



How FSSAI encourages Safety & Innovation

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- **Consumers - The safety of food and food businesses.**
 - **Consumers - confidence -food -buy and eat – adulteration**
 - **The imp – for businesses.**
 - **Food safety legislation affects - working in the production, processing, storage, distribution and sale of food**
 - **Large/small business includes non-profit making organisations**

REQUIREMENT OF REGULATIONS IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN



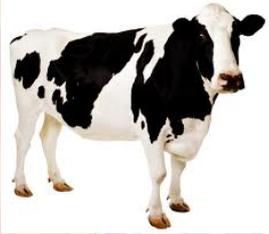
Vehicle emission



Crops



Processing



Livestock



Storage



Retail



Cooking



Seafood



Distribution



Agricultural practices



Landfills



Industrial emissions
And effluents

The new Act, Rules and Regulations w.e.f. 5/8/11

- 1. FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARD ACT 2006**
- 2. FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARD RULES 2011**
- 3. FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESSES), REGULATIONS 2011**

- Food safety and standards (packaging and labelling) regulations, 2011**
- Food safety and standards (food products standards and food additives) regulations, 2011 part i and ii**
- Food safety and standards () regulations, 2011 prohibition and restrictions on sales**
- Food safety and standards (contaminants, toxins and residues) regulations, 2011**
- Food safety and standards (laboratory and sample analysis) regulations, 2011**

The FSSAI Act in 2006 is

- **Consolidate the laws – food to establish the Food Safety**
- **for laying down science based standards for articles of food to regulate - manufacture, storage distribution, sale and import, to ensure safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.**
- **Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954**

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- **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 Flour (Control) Order, 1967**
 - **Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992**
 - **Any order under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 relating to food.**

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE ACT....

- **Multiplication of food regulations/ multi-level and multi-department control for all matters relating to Food Safety and Standards, Regulations and Enforcement.**

New additions to the act:

- **Movement of multilevel control and Provision of single window to guide and regulate – manufacture, marketing, processing, handling, transportation, import and sale of food.**
- **Integrated response to address the Strategic issues viz., Novel foods, Health Foods, Nutraceuticals, GM foods, International trade etc.**

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- **Licensing thro' food inspectors which was a lengthy system-Decentralisation of licensing - manufacture of food Products**
 - **Achieve high degree of consumer confidence in quality & safety of food**
 - **Investors friendly regulatory mechanism – to educate the manufacturer on self regulations and capacity building**

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE ACT (contd..)

- **Enforcement of the legislation by the State Governments/ UTs through the State Commissioner & the officers for Food Safety, 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.**

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- **Dissemination of information on food – enable consumer to make informed choices.**

