



REGULATIONS FOR READY TO EAT PRODUCTS



AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME Scheme)

WHAT IS FSSAI ?

- Any food business operation to function in India should adhere to certain product specific standards, safety and hygienic parameters.
- The food safety regulations are laid down by Food Safety & Standards Authority of India, came into existence in 2006.
- Other agencies involved in standardization and quality certification are Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), AGMARK, Codex.
- FSSAI replaces the then existed laws like Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (1954), Fruit Products Order, Milk & Milk Products Order, Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, Meat Products order, Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marketing) Act

WHY FSSAI REGISTRATION REQUIRED?

- Every food business operator involved in the manufacture, processing, storage and distribution and sale of food products must compulsorily obtain FSSAI Registration or License.
- It is a 14-digit registration of a license number which is printed on all the food packages. The 14-digit registration number gives details about the assembling state, producer's permit.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (FSSAI)

- The Food Safety & Standards Authority of India is the principal Government Authority responsible for preparing specific regulations under the Act. FSSAI is an autonomous body established under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India
- FSSAI has been established under the Food Safety and Standards Act,
 2006
- Came in to action- August 2011
- FSSAI is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the regulation and supervision of food safe.

BENEFITS OF THE NEW FOOD SAFETY & STANDARD ACT

- Single point access to all laws and departmental controls.
- FSSAI as a single reference point for all matters relating to Food Safety and Standards, Regulations and Enforcement.
- High degree of consumer confidence in quality & safety of food
- A single license by the Licensing Authority for one or more articles of food and for different establishments



FSSAI LICENSE & REGISTRATION

Registration :	For turnover	less than 12 lakh.
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State License: For turnover between 12 Lakh to 20 crores.

Central License: For turnