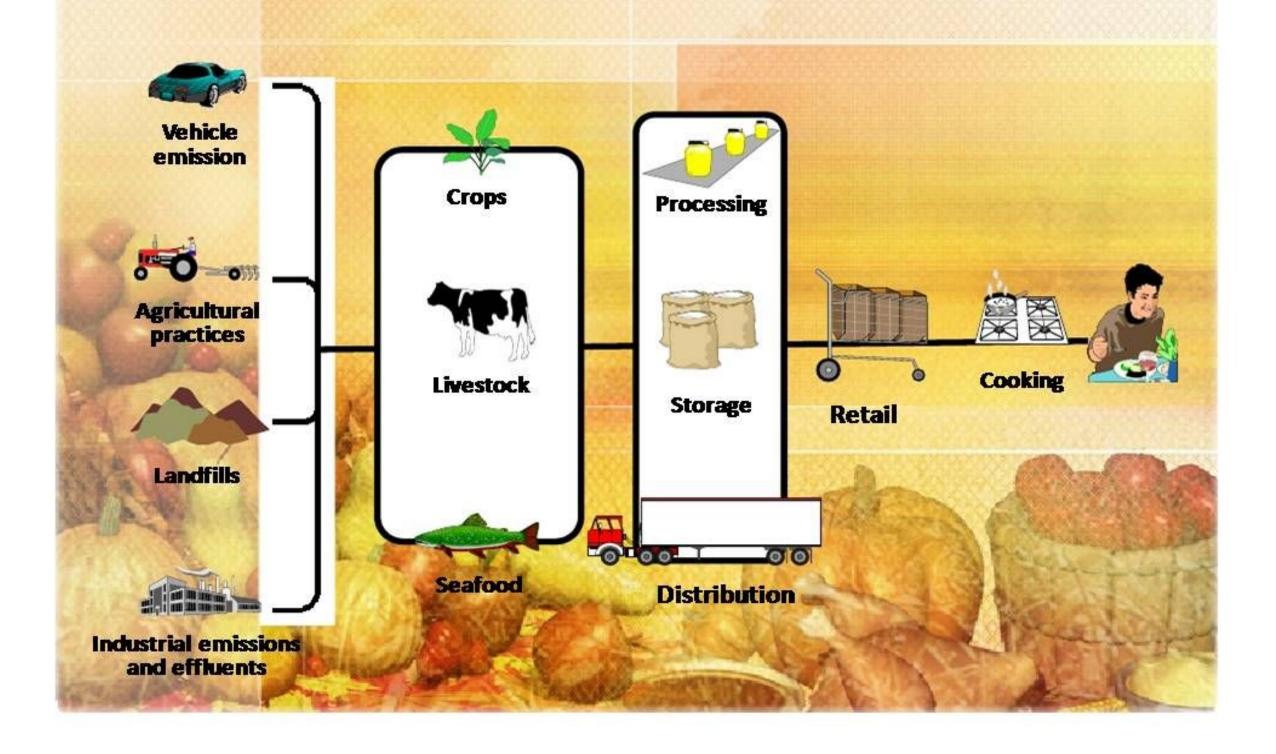




- The safety of food is vital to all consumers and food businesses.
- Consumers must have confidence that the food they buy and eat will be what they expect,
- Food will do them no harm and that they are protected from adulteration/fraud. The importance of this confidence cannot be underestimated for businesses.
- Although food safety legislation affects everyone in the country, it is particularly relevant to anyone working in the production, processing, storage, distribution and sale of food, no matter how large or small the business. This includes non-profit making organisations also.

REQUIRMENT OF REGULATIONS IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN





The Food Safety & Standards Act 2006 is Act to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

Fruit Products Order, 1955

Meat Food Products Order, 1973

Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947

Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1988,

Solvent Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Hour (Control) Order,

k and Milk Products Order, 1992

Any order under Essential Commodities Act, 1985 relating to food.





Movement from multi-level and multi-department control to a single line of command

FSSAI as a single reference point for all matters relating to Food Safety and Standards, Regulations and Enforcement

Integrated response to strategic issues like Novel foods, Health Foods, Nutraceuticals, GM foods, international trade etc.

Decentralisation of licensing for manufacture of food products

Achieve high degree of consumer confidence in quality & safety of food

Investors friendly regulatory mechanism with emphasis on self regulations and capacity building



Enforcement of the legislation by the State Governments/ UTs through the State Commissioner for Food Safety, his officers and Panchayati Raj/Municipal bodies

Emphasis on gradual shift from regulatory regime to self compliance through food safety management system.

Consistency between domestic and international food policy measures without reducing safeguards to public health and consumer protection

Adequate information dissemination on food to enable consumer to make informed choices.

