

Objectives of the integrated food law environmental sciences essay

[Environment](#), [Ecology](#)



Consolidate the Torahs associating to nutrient and set up a individual mention point for all affairs associating to nutrient safety and criterions, by traveling from multi-level, multi-departmental control to a individual line of bid.

Establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) as an apex regulative authorization for putting down scientific discipline based criterions for articles of nutrient.

Regulate industry, storage, distribution and sale and import of articles of nutrient to guarantee handiness of safe and wholesome nutrient for human ingestion.

Pool substructure, manpower and proving installations for better criterion arrested development and enforcement through their proper redistribution and consideration.

New commissariats of FSS Act

Covering Functional Foods, addendums, Nutraceuticals Issue of Licenses within 2 months of application.

Provision of Improvement Notice by Designated Officers Prosecution, should be within 1 twelvemonth of offense.

Particular Courts for drumhead tests

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

Wages to betrayers (informing about the lawbreakers - debasement etc.)
by State Govt.

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One composite licence for unit (s) falling in one country

Promoting Self ordinance and attachment to specified nutrient safety
direction systems.

No License for junior-grade nutrient concern operators ; merely enrollment is
compulsory

Cardinal licensing from Authority for high hazard points.

Food Safety Officer with a wider authorization will replace nutrient Inspector.

Decriminalization of jurisprudence and expeditious disposal of instances
Financial punishments for less serious instances.

Right to contend research lab consequences by choosing to direct sample to
commissioned research lab.

6. 102 About the authorization, function and duty and the powers of the
Authority the Committee were informed that Food Authority has the
authorization of putting down scientific discipline based criterions for articles
of nutrient and to modulate their industry, storage, distribution, sale and
import to guarantee handiness of safe and wholesome nutrient for human
ingestion. The duties are as follows:

(a) Developing the criteria and guidelines in relation to articles of nutrient and stipulating an appropriate system for implementing assorted criteria notified under this Act ;

(B) arrested development of the bounds for usage of nutrient additives, harvest

contaminations, pesticide residues, residues of veterinary drugs,

heavy metals, treating AIDSs, myco-toxins, antibiotics and

pharmacological active substances and irradiation of nutrient ;

(degree Celsius) advising the mechanisms and guidelines for accreditation of

enfranchisement organic structures engaged in enfranchisement of nutrient safety

direction systems for nutrient concerns ;

(vitamin D) developing the process and the enforcement of quality control in relation to any article of nutrient imported into India ;

(vitamin E) developing the process and guidelines for accreditation of research labs and presentment of the commissioned research labs ;

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(degree Fahrenheit) advising the method of trying, analysis and exchange of

information among enforcement governments ;

(g) behavior study of enforcement and disposal of this Act in the state ;

(H) lay down nutrient labelling criteria including claims on wellness, nutrition, particular dietetic utilizations and nutrient class systems for nutrients ; and

(I) the mode in which and the process topic to which hazard analysis, hazard appraisal, hazard communicating and hazard direction shall be undertaken.

(J) provide scientific advice and proficient support to the Central Government and the State Governments in affairs of bordering the policy and regulations in countries which have a direct or indirect bearing on nutrient safety and nutrition ;

(K) hunt, collect, collate, analyse and summarise relevant scientific and proficient informations peculiarly associating to -

(I) nutrient ingestion and the exposure of persons to hazards

related to the ingestion of nutrient ;

(two) incidence and prevalence of biological hazard ; (three)

contaminations in nutrient ;

(four) residues of assorted contaminations ;

(V) designation of emerging hazards ; and

(six) debut of rapid watchful system ;

(cubic decimeter) promote, coordinate and issue guidelines for the development

of hazard appraisal methodological analysis and proctor and behavior and forward messages on the wellness and nutritional hazards of nutrient to the Cardinal Government, State Governments and Commissioners of Food Safety ;

(m) provide scientific and proficient advice and aid to the

Cardinal Government and the State Governments in

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execution of crisis direction processes with respect to nutrient safety and to pull up a general program for crisis direction and work in close co-operation with the crisis unit set up by the Cardinal Government in this respect ;

