• 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

Vehicle emission
Agricultural practices
Landfills
Industrial emissions and effluents
Crops
Livestock
Seafood
Processing
Storage
Distribution
Retail
Cooking
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order/Act</th>
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<tr>
<td>Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruit Products Order, 1955</td>
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<td>Meat Food Products Order, 1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1988,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solvent Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any order under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 relating to food.</td>
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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
NEW PROVISIONS UNDER THE ACT

- 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
NEW PROVISIONS UNDER THE ACT

- 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.
PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF ENFORCEMENT AT STATE:

- Food Safety Commissioner
  - Joint Food Safety Commissioner
    - Deputy Food Safety Commissioner
      - Designated Officer
        - Senior Food Safety Officer
        - Food Safety Officer
  - Joint Director
    - Chief Food Analyst
      - Food Analyst
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.

Central Govt. or State Govt. may constitute special courts for trial of offences relating to grievous injury or death of the consumer.
The role of FSSAI as per the Act includes:

- 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
ROLE OF FSSAI AS PER THE ACT....

- 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,
PRIORITYZATION 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;
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;
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 of accountability to society. Therefore, it is also the food safety regulator’s duty to remind producers and processors of their responsibility to produce safe foods. 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.
THANK YOU!