Compounding and Adjudication of cases – to reduce Court's workload and expedite the disposal of cases

Graded penalty depending upon the gravity of offences



Regulation of food imported in the country

Provision for food recall

Surveillance

New enforcement structure

Envisages large network of food labs

New justice dispensation system for fast track disposal of cases

Harmonisation of domestic standards with international food standards

Covering Health Foods, supplements, nutraceuticals





Issuing Licenses within a time frame of 2 months

Provision of Improvement Notice by Designated
Officers

Compensation to Victims (for any case of Injury/ Grievous injury/ Death)

Reward to informer (informing about the violators – adulteration etc.) by State Govt.

No License for small food business operators; only registration is mandatory

Central licensing from Authority.



The Act covers activities throughout the food distribution chain, from primary production through distribution to retail and catering.

The Act gives the Government powers to make regulations on matters of food safety.

The Food Safety & Standards Authority of India is the principal Government Authority responsible for preparing specific regulations under the Act.



- The Act, inter alia, incorporates the salient provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and is based on international legislations and instrumentalities.
- •In a nutshell, the Act takes care of international practices and envisages a overreaching policy framework and provision of single window to guide and regulate persons engaged in manufacture, marketing, processing, handling, transportation, import and sale of food.
- •The Act is contemporary, comprehensive and intends to ensure better consumer safety through Food Safety Management Systems and setting standards based on science and transparency as also to meet the dynamic requirements of Indian Food Trade and Industry and International trade.



STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ACT......

FOOD AUTHORITY

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



STATE GOVTs/ UTs



Zonal Offices

State Food Safety Dept. Jt. Director (Laboratory) Existing Enforcement

Orief Scientific Officer

Zonal Directors

Commissioner of Food Safety Chief Food Analyst (Div/Zonal Level) Oty/ Municipal Authorities

Orief Surveillance Officer

Other Officers

Designated Officer (District Level)

Food Safety

Officers (Local

Area)

Food Analyst (Dist. Level)

Health Officers

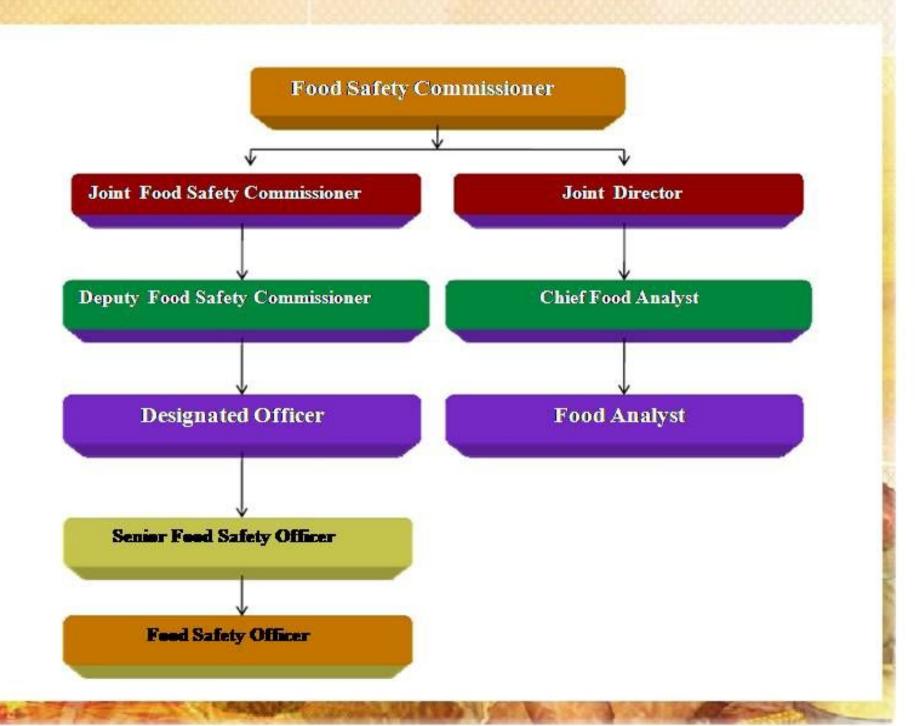
Chief Enforcement Officer

Chief Product Approval/ Quality Assurance

Chief Management Officer Food Inspectors
Health Inspectors
Sanitary
Inspectors



PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF ENFORCEMENT AT STATE......





ADJUDICATION AND FOOD SAFETY TRIBUNALS......



FOOD SAFETY APPELLET TRIBUNAL

SPECIAL COURTS



Central Govt. or State Govt. may constitute special courts for trial of offences relating to grievous injury or death of the consumer

ADJUDICATING OFFICER



State Govt. to notify Adjudicating Officer not below the rank of Addl. District Magistrate.