(N) set up a system of web of administrations with the purpose to

ease a scientific co-operation model by the co-ordination

of activities, the exchange of information, the development and

execution of joint undertakings, the exchange of expertness and

best patterns in the fields within the Food Authority, as a duty ;

(O) provide scientific and proficient aid to the Central

Government and the State Governments for bettering cooperation with international administrations ;

(P) take all such steps to guarantee that the populace, consumers,

interested parties and all degrees of panchayats receive rapid, dependable, nonsubjective and comprehensive information through appropriate methods and agencies ;

(Q) provide, whether within or outside their country, preparation

programmes in nutrient safety and criterions for individuals who are or intend to go involved in nutrient concerns, whether as nutrient concern operators or employees or otherwise ;

(R) undertake any other undertaking assigned to it by the Central

Government to transport out the objects of this Act ;

(s) contribute to the development of international proficient

criteria for nutrient, healthful and phyto-sanitary criteria ;

(T) contribute, where relevant and appropriate to the development

of understanding on acknowledgment of the equality of specific nutrient related steps ;

(u) promote co-ordination of work on nutrient criteria undertaken by

international governmental and nongovernmental administrations ;

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(V) promote consistency between international proficient criteria

and domestic nutrient criteria while guaranteeing that the degree of

protection adopted in the state is non reduced ; and

(tungsten) promote general consciousness as to nutrient safety and nutrient

criteria.

6. 103 When asked about the adequateness of substructure, work force,

installations, etc. available with the Authority vis-a-vis undertaking at manus and the

stairs being taken to take deficits, if any along with their time-lines the

Authority replied that The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 seeks to replace the multiple nutrient Torahs, standard puting organic structures and enforcement

bureaus prevalent in the state with one integrated nutrient jurisprudence. Hitherto,

nutrient was being regulated in the state through assorted bureaus under different Ministries/Departments. The States/UTs are responsible for

execution of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, while there are

other cardinal bureaus under assorted Acts and Orders viz. , the Fruit Products

Order, 1955, the Meat Food Products Order, 1973, the Milk and Milk Merchandises

Order, 1992, the Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947, the Edible

Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1998, the Solvent Extracted Oil, De oiled

Meal, and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967 and any other order issued

under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for licensing of industries.

The nutrient regulative mechanism had several constrictions in execution

as follows:

(a) Multiplicity of nutrient Torahs, standard scene and enforcement

bureaus for different sectors of nutrient

(B) Varied Quality/Safety criteria and hapless harmonisation

(degree Celsius) Thin spread of work force, hapless research labs

substructure and

other resources

(vitamin D) Standards stiff and non-responsive to scientific promotions

and modern engineering

(vitamin E) Poor information airing to consumers.

6. 104 The cardinal characteristics of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 to

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address the challenges in nutrient safety are:

(a) Motion from multi-level and multi-department control to a

individual line of bid

(B) FSSAI as a individual mention point for all affairs associating to Food

Safety and Standards, Regulations and Enforcement

(degree Celsius) Unified licencing system and proviso for enrollment of little nutrient concern operators

(vitamin D) Achieve high grade of consumer assurance in quality and safety of nutrient

(vitamin E) Effective, transparent and accountable regulative model

(degree Fahrenheit) Emphasis on gradual displacement from regulative government to self conformity

(g) Adequate information airing on nutrient to enable consumer to do informed picks.

(H) Mechanism for speedy disposal of instances and proviso for ranked punishments based on gravitation of discourtesy

(I) Food research labs accredited by NABL or other suited bureau.

(J) Focus on nutrient safety throughout the full nutrient concatenation.

(K) Preventive attack based on nutrient safety system instead than terminal merchandise attack.

(cubic decimeter) Emphasis on preparation and capacity edifice of all stakeholders

(m) Consistency between domestic and international nutrient criterions without cut downing precautions to public wellness and consumer protection

6. 105 The undermentioned activities have been done so far toward the execution of FSS Act, 2006:

(a) Food Authority/ Central Advisory Committee, 8 Scientific Panels, and Scientific Committee established.

