सत्यमेव जयते

भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India

fssai

Food Safety in India : A Regulatory overview

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FSSAI

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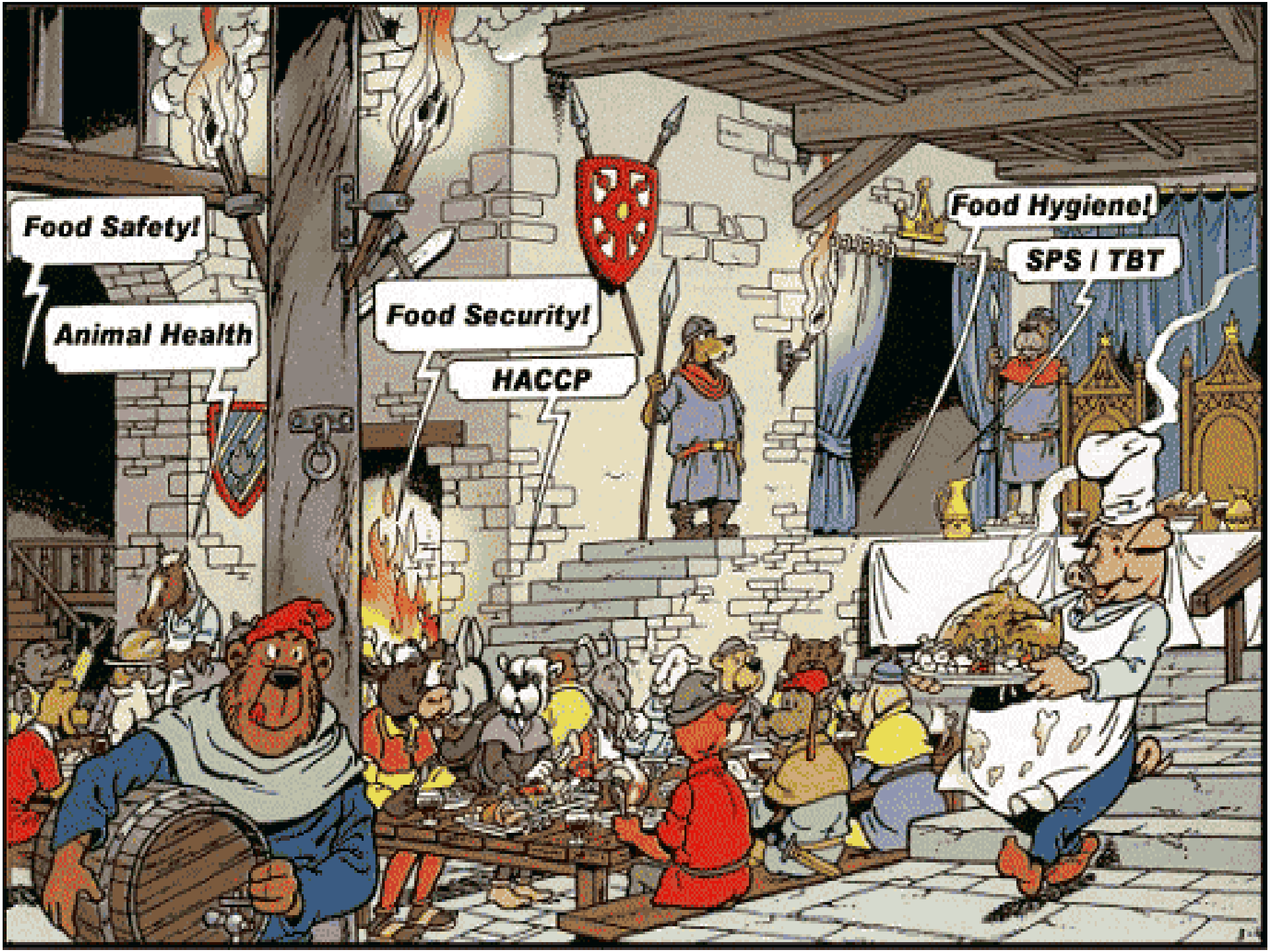
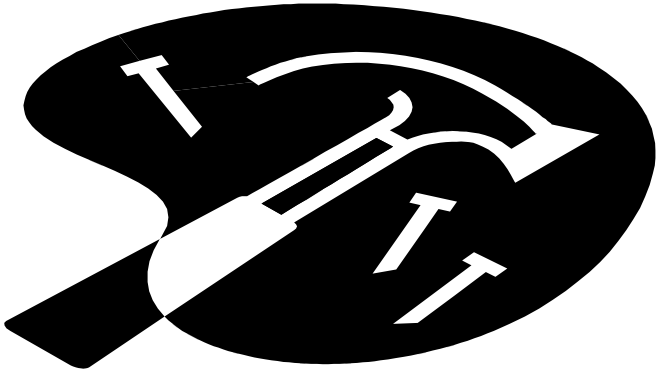
New Delhi


Food Safety!
Animal Health
Food Security!
HACCP
Food Hygiene!
SPS / TBT

Food Control

--- *a mandatory regulatory activity of enforcement by national or local authorities to provide consumer protection and ensure that all food during production, handling, storage, processing, and distribution are* ***safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption****;* ***conform to safety and quality requirements****; and are* ***honestly and accurately labelled as prescribed by law****.*



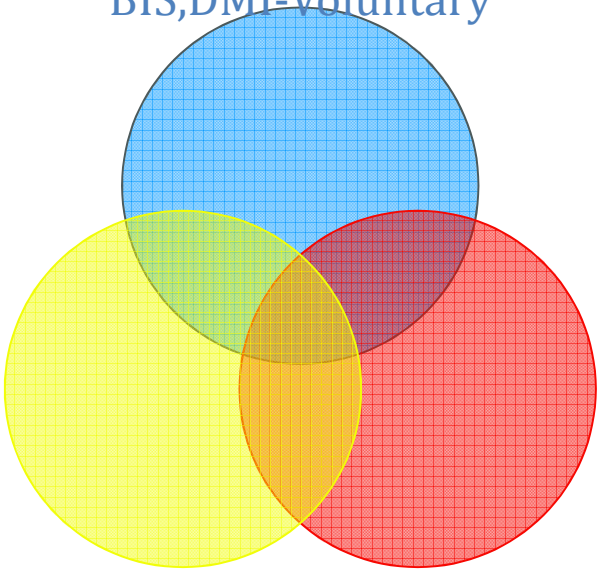
- The challenge for food regulators is to maintain a food regulatory system that delivers **safe food** for the population, enables consumers to make **informed choices** and also maintains public confidence in the food regulations.
- Public confidence in the food regulations will depend, firstly, on evidence that there is a low level of risk and, secondly, on assurance that adequate systems are in place to monitor and analyse food, and to respond when situations of potential harm occur.
- Providing evidence **(risk assessment)** that there is a low level of risk requires a method of analysing food risks that is evidence-based and transparent, and results in effective management strategies **(risk management)** which can be communicated clearly to consumers **(risk communication)**.