Central Govt. or
State Govt. may
notify and establish
one or more
tribunals known as
Food Safety
Appellate Tribunals



Framing of Rules, Regulations, Science based Standards and guidelines in relation to articles of food

Guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies/ Laboratories

Scientific advice and technical support to the Central Government and State Governments in matters of framing the policy and rules in areas related to food safety and nutrition

Collect and collate data on food consumption, Incidence and Prevalence of biological risk, Contaminants in food, Residues of contaminants in food and introduction of rapid alert system



Creating Information Dissemination Network across the country about food safety

Capacity Building for various stakeholders

Contribute to development of International Technical Standards for food & Food products, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Standards

Promote general awareness about Food Safety and Food Standards

Procedure and guidelines for Risk Analysis methodologies, food safety plans etc.



COMPOSITION OF AUTHORITY

CHAIRPERSON
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS (7)

Jt. Secretaries of -

(Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce & Industry,
Consumer affairs, Food Processing Industries, Health
& FW, Law & Justice, Economic Adviser (MSME)
Two representatives of Food Industry (Small & Large
scale)

Two representatives of Consumer organization
Three eminent food Technologists/Scientists
Five representatives of States/UTs
Two representatives of Farmers Organizations
One representative of retailers organization



CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
COMMISSIONERS OF ALL THE STATES/ Uts
REPRESENTATIVES OF FOOD INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE, CONSUMER, RESEARCH BODIES

FOOD LABORATORIES

INVITEES FROM THE CONCERNED MINISTRIES

ROLE

TO ADVISE AUTHORITY ON THE WORK PROGRAMME, PRIORITIZATION OF WORK, IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL RISK AND POOLING OF KNOWLEDGE



SCIENTIFIC PANELS

ON

- FUNCTIONAL FOODS, NUTRACEUTICALS, DIETETIC PRODUCTS AND OTHER SIMILAR PRODUCTS
- METHODS OF SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS
- FOOD ADDITIVES, FLAVOURINGS, PROCESSING AIDS & MATERIALS IN CONTACT WITH FOOD
- CONTAMINANTS IN THE FOOD CHAIN
- PESTICIDE AND ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUES
- LABELLING AND CLAIMS/ ADVERTISEMENTS
- GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS AND FOODS

ROLE

TO PROVIDE SCIENCE BASED ADVISE ON THE ISSUES AND RECOMMEND SCIENCE BASED STANDARDS



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

THE CHAIRPERSONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANELS
TOGETHER WITH
INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS WHO ARE NOT PART
OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANELS COMPRISE THE SCIENTIFIC
COMMITTEE

ROLE

This is the main advisory body within the Authority on matters pertaining to science.

Matters not covered by the Scientific Panels or matters that overlap due to multi-sectoral implications are to be dealt with by the Scientific Committee.



CODEX CELL

GUIDELINES FOR PARTICIPATION IN CODEX MEETING AND PREPERATION OF RESPONSE TO CODEX MATTERS AND GUIDELINES FOR CODEX CONTACT POINT, NATIONAL CODEX COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SHADOW COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE FOOD AUTHORITY.

FSSAI WILL HENCEFORTH FUNCTION AS NATIONAL CODEX CONTACT POINT



General Principles to be followed in administration of the Act (section 18)

The Central Government, the State Governments, the Food Authority and other agencies, as the case may be, while implementing the provisions of this Act shall be guided by the following principles, namely:-

Endeavour to achieve an appropriate level of protection of human life and health and the protection of consumer's interests, including fair practices in all kinds of food trade with reference to food safety standards and practices;

Carry out risk management which shall include taking into account the results of risk assessment, and other factors where the conditions are relevant, in order to achieve the general objectives of regulations;



Contd.....

Where in any specific circumstances, on the basis of assessment of available information, the possibility of harmful effects on health is identified but scientific uncertainty persists, provisional risk management measures necessary to ensure appropriate level of health protection may be adopted, pending further scientific information for a more comprehensive risk assessment;





Contd.....

In case where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a food may present a risk for human health, then, depending on the nature, seriousness and extent of that risk, the Food Authority and the Commissioner of Food Safety shall take appropriate steps to inform the general public of the nature of the risk to health, identifying to the fullest extent possible the food or type of food, the risk that it may present, and the measures which are taken or about to be taken to prevent, reduce or eliminate that risk;



Contd.....

Where any food which fails to comply with food safety requirements is part of a batch, lot or consignment of food of the same class or description, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, that all of the food in that batch, lot or consignment fails to comply with those requirements.





The food safety regulator's primary responsibility is to protect the consumer by ensuring compliance with food safety laws and regulations, given that the public's well-being is the ultimate objective of a national food safety system. Producers and processors, in contrast, are in business to make a profit and that priority may well impair their perception accountability to society. Therefore, it is also the food safety regulator's duty to remind producers and processors of their responsibility to produce safe gods. This message can be made more relevant by explaining to food producers and processors that the safety of their products not only fulfils their responsibility towards society - but may also be determinant in developing their business.