New enforcement structure

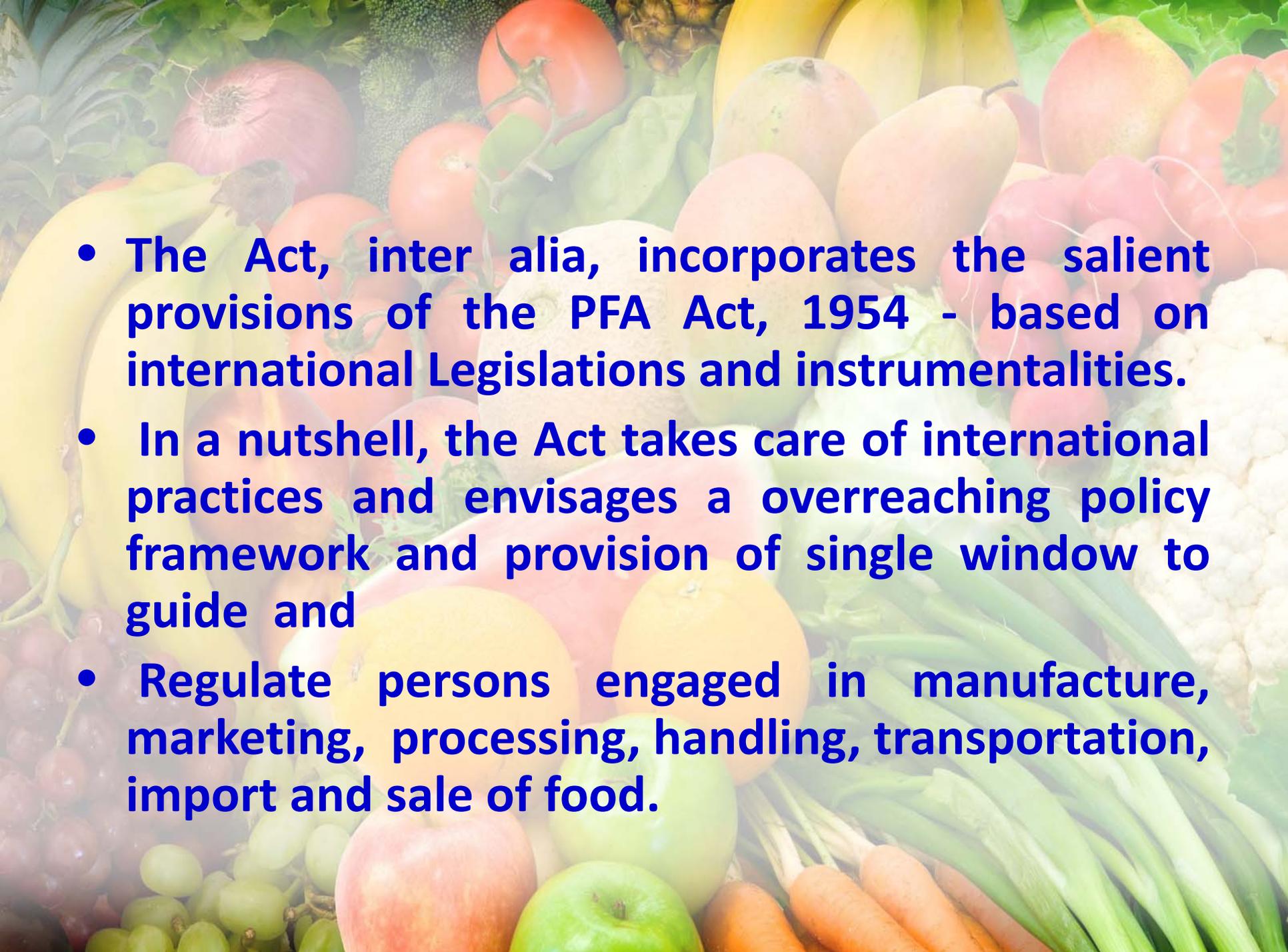
- **To expedite the disposal of cases - compounding and adjudication of cases – to reduce Court's workload and**
- **Graded penalty/punishment depending upon the gravity of offence**

NEW PROVISIONS UNDER THE ACT.....

- **Regulation of food imported in the country**
- **Provision for food recall - both Govt. & Industry**
- **Surveillance system**
- **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**

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- **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.**

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- **The Act covers activities throughout the food distribution chain - primary production, 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.**