India's food regulatory system

Standards setting

FSSAI-Mandatory

BIS,DMI-Voluntary



Policy

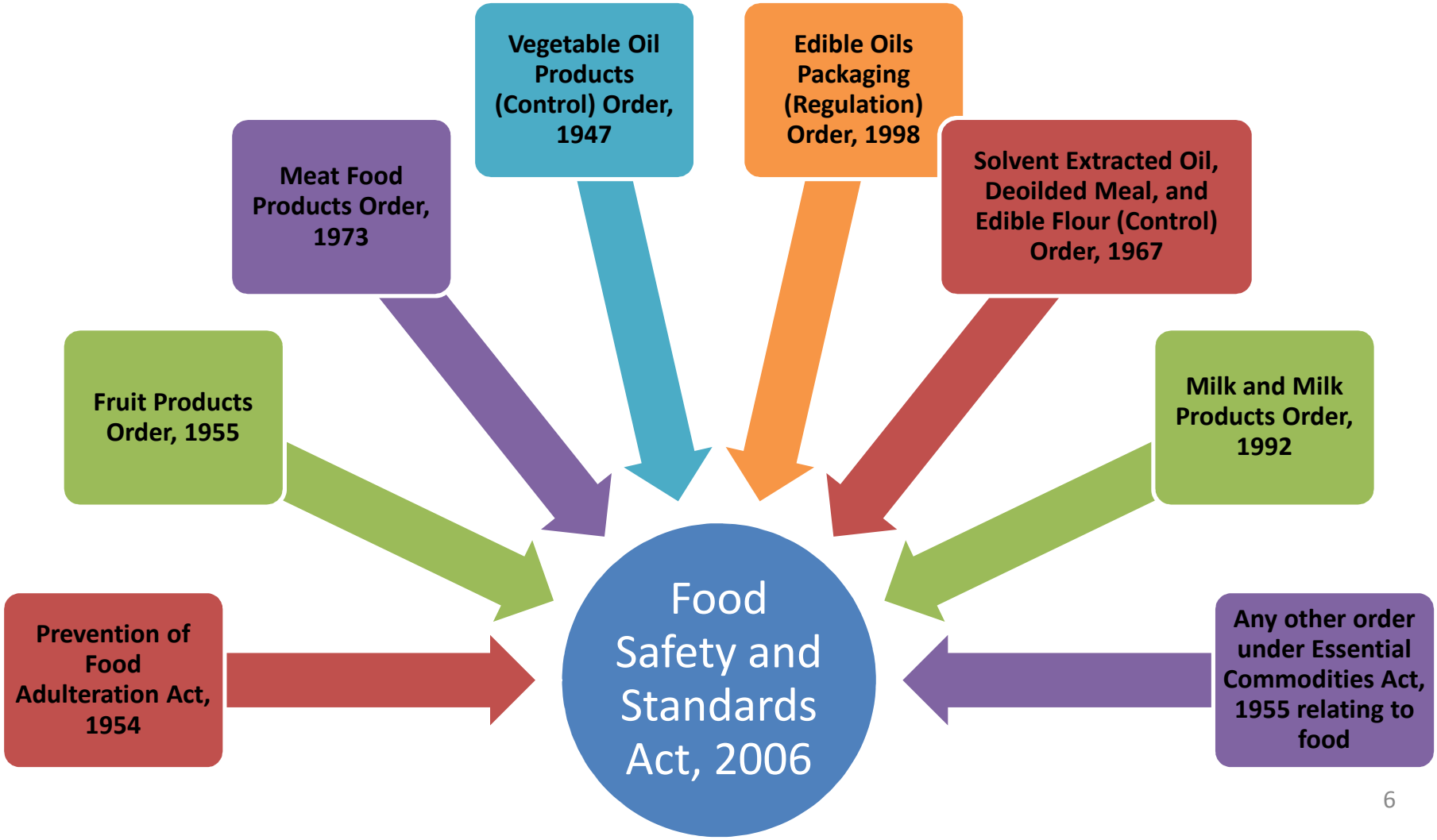
The forum (FSSAI)

FSS Act,2006,Rules and Regulations

Enforcement & Surveillance

State/UT governments

How it integrates?



Objective

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been created 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.

FSS ACT 2006

- The Act consists of 12 chapters:
  1. Preliminary: definitions
  2. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
  3. General principles of food safety
  4. General provisions as to food: prohibitions
  5. Provisions relating to import
  6. Special responsibilities as to food safety
  7. Enforcement of the act
  8. Analysis of food: laboratories, sampling and public analysts
  9. Offences and penalties
  10. Adjudication and food safety appellate tribunal
  11. Finance, accounts , audits and reports
  12. Miscellaneous

What is covered under the FSS Act, 2006?

FOOD means any substance, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, which is intended for human consumption and includes primary food, genetically modified or engineered **food** or food containing such ingredients, infant food, packaged drinking water, alcoholic drink, chewing gum, and any substance, including water used into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment but does not include any animal feed, live animals unless they are prepared or processed for placing on the market for human consumption, plants prior to harvesting.

