

# PRESENTATION ON



## FOODS LAWS IN INDIA FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARD ACT, 2006

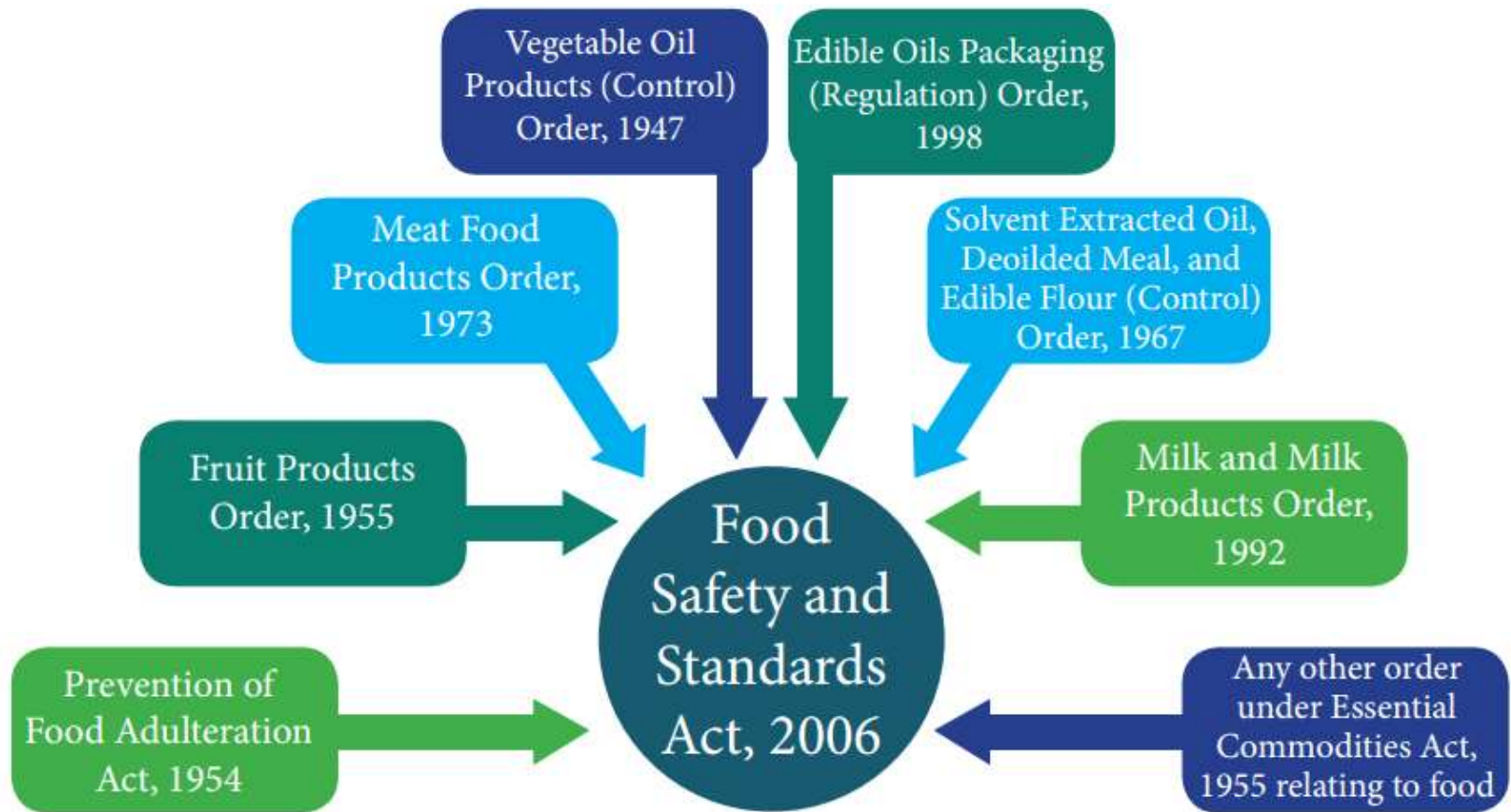
## ESSENTIAL COMMODITY ACT, 1955



# **FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS ACT, 2006**

An Act to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) 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.