(B) Integration of Staff under subdivision 90 from assorted Ministries/Departments

(degree Celsius) Gap analysis survey of 50 State Food Testing Laboratories completed

(vitamin D) Food Import ordinance mechanism started at major ports of entries.

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(vitamin E) Regular interactions with State/ UTs to guarantee readying

toward execution

(degree Fahrenheit) Awareness Generation, Training of State regulators

(more than

400 forces trained including trainers) ,

(g) More than 20 National consultations/ Regional Conferences

including one International workshop conducted

(H) Model for accreditation of the nutrient research labs,

Certification/Inspection organic structures to scrutinize conformity to nutrient safety system, Food safety Plan.

(I) Rules for assorted commissariats under FSS Act, 2006 notified on 5-5-2011.

(J) Regulations for assorted commissariats under FSS Act, 2006 are under blessing and likely to be notified shortly

6. 106 Although, the Act was notified on 24th August, 2006, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India was notified merely on 5th September, 2008. The Authority could get down working from January/ February, 2009 with the transportation of staff from assorted Ministries/ Departments and the assignment of a full clip Chief Executive Officer.

6. 107 The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 will come into force three

months after the presentment of the Rules, i. e. from 5th August, 2011. The following 5 old ages are hence, really important as several new activities and enterprises will take off, for which equal substructure, including increased work force, is perfectly indispensable for successful enforcement of the Act. The enforcement of the Act is through the State Government machinery and State Governments need to be suitably and rapidly strengthened to guarantee effectual enforcement. In the first three old ages of its being, the FSSAI has been allotted Rs. 8. 00cr in 2008-09, Rs. 21. 00cr. in 2009-10 and Rs. 32. 37 crore in 2010-11 mainly for wages and assorted administrative disbursements. This degree of fund allocation can non evidently run into the demands of FSSAI in the subsequent old ages and will be grossly unequal for transporting out its authorization. Therefore, FSSAI requires significant support for the following 5 old ages both for Central degree and State degree substructure and work force.

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6. 108 The followers was submitted by the Authority about the jobs to be addressed:

(a) Inadequate substructure, manpower and other resources at the

Cardinal and State degrees for enforcement of the FSS Act.

(B) Inadequate research lab substructure at Central and State degrees for testing of nutrient articles.

(degree Celsius) Lack of consciousness of consumers and other stakeholders about nutrient safety issues.

(vitamin D) Existing licencing mechanism under multiple bureaus which demands to be replaced with a incorporate licensing/ enrollment mechanism under the FSS Act.

(vitamin E) Lack of any integrated nutrient safety surveillance system, including surveillance of imported nutrient.

(degree Fahrenheit) Need for constitution of e- administration system from panchayet degree upwards for nutrient safety affairs.

(g) Absence of any national degree province of the art establishment for transporting

out research on nutrient scientific discipline and hazard appraisal.

(H) Lack of trained forces and absence of any cardinal preparation

institute to provide to the demands of FSSAI for execution of the FSS Act.

6. 109 About the stairss proposed to Address the above Problems, it was

submitted that the undermentioned activities are proposed for turn toing the above

issues:

A. At Central degree

(a) Strengthening of FSSAI's central offices

Staffing with equal figure of suitably qualified forces

Construction of new office edifice for FSSAI headquarter

Construction of residential adjustment for FSSAI staff

(B) Development of scientific discipline based criterions

Enrolling forces with makings and expertness in relevant field

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Constitution of a National FoodScienceand Risk Assessment Centre

(degree Celsius) Food proving installations

Upgradation of existing Central Food Laboratory at Kolkata and constitution of new CFL at Mumbai.

Constitution of proving installations for genetically modified nutrient.

(vitamin D) Surveillance mechanism

Development of a nutrient safety surveillance model and setting up a mechanism for surveillance, both active and passive, which will be implemented through a competent bureau selected through a competitive procedure.

Safety of imported nutrient for which equal figure of forces, and substructure for new offices are required.