Any food handled in-between

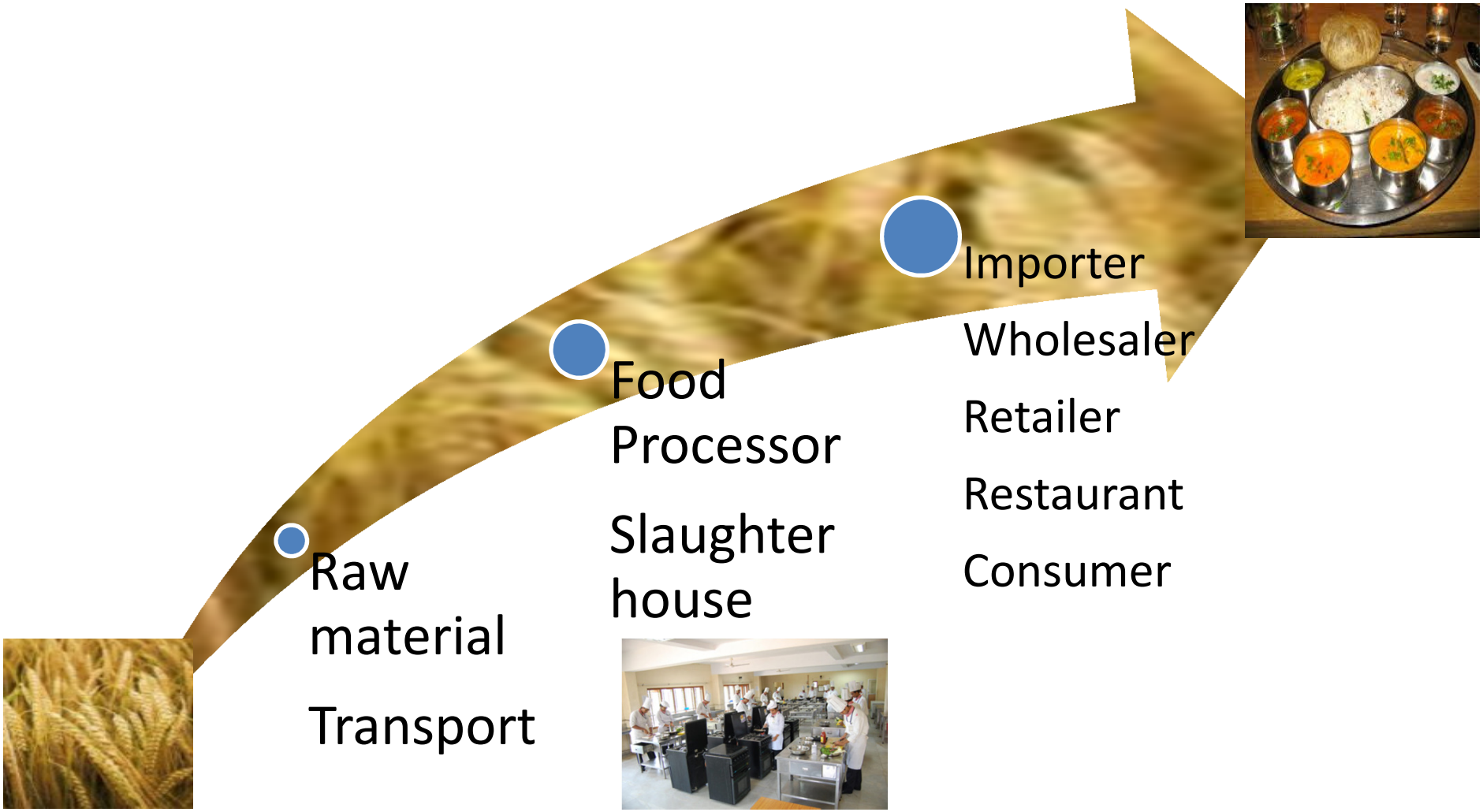
Raw Material
Processing
Packaging
Transportation
Retail
Pre-treatment
Harvest
Storage
Sorting

Who comes under the purview of the Act?

Every Food Business Operator

Hawker
Grocery
Megastore
Bakery
Milk Bottling Plant
Sweet shops
Restaurant
Fast Food
Dairy & Poultr
Packer

Safety across the Food Chain: Focus FSS Act,2006



Section 25 - Imports

- No person can import
  - Any unsafe or misbranded or sub-standard food or food containing extraneous matter
  - Any article of food for the import of which a licence is required
  - Any article of food in contravention of any other provision of this Act

- The Central Government shall, while prohibiting, restricting or otherwise regulating import of articles of food under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, follow the standards laid down by the Food Authority

Food Safety and Standards Regulations under FSS Act

- Section 92 (1)- provides Food Authority with the previous approval of Central Government and after previous publication, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and Rules made there under.
- FSSAI drafted Regulations through extensive consultation and deliberations/meetings with various stakeholders.
- Rules and 6 Regulations have been notified in the gazette of India on 1st August, 2011 and came into force on 5th August, 2011
- There is an urgent need to simplify the process of notification so that more standards and Regulations can be notified quickly

Contd….

1) Food Safety and standards (Licensing and registration)Regulations, 2011
2) Food Safety and standards (packaging and labeling)Regulations, 2011
3) Food Safety and standards (Food products standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.
4) Food Safety and standards (Prohibition and restriction for sale) Regulations, 2011
5) Food Safety and standards (contaminants, toxins and Residues)Regulations, 2011.
6) Food Safety and standards (Referral laboratories and sampling) Regulations, 2011

Regulatory Mechanism

Food Authority and the State Food Safety Authority

Central Advisory Committee

Close cooperation and coordination between Centre, States and other Stakeholders in the field of food including consumer org.