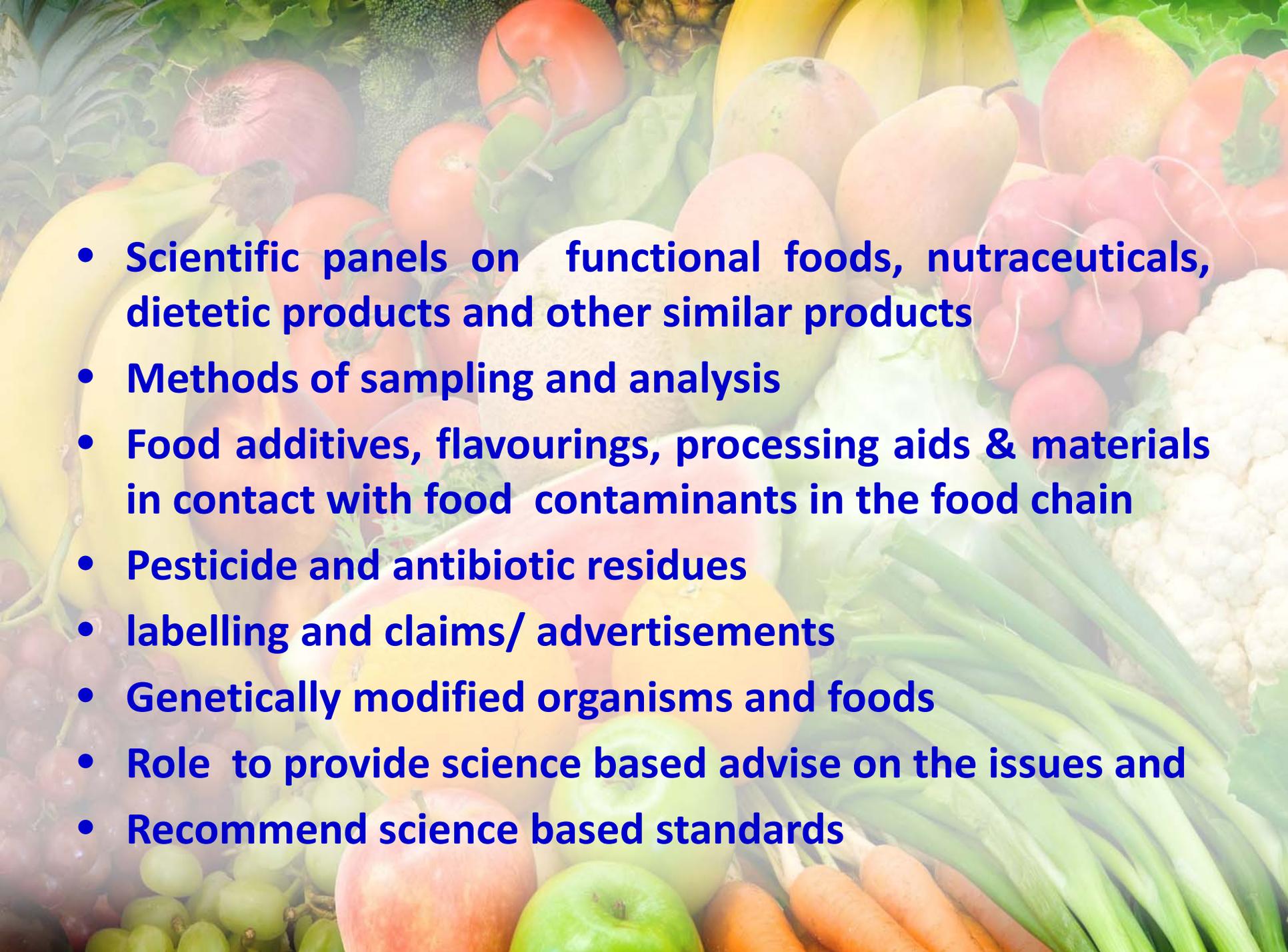
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- **The Act, inter alia, incorporates the salient provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 - based on international Legislations and instrumentalities.**
 - **In a nutshell, the Act takes care of international practices and envisages a overreaching policy framework and provision of single window to guide and**
 - **Regulate persons engaged in manufacture, marketing, processing, handling, transportation, import and sale of food.**