(vitamin E) Enforcement of the Act

Staff demand for cardinal licensing

Awareness coevals and educational programmes Communication through media

Development of developing staff and particular classes in association with professional establishments and universities

Constitution of National Food Safety Training Institute

(NFSTI)

Training of stakeholders at NFSTI

(degree Fahrenheit) Reward strategy for information on adulterated/
insecure nutrient

(g) Constitution of a national helpline

B. At State degree

(a) Strengthening of territory degree nutrient safety office

Construction of edifice

Provision of office equipment, vehicle etc.

(B) Food proving installations

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Upgradation of 62 public nutrient research labs

Upgradation of 10 public nutrient research labs to referral

research labs

Supplying one nomadic nutrient research lab each to every State and U. T.

Supplying one nutrient research lab each to 150 territories.

(degree Celsius) Constitution of exigency response Centre in each State

(vitamin D) Training programmes by the States/ UTs

(vitamin E) Information, instruction and communicating activities of the State

Governments

(degree Fahrenheit) E- administration from panchayat degree upwards

Existing webs of other Ministries will be utilised.

6. 110 When queried about the on-going initiatives the undermentioned information was submitted to the Committee:

(a) 355 stations have been sanctioned for FSSAI in September, 2010,

most of the Service Rules have been approved by the

Government and Recruitment Rules are being finalised for make fulling

up the stations. Besides the Authority has farther made a probationary

appraisal of work force demand for providing to assorted

duties assigned to the Authority as per FSS Act, 2006

over following program period for its effectual and smooth

execution.

(B) Gap analysis of 50 nutrient proving research labs has been carried out.

(degree Celsius) Imported nutrient clearance procedure has been taken over at 5

ports, 4 airdromes and ICDs at Delhi and operationalisation of activities at 7 extra ports planned for 2011-12.

(vitamin D) FSSAI Regional Offices have been established in Delhi and Mumbai.

(vitamin E) Procedure of standard scene for some new points as, for illustration

probiotics, nutrient for particular intent and nutritionary utilizations, alcoholic drinks, trans fatty acids, GM nutrient labelling, caffeinated drinks etc. have been initiated.

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(degree Fahrenheit) Training programmes have been organised for Food Safety

Commissioners, Food Safety Officers (ToT) , Designated Military officers and Authorized Officers (for imported nutrient safety) . Several

States have conducted further preparation programmes for their Food Safety Officers.

(g) For consciousness coevals, print advertizements on nutrient safety, characteristic programme on Doordarshan, Kalyani and wireless jangles on AIR have already been initiated. Booklets, booklets etc. on FSSAI have been widely distributed. FSSAI besides has a really enlightening web site which is daily updated.

(H) Advisories have been issued by FSSAI whenever warranted, as for illustration in the instance of cyanuramide in imported milk, possibility of radioactive taint in imported nutrients from Japan, antibiotics in honey etc.

(I) FSSAI has established linkages with relevant institutes for development of developing stuff or carry oning studies/ studies or reding FSSAI in proficient affairs. Such institutes are IIPA, IGNOU, NIN, IIMB, EIC, NISG, APEDA, NDDB, QCI, IVRI and CFTRI.

6. 111 As respects timelines for the intent it was stated that the activities of FSSAI are ongoing. However, the first 5 old ages after the Act comes into force are the most important old ages as the success of the Act and the fulfillment

of its authorization will wholly depend on the handiness of finances for originating all

the activities included in the strategy. Therefore, budget demand has been projected for the first 5 old ages, which coincides with the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

6. 112 Asked to spell out the quantum of fund required for the activities proposed the undermentioned estimations were furnished to the Committee:

Broad Head of Activity/ Initiative Fund Required in 12th Plan

Period (Rs. in crore)

Cardinal Level State/UT degree

Strengthening of Food Safety Infrastructure both at 630. 00 410. 00

Cardinal and State degree

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Strengthening of Food Laboratory Infrastructure 195. 00 1021. 00

(Including Up-gradation of 72 Public Labs, Mobile Labs, Food Lab at each District, National Food Science & A ; Risk Assessment Centre and Up-gradation of CFLs

Training & A ; Capacity Building of Stakeholders including 15. 00 30. 00

National Food Safety Training Institute

E-Governance system for Food Safety from Panchayat 506. 00 50. 00

upwards and Food Safety Surveillance

Communication, Awareness & A ; Educational Programmes 900. 00 350. 00

New Building for FSSAI Headquarter & A ; Housing installation 450. 00 -

for staff

SUB- TOTAL 2696. 00 1861. 00

GRAND TOTAL 4557. 00

Note: Fiscal spending of Rs. 2, 530 crore required by State/UT Governments in footings of merely wage of work force for Enforcement System during the 12th Five Year Plan is non included in the above.