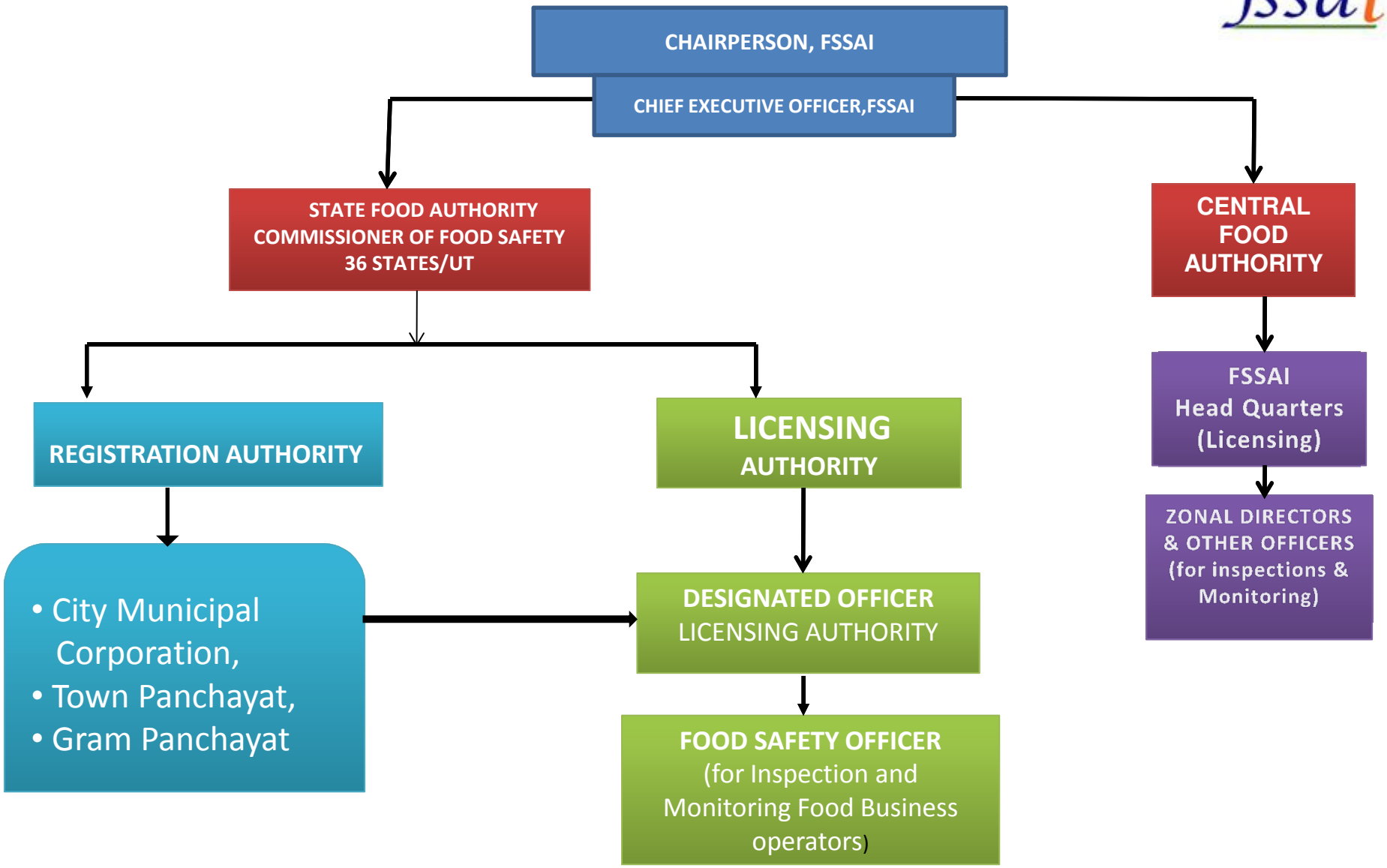
Scientific Committee

Consists of heads of scientific panels & 6 scientific experts. They will provide the scientific opinion on multi sectoral, cross-cutting issues