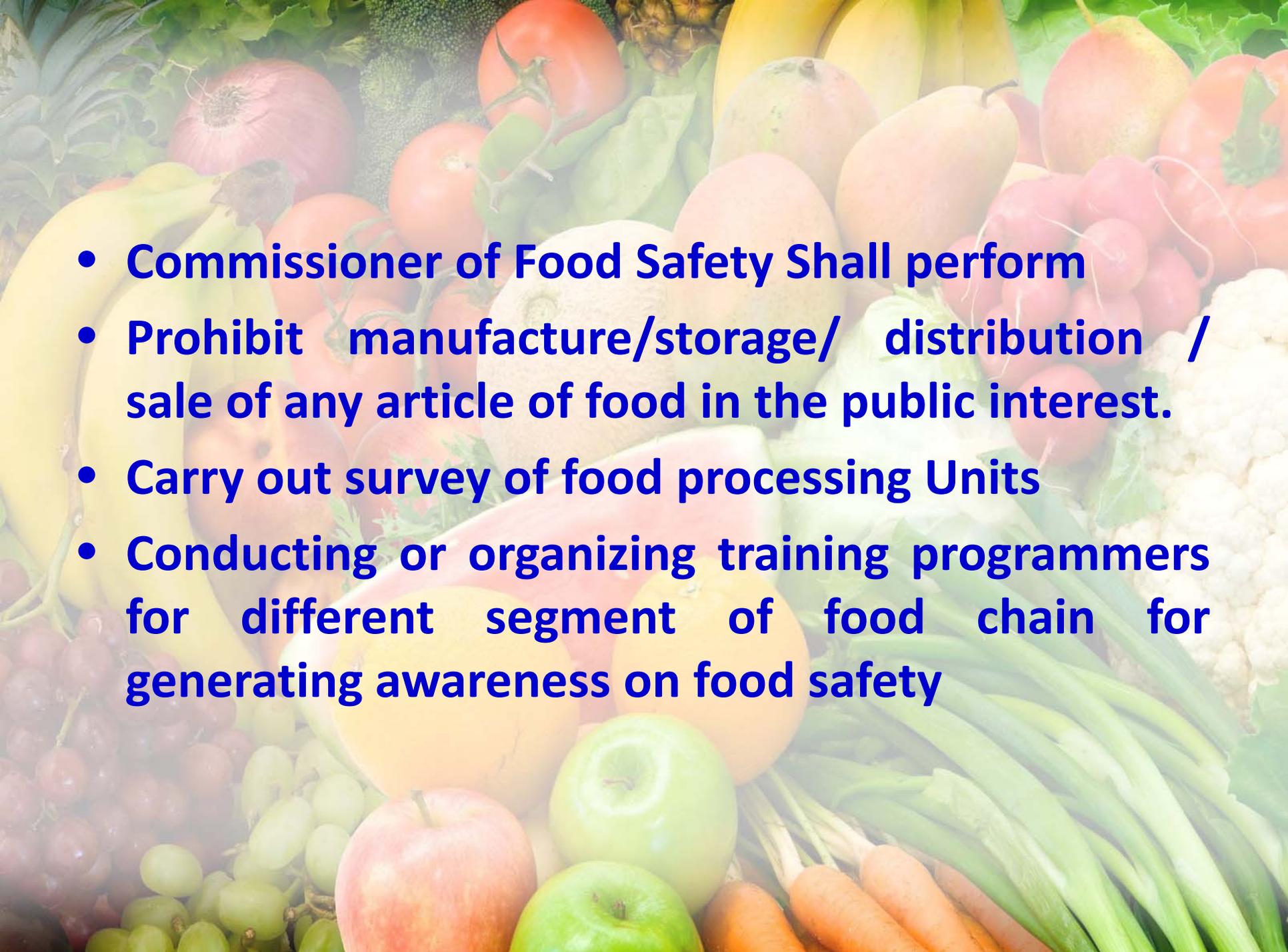
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- **The Act is contemporary, comprehensive and intends to ensure better consumer safety through Food Safety Management Systems and setting standards based on science and transparency as also to meet the dynamic requirements of Indian Food Trade and Industry and International trade.**

ROLE OF FSSAI AS PER THE ACT....

- **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**

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- **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.**

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- **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**

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- **Commissioner of Food Safety Shall perform**
 - **Prohibit manufacture/storage/ distribution / sale of any article of food in the public interest.**
 - **Carry out survey of food processing Units**
 - **Conducting or organizing training programmers for different segment of food chain for generating awareness on food safety**

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- **Ensure an efficient and uniform implementation of standards**
 - **Ensure high standards of objectivity, accountability, practicability, transparency and credibility**
 - **Sanction prosecution for offences punishable with imprisonment**