Regulating and Monitoring of Imported nutrient

As per Clause 16 of the Act:

(1) aa, →E? it shall be theresponsibilityof the Food Authority to modulate and supervise the industry, processing, distribution, sale and import of nutrient so as to guarantee safe and wholesome nutrient.

(2) Without bias to the commissariats of sub-section (1) , the Food

Authority may by ordinances specify -

(a) The criteria and guidelines in relation to articles of nutrient and stipulating an appropriate system for implementing assorted criteria notified under this Act

(B) the bounds for usage of nutrient additives, harvest contaminations, pesticide residues, residues of veterinary drugs, heavy metals, treating AIDSs, myco-toxinz, antibiotics and pharmacological active substances and irradiation of nutrient ;

(degree Celsius) the mechanisms and guidelines for accreditation of franchisement organic structures engaged in franchisement of nutrient safety

direction systems for nutrient concerns ;

(vitamin D) the process and the enforcement of quality control in relation to any article of nutrient imported into India ;

(vitamin E) the process and guidelines for accreditation of research labs and presentment of the commissioned research labs ;

(degree Fahrenheit) the method of trying, analysis and exchange of information among enforcement governments ;

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(g) behavior study of enforcement and disposal of this

Act in the Country ;

(H) nutrient labeling criteria including claims on wellness,

nutrition, particular dietetic utilizations and nutrient class systems

for nutrients ; and

(I) the mode in which and the process topic to which

hazard analysis, hazard appraisal, hazard communicating and hazard direction shall be undertaken.

6. 113 As reportedly nutrient products/commodities derived from transgenic beginnings are being sold in the Country, the Committee desired to cognize about the action taken by the Authority with a position to modulate the distribution, sale and import of such points. In response they were informed that at present all affairs referring to GM Organisms including GM nutrient is regulated by Genetic Engineering Approval Committee of the Ministry of Environment & A ; Forest in the Country.

6. 114 Asked farther if the Authority by agencies of a specified ordinance defined bounds for usage of nutrient additives, harvests contaminations, pesticide

residues, residues of veterinary drugs, heavy metals, treating AIDSs, myco-toxinz, antibiotics and pharmacological active substances and irradiation of nutrient, it was submitted that the bill of exchange Food Safety and Standards Regulations,

2010 were published vide Notification dated 20-10-2010 for ask foring public remarks. Based on the remarks received, the Regulations are under procedure of finalisation.

(1) The usage of nutrient additives and their bounds and irradiation of nutrients

are covered under Food Safety and Standards (Food Merchandises criterions and Food Additive) Regulations, 2011.

(2) The definitions and bounds etc. of heavy metals, harvest contaminations, myco-toxinz, pesticide residues and residue of veterinary drugs, antibiotics are covered under separate ordinance viz. Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.

(3) The labelling of Irradiated Foods is given under Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011.

6. 115 It was further submitted that the above Regulations are in line with
Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 which will be repealed

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after the new ordinances are notified shortly. The Chapter on Processing Aids has not been prescribed soon and this will be considered by Scientific Panel on Food Additives, Flavouring, Processing Aids and Material in Contact with Food before the bill of exchange Regulations in this respect are published for public remarks.

6. 116 About the Authority holding specified mechanisms and guidelines for accreditation of franchisement organic structures engaged in franchisement of nutrient safety direction systems for nutrient concerns, the Committee were told that the figure and capablenesss of regulative bureaus in the provinces, municipalities and panchayets are presently unequal and it will take some clip for constructing up a strong cell of nutrient safety officers across the state. Keeping in position the accent placed by the Act on ego conformity, it is necessary for the Food Authority to set in topographic point elaborate counsel paperss on nutrient safety demands to be followed by nutrient concern operators. This will enable FBOs to measure themselves against these demands and retain grounds of their due diligence in this respect.