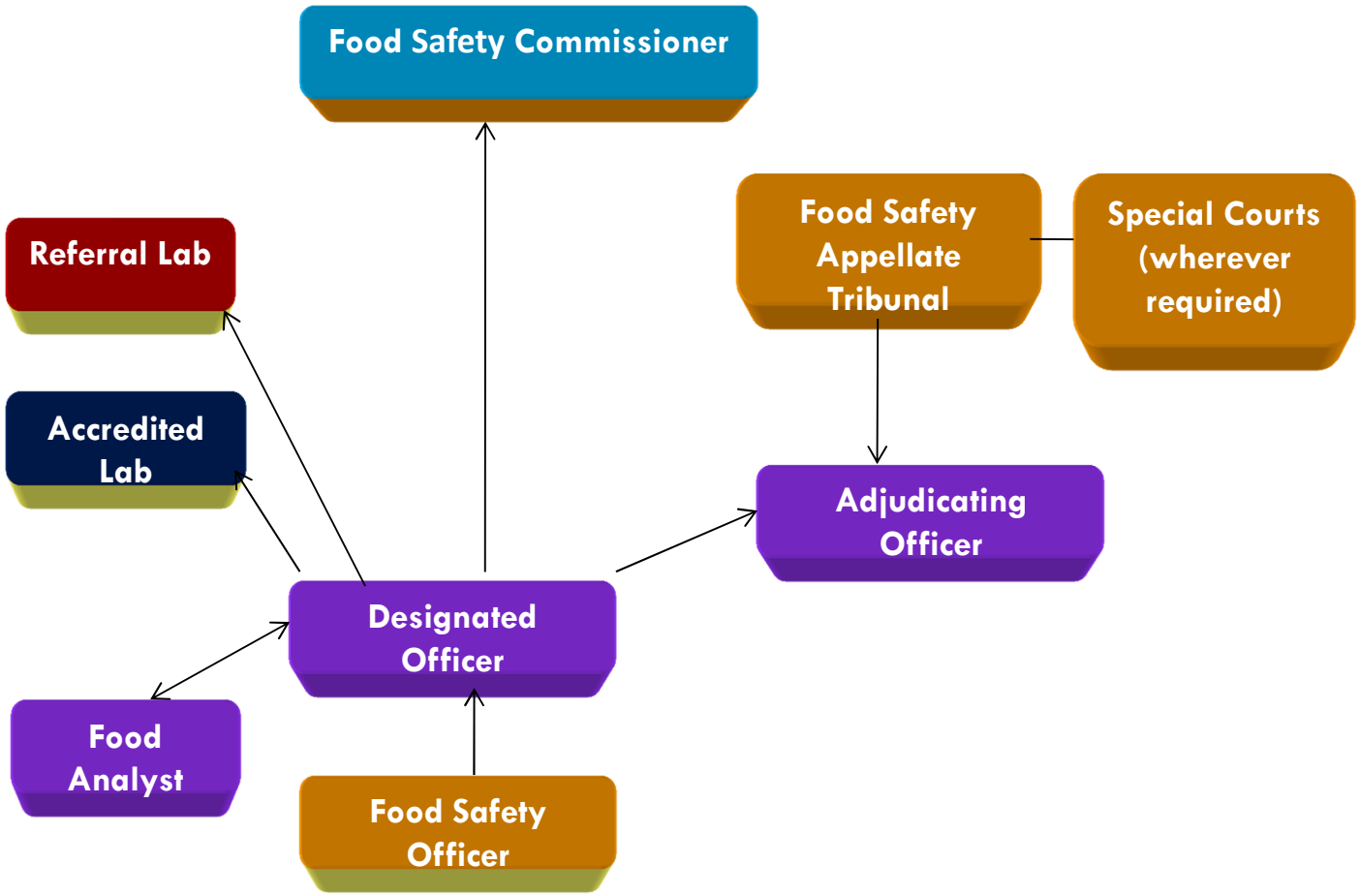
Scientific Panels

Nine panels on Food Additives, Pesticide Residues, GM Food, Biological Hazard, Labeling, Functional Food, Method of Sampling, Contaminants and Fish & Fisheries.

Framework for National Food Control System

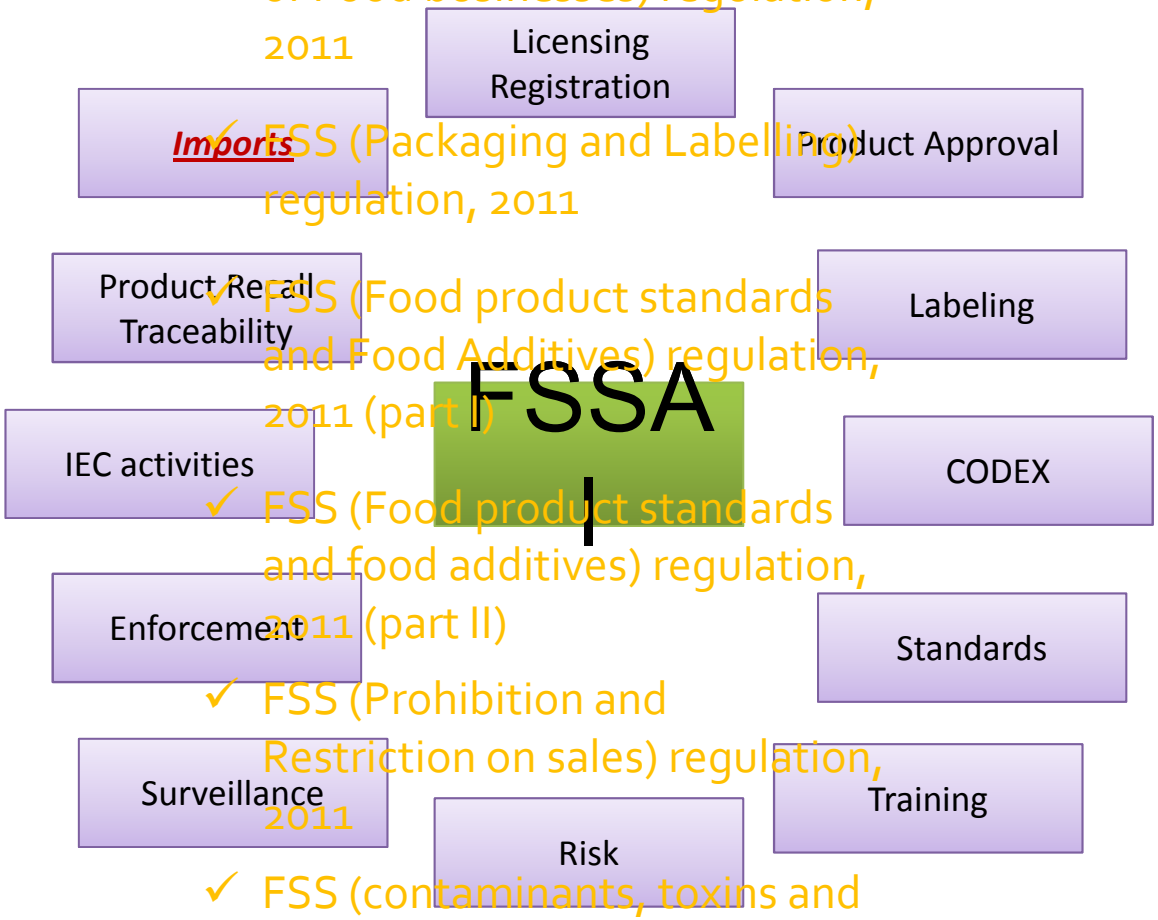


Major Functionaries in the State



FSS Act & Regulations, 2011

- ✓ FSS (Licensing and Registration of Food businesses) regulation, 2011
- ✓ FSS (Packaging and Labelling) regulation, 2011
- ✓ FSS (Food product standards and Food Additives) regulation, 2011 (part I)
- ✓ FSS (Food product standards and food additives) regulation, 2011 (part II)
- ✓ FSS (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) regulation, 2011
- ✓ FSS (contaminants, toxins and residues) regulation, 2011
- ✓ FSS (Laboratory and sampling analysis) regulation, 2011



FSSAI

- Imports
- Licensing Registration
- Product Approval
- Labeling
- CODEX
- **Standards**
- Training
- Risk
- Surveillance
- Enforcement
- Programs
- Product Recall Traceability

Standards

Criteria – Section 13(1) and 14 (1) specifies that Food Authority shall establish Scientific Panels, which shall consist of independent scientific experts and constitute Scientific Committee which shall consist of the Chairpersons of the Scientific Panels and six independent Scientific Experts not belonging to any Panels