# INTEGRATION OF LAWS



# VISION AND MISSION

## Vision:

To create a food safety regulatory and monitoring system built on stakeholder participation, which encourages self compliance and enables informed decision making to secure safe and nutritious food for every citizen.

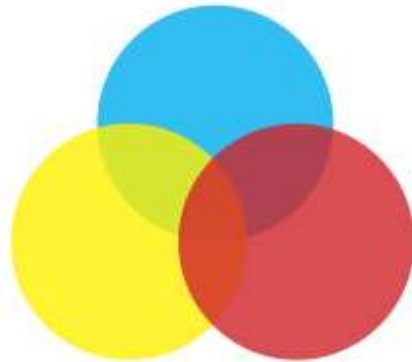
## Mission:

To achieve excellence in the formulation of food safety standards based on modern science and to regulate the food sector in a responsive, efficient and effective manner.

# ROLE OF FASSI IN REGULATORY SYSTEM OF FOOD IN INDIA

*Standards setting*  
FSSAI-Mandatory  
BIS,DMI-Voluntary

*Policy*  
The forum (FSSAI)  
FSS Act, 2006, Rules  
and Regulations



*Enforcement &  
Surveillance*  
State/UT governments

# 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
- 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: 16 Scientific Panels

# POWER OF FSSAI UNDER FSSA,2006

- Framing of regulations to lay down food safety standards.
- Laying down guidelines for accreditation of laboratories for food testing.
- Providing scientific advice and technical support to the Central Government.
- Contributing to the development of international technical standards in food.
- Collecting and collating data regarding food consumption, contamination, emerging risks etc.
- Disseminating information and promoting awareness about food safety and nutrition in India.

# ESSENTIAL COMMODITY ACT, 1955

The main objective of this act is to supply of essential commodities to the public by proper regulation, prevention of black marketing and making it available to the public at reasonable price. This act has been amended up to 24.12.1986 and is under the Legislative Department, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.



# LIST OF ESSENTIAL COMODITIES

- Cattle fodder including oil cakes and other concentrates
- Coal including coke and other derivatives
- Component parts and accessories of automobiles
- Cotton and woollen textiles
- drugs
- Food stuffs including edible oilseeds and oils
- Iron and steel including manufactured products of iron and steel
- Paper including newsprint, paper board and straw board
- Petroleum and petroleum products
- Raw cotton whether ginned or un-ginned and cotton seed
- Raw jute
- Any other class of commodity which the Central Government by notified order declares to be essential commodity.

# WHY ESSENTIAL COMMODITY ACT

- Maintaining or increasing their supplies.
- Equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of the commodities concerned.
- Securing any essential commodity for the defence of India or the efficient conduct of military operations.
- In a situation like war, natural calamities, disruption or threat of disruption of supply of such essential commodities, which cannot be tackled through normal trade channels requiring Central Governments intervention under the said Act.

# HOW DOES IT WORK

- The Act empowers the Centre to order states to impose stock limits and bring hoarders to task, in order to smoothen supplies and cool prices. Generally the Centre specifies upper limits in the case of stock holding and states prescribe specific limits.
- Food and civil supply authorities execute the provisions of the Act. They generally raid the premises of the businessmen to find out violations along with the local police, who have the power to arrest.

# CONCLUSION

As food is the most basic commodity for every living beings, its exploitation should be checked so as to maintain proper supply of food. Thus the food laws is forged so as to avoid the malpractices regarding the food production and supply. These laws not only protect the interest of customers but also of the producers, government and society. ECA, 1955 and FSSA, 2006 are the fine example of such laws.

Thank you.....