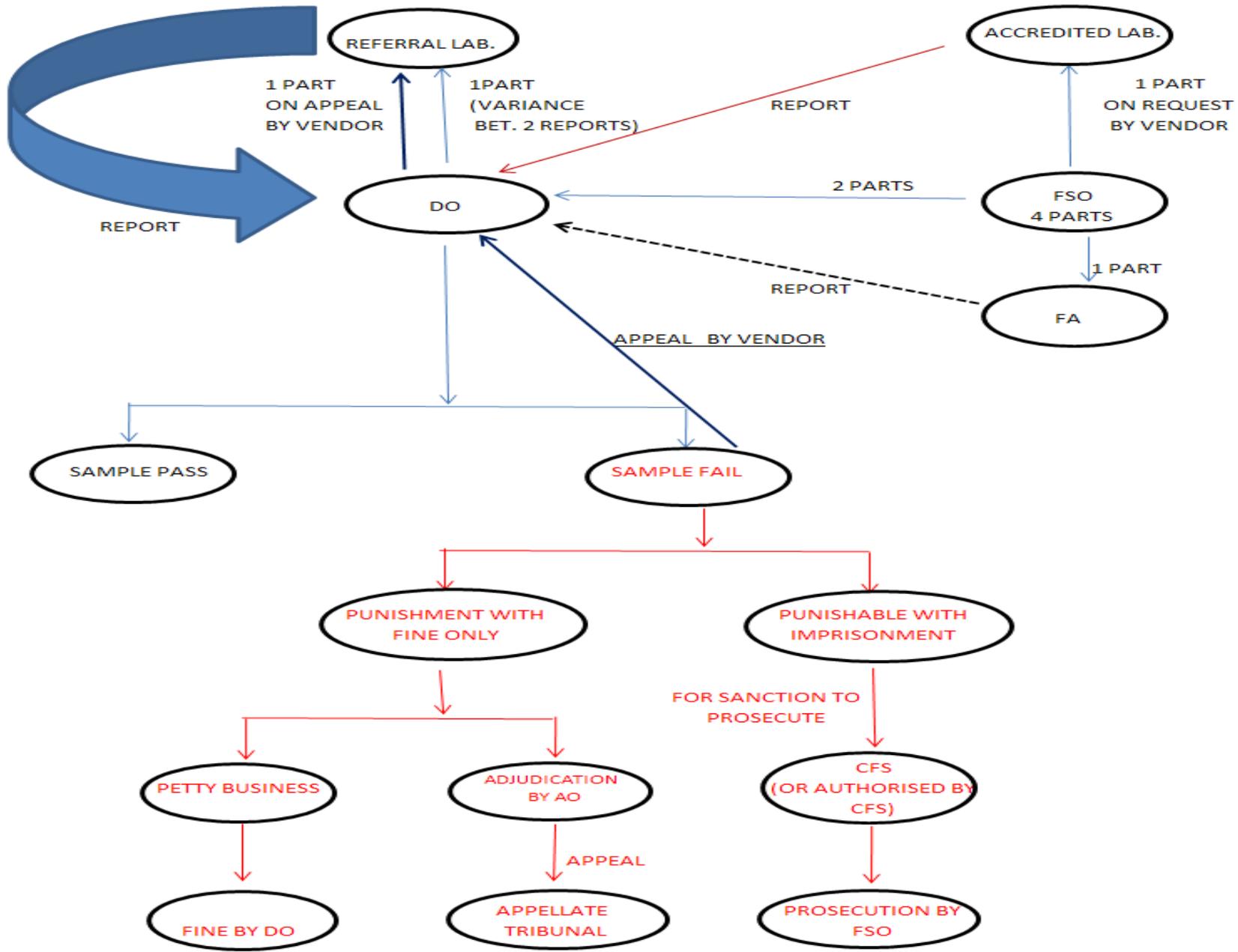
Special Responsibilities

Food recall procedures

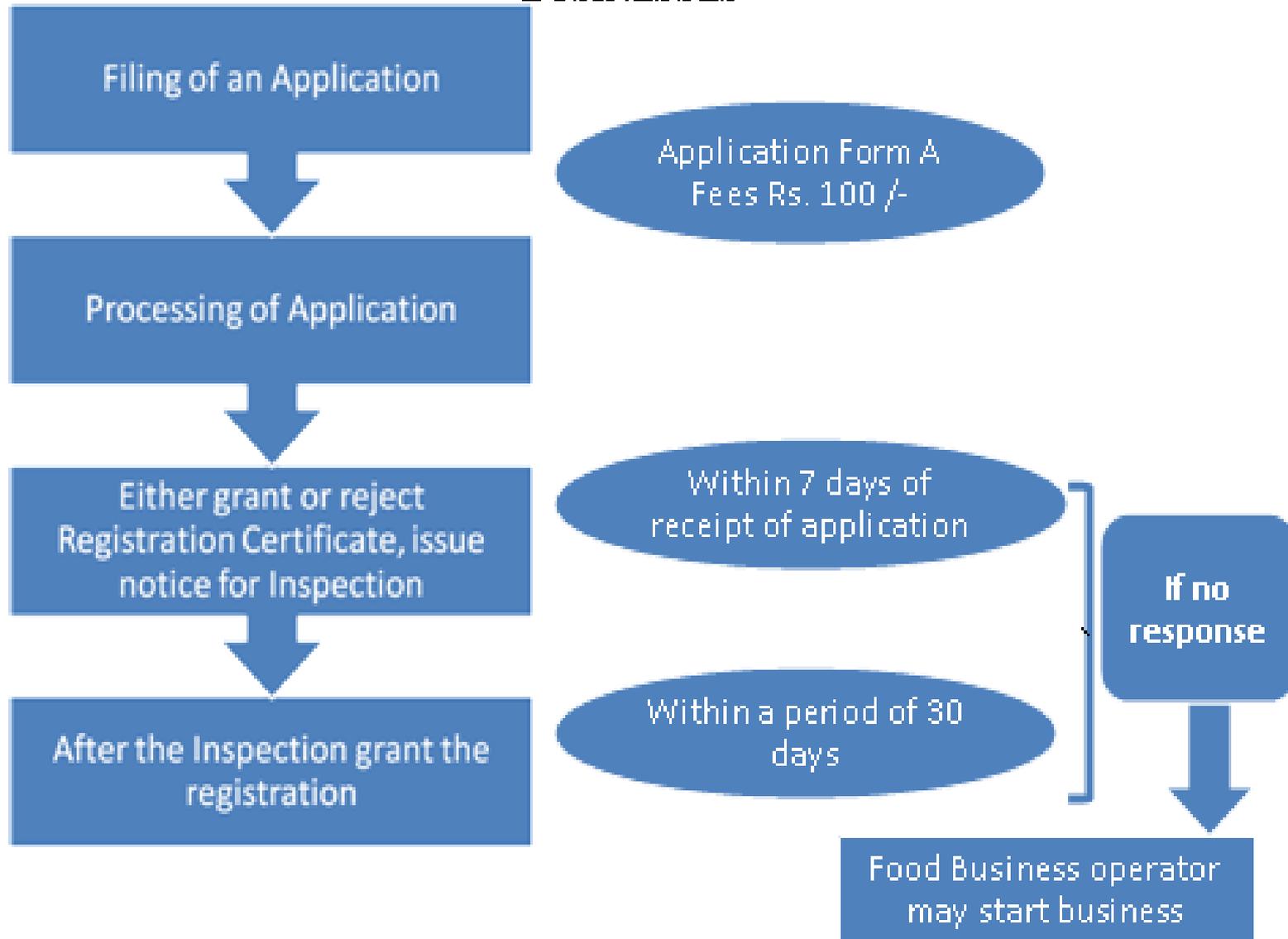
- (1) If a food business operators considers or has reasons to believe that a food which he has processed, manufactured or distributed is not in compliance with this Act, or the rules or regulations, made there under, he shall immediately initiate procedures to withdraw the food in question from the market and consumers indicating reasons for its withdrawal and inform the competent authorities thereof.**
- (2) A food business operator shall immediately inform the competent authorities and co-operate with them, if he considers or has reasons to believe that a food which he has placed on the market may be unsafe for the consumers.**

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- **Total Sections – 101**
 - **Rules Published**
 - **No. of days for analysis – 14 days from receipt of sample**