Scientific Panels –

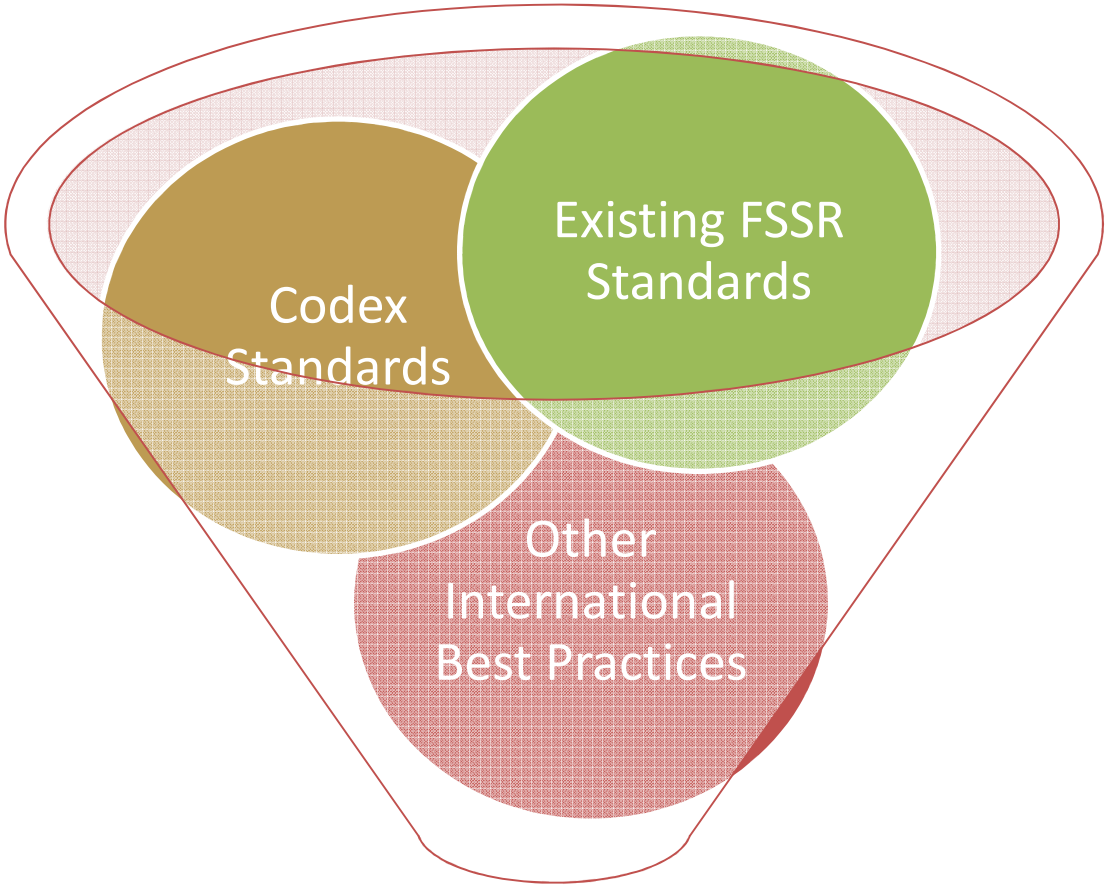
- ✓ (I) Panel for Functional Foods, Nutraceuticals
- ✓ (II) Panel for Method of Sampling and Analysis
- ✓ (III) Panel for Food Additives
- ✓ (IV) Panel for Contaminants in the Food Chain
- ✓ (V) Panel for Biological Hazards
- ✓ (VI) Panel for Pesticides and Antibiotic Residues
- ✓ (VII) Panel for Labelling and Claims/Advertisements
- ✓ (VIII) Panel for Genetically Modified Organisms and Foods
- ✓ (IX) Panel for Fish and Fisheries Products

Scientific Committees –

- ✓ Chairs of the Panels
- ✓ Six Independent scientific experts

Harmonization of Food Standards

- Urgent need to notify more Standards under the Act
- Focus on developing Science based Standards for all Food Products
- Review Existing Food Standards and harmonize with Codex/international standards
- FSSAI is in the process of harmonizing the FSS Standards with the Codex Standards to consider the latest development in food science across the globe, food consumption pattern, new specifications, presence of new contaminants and toxins as well as use of new food additives and ingredients required by the producers and manufacturers in food business



Revised India's Food Standards

FSSAI-National Codex Contact Point (NCCP)

- Codex Alimentarius –Joint FAO-WHO Food Standard Programme set up in 1963
- India is a member since 1964
- FSSAI made the NCCP in 2010-11
- For each Codex Committee, a parallel Shadow Committee has been set-up that works for that particular Codex Committee
- Stakeholders for each Shadow committee are representatives from different ministries, educational institutions, from Industry Associations like CII and FICCI and experts/scientists from concerned areas
- Effective participation of India in various Codex Committees
- Proactive approach led to the creation of CCSCH to be hosted by India
- Proposing new works in various Committees

E-Governance Initiatives

Adopting E-Governance initiatives the only way to manage the responsibility entrusted under the Act by ensuring transparency, accountability and reducing human interface

- Food licensing and registration system (FLRS)
- Food Import Clearance System (FICS)
- Food Product Approval System (FPAS)
- On-line Payment gateway system-made effective from 1st April 2014
- Food risk inspection prioritization system (FRIPS)-on the anvil

Building blocks

Science based Food Quality & Safety Standards

- Regulations and science based standards for all types of foods
- Harmonize Domestic and International Food Standards