6. 117 The Act specifies that the primary duty for safety is on the
nutrient concern operators and for this, execution of appropriate nutrient

safety direction systems is indispensable for which the FBO can be held accountable. The FSSAI as a portion of its ordinances has developed mention paperss which prescribe and provide degrees of safety and supply guidelines and norms which can at the same clip, be evaluated. FBOs are required to follow with these demands with whatever resources available and bit by bit achieve acceptable degrees of safety. In a sector which is characterised by complex engineering, unorganized operations and big figure of little participants, merely a flexible system of ego conformity, to be sporadically audited by the regulator, will be executable. The grade of conformity can so be checked by periodic regulative review. It will besides incentivise better safety patterns in industry, thereby cut downing the demand for frequent reviews.

6. 118 The undermentioned bill of exchange paperss have been developed to back up the model through competent execution bureau:

Requirements for enfranchisement organic structures / Inspection Bodies

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Procedure for Recognition of Certification / Inspection Bodies by FSSAI and application signifier

India HACCP criteria demands

Agreement to be signed between recognized CBs/IBs and FSSAI Agreement between FSSAI and NABCB

Certification standards for Food Safety Professional along with competency demands.

Certification Process of Food Safety Professionals

6. 119 To a question of the Committee as to whether the process and the enforcement of quality control in relation to any article of nutrient imported into

India in general and of commodities/food merchandises derived from transgenic

beginnings has been specified by the Authority, it was stated that the following

Model for Safety of Imported Food has been laid down by FSSAI:

Demand for imported nutrient points has increased well in India

co-occurring with the impressive economic growing achieved by the

State and coincident alterations in the import ordinances since last

few old ages. Imports into India are permitted to be made through 255 entry points. These include 82 imposts ports, 32 imposts airdromes, 132 land imposts Stations and 9 foreign station offices/sub-foreign station offices. Harmonizing to Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & A ; Statisticss (DGCI & A ; S) , Ministry of Commerce, information

India imported more than 76 lakh MTs of nutrient points during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, the Food Authority has besides the authorization of guaranting safety of nutrient points imported into the state.

PortHealthOfficers (PHOs) of Directorate General of Health

Servicess (DGHS) who were executing the responsibility of taking samples of

imported nutrient points under subdivision 6 of PFA Act and acquiring tested in

Cardinal Food Laboratories (CFLs) or PFA labs in States had

withdrawn from the services related imported nutrient safety at some of the ports.

Keeping in position the authorization under FSS Act and based on the treatment & A ; deliberations, it was realized that the FSSAI should acquire

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into the procedure of imported nutrient clearance through assignment of Authorized Military officers in pursuit of subdivision 47 (5) of FSS Act, 2006 and take over the maps of PHOs where services had been withdrawn by DGHS.

The FSSAI has operationalized the Food Import Clearance Process

since August-September, 2010 in a phased mode through

assignment of Authorized Officers in footings of subdivision 47 (5) of the

FSS Act, 2006, at Chennai, Kolkata, Haldia, Mumbai and JNPT

havens, Chennai International Airport, Mumbai International

Airport, Kolkata International Airport, Indira Gandhi International

Airport, New Delhi, CONCOR-ICD Tughlakabad, CWC-ICD

Patparganj, ICD Faridabad/Ballabgarh, ICD Dadri and ICD Loni in

the NCR part.

The maps of the FSSAI, as Authorized Officer inter alia include the binding maps of the Port Health Officer under the PFA Act, 1954 with regard to

imported nutrient clearance procedure, in co-ordination with the Customs governments.

Adequate Numberss of NABL accredited research labs have been authorized at these locations for analysis of samples of imported nutrient points.

MIS system to set import activities online has already been

developed and pilot tally has been started at Chennai w. e. f. 1st June,

2011.

Draft Food Import Regulations have besides been developed.

Entire 29, 756 Samples (till 31st May, 2011) tested so far out which 152 were non-conforming.

6. 120 The FSSAI will besides develop informations base for hazard based nutrient clearance system in due class.