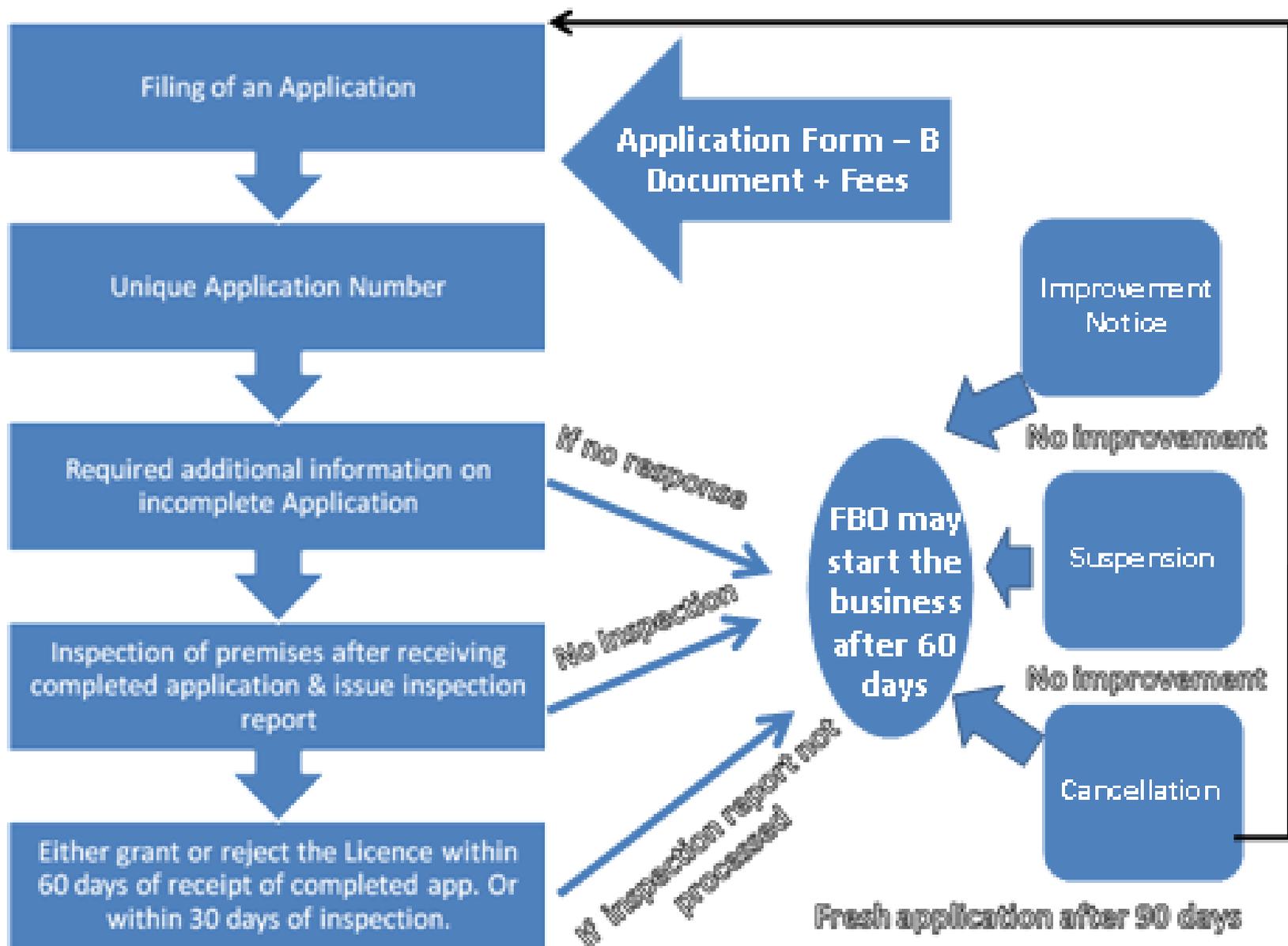
Food Sampling – divide into 4 parts



PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESSES



PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF LICENCE TO FOOD BUSINESS





Thank you