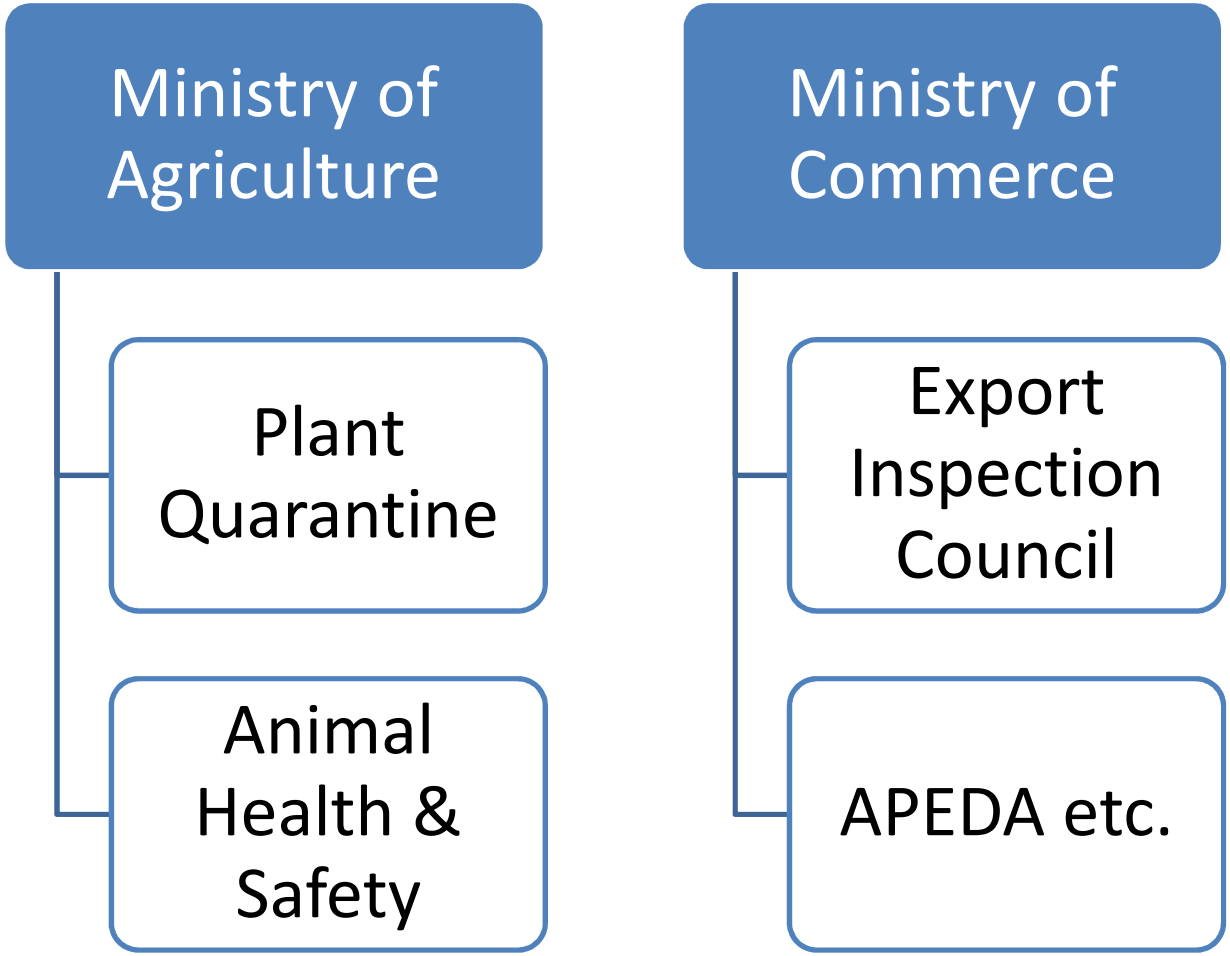
Effective Food Safety Regulation & Integrated Food Quality Testing & Risk based Surveillance

- Enforcement through States
- Networked Laboratories for Food Testing
- Surveillance through Risk based Approach

