
- 3.2.11. Permitted weight variance in the tobacco for cigarettes of one type in a random sample must not exceed 5%.
- 3.2.12. The rate of tobacco lost from the ends of the cigarettes in a single box must not exceed 0.8% for filterless cigarettes and 0.4% for filter cigarettes, based on the average weight of a cigarette and the tobacco in a sample taken on the basis of dry weight.
- 3.2.13. The humidity of the tobacco in cigarettes must be between 10 and 14%.
- 3.2.14. Draw resistance when smoking the whole cigarette under the specified standards by means of testing must be between the limits shown below.
- Filter cigarettes: between 70 and 160 mmWG.
 - Non-filter cigarettes: between 40 and 110 mmWG.
 - The variation in draw resistance in a random sample of one type of cigarette must not exceed ± 20 mmWG from the relevant average per cigarette.

3.2.17. The other characteristics must be in conformity with the table below:

Table of Chemical Characteristics of a Cigarette

Characteristics	Maximum
Percentage of ash based on dry weight	20%
Percentage of ash not dissolved in acid based on dry weight	2%
Percentage of nitrogen based on dry weight	3%
Amount of nicotine in the smoke passed to the smoker in one cigarette	0.8 mg
Amount of tar in the smoke passed to the smoker in one cigarette	12 mg
Amount of carbon monoxide in one cigarette	12 mg

4. Nutritional additives

Health agencies permit the addition of the following substances provided they do not produce substances harmful to public health when burned in the cigarette.

4.1. Humectant substances like propylene glycol

4.2. Natural and artificial flavoring agents

4.3. Sweeteners

5. Marking

- 5.1. The Arabic language will be used for the marking requirements shown below. Any other language can be used in addition to Arabic.
- 5.2. Each cigarette in the package must be marked with its brand name.
- 5.3. Containers and boxes (packs) of cigarettes must be marked with the following information:
 - 5.3.1. The product's brand, the trademark, and the name of the manufacturer.
 - 5.3.2. The number of cigarettes in the package.
 - 5.3.3. Whether or not the cigarettes have a filter.
 - 5.3.4. The batch or lot number or the production date must be clearly affixed so that the production can be distinguished.
 - 5.3.6. The country of manufacture.
 - 5.3.7. The placement of any deceptive promotional statements, references, or information on the cigarette packages to convince the consumer that they are not harmful to health, such as "light" or "low nicotine," etc., is prohibited.
 - 5.3.9. The amount of nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide.
 - 5.3.10. A health warning must be placed on cigarette containers and packages with an area of at least 40% of the package's front panel as well as an image-based health warning covering at least 40% of the back panel; four different warning pictures must be printed and changed every three years.
 - 5.3.11. The following are technical requirements pertaining to the health warning statement and the warning pictures on cigarette cartons and packages:
 - A. Health warning statements
 - The health warning statement must be placed in the lower portion of the package.
 - The color of the text used must be black (Figure 1) and it must measure at least 12 points and be dark bold weight.
 - The Arabic language and any other language must be on the front of the package.
 - The health warning statement shall be placed in the lower portion of the package within a black frame, which must be at least 1 mm in width within the area of the warning statement.
 - The health warning statement must be centered within the frame.
 - The background color of the statement must be white.
 - The text must be large and easily visible so that the warning text fills the maximum area allocated.

B. The health warning that can be printed on the package must be one of the following statements:

- Smoking causes serious and fatal diseases.
- Smoking kills.
- Smoking increases the risk of having a stroke.
- Smoking causes cancer of the mouth and throat.
- Smoking causes lung cancer and lung disease.
- Smoking during pregnancy harms the fetus.
- Secondhand smoke is harmful to others.
- Smoking causes heart disease.
- Smoking leads to impotence.

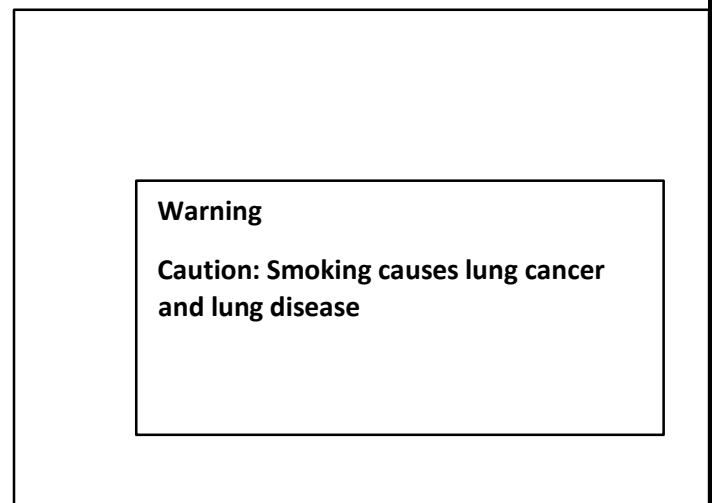


Figure 1: Illustrative health warning

C. Warning image

- The image shall be printed clearly and uniformly as shown in Figure 2.
- Each formal health statement shall be accompanied by a CD with the specification.



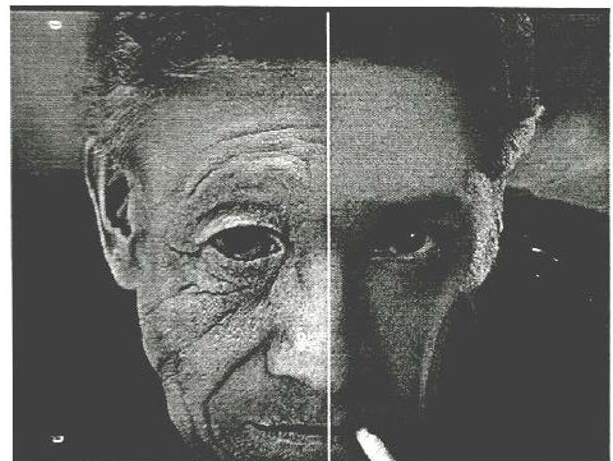
Inhallation of smoke by children leads to pneumonia and increases asthma attacks in children.



Smoking burns the body and money.



Smoking contributes to the appearance of wrinkles and leads to premature aging.



Smoking contributes to the appearance of wrinkles and leads to premature aging.

Figure 2: Image warning statement

6. Packaging

- 6.1. After they are rolled, cigarettes shall be packaged in appropriate metal foil or plastic wrap that will not affect the nature or the characteristics of the product within packages of paper, cardboard, or other appropriate types of packaging.
- 6.2. The cigarette packages shall be wrapped in transparent cellophane or other plastic wrapper to protect the quality of the product.
- 6.3. Full cigarette packages shall be packaged in paper, cardboard, or plastic containers to prepare them in sets (cartons) that will be wrapped thereafter in cellophane or other plastic wrappers to ensure the quality of the product, the use of cellophane only is permitted.

7. Technical terms

Tobacco	تبغ
Cigarette	سيكارة
Tear tape	شريط فتح
Tobacco column	عمود التبغ
Tar	قطران
Filter	مرشح
Humectants	مواد مرطبة
Flavoring agent	مواد منكهة
Blend	مزيج توليفة
Pressure drop	مقاومة السحب
Nicotine	نيكوتين
Tipping	ورق تثبيت

8. References

- 8.1. Jordanian Standard Specification No. 446 of 2012
- 8.2. Gulf Standard Specification No. 596 of 2009