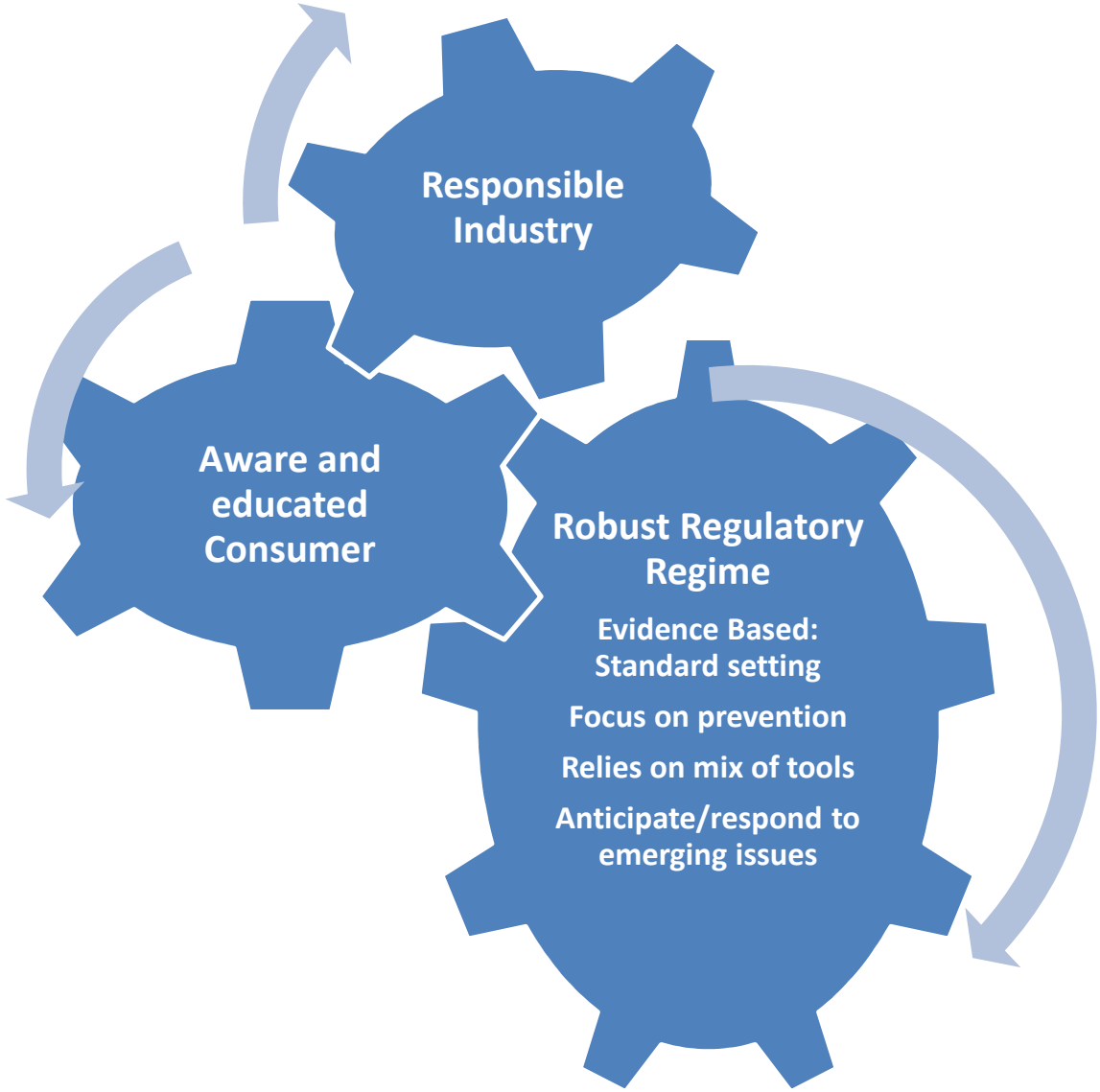
Support Services & Communication

- Capacity Building, Training & Education for all Stakeholders
- Community Outreach promotion Programmes to increase the confidence of the consumer

Other Government Agencies involved Food Control System



Food Safety: A shared responsibility



Food Safety : A shared responsibility

- **Responsible industry:**

✓ Culture of food safety

✓ Integrated controls: farm to fork

✓ Regulatory compliance

✓ Commitment to continued learning and

✓ Proactive behaviour in responding to emerging food safety hazards

Food Safety : A shared responsibility

- **Aware and educated consumer:**

✓ **Aware** of risks and benefits,

✓ **Active on advice** to select and handle foods

✓ **Adapt her/**his food **choices** and her/his **Diet** to his/her health status

Food Safety : A shared responsibility

- **Robust Food Regulatory Regime:**

✓ **Evidence-based** : Standard setting and compliance and enforcement

✓ Focus on **Prevention** while enabling effective reaction

✓ Relies on a mix of Tools : regulatory and non regulatory

✓ Commitment to continued **Évolutions** to accompany innovation and anticipate / respond to emerging issues

Food Safety : A shared responsibility

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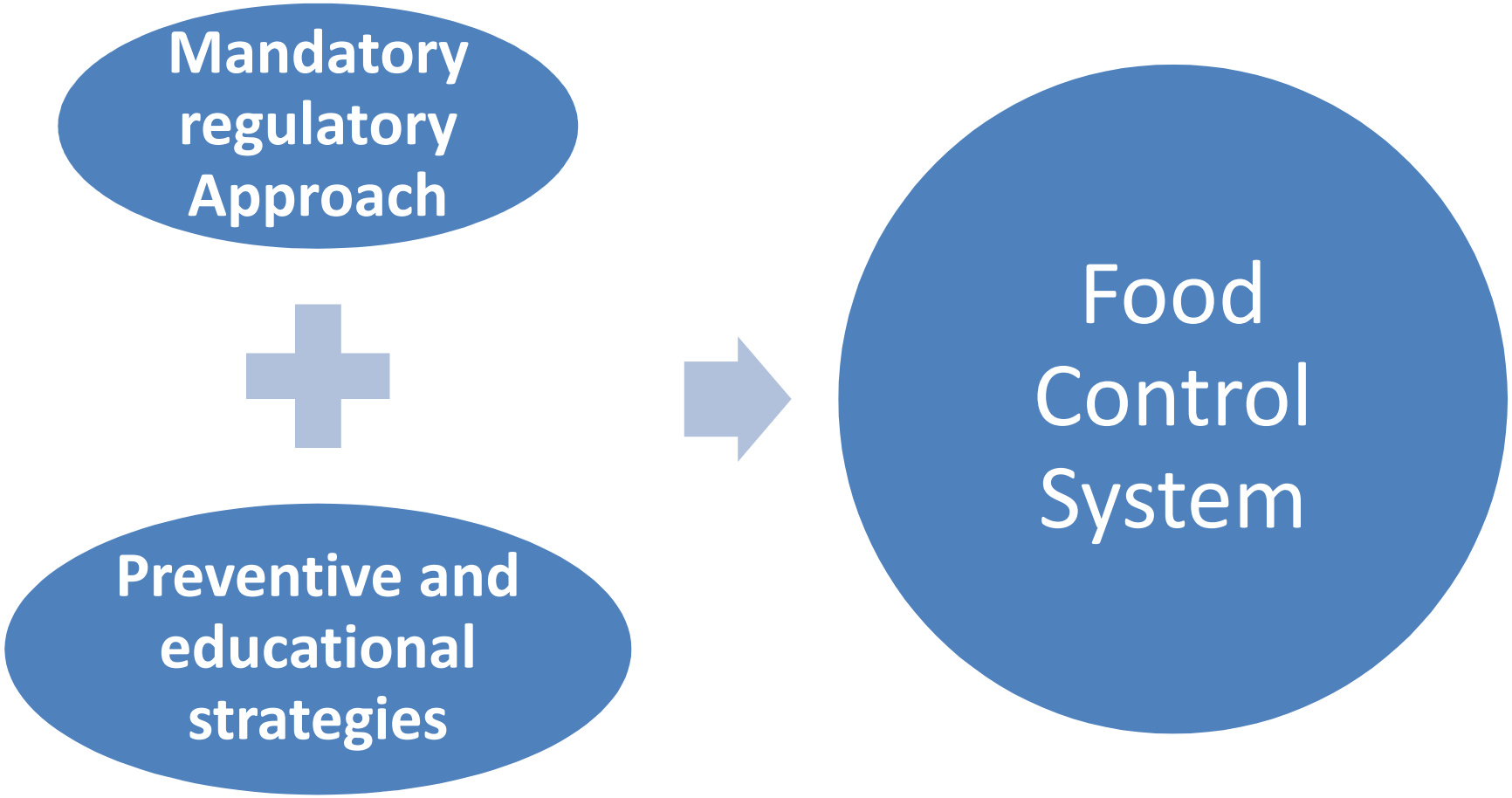
To conclude…


Mandatory regulatory Approach
Preventive and educational strategies
Food Control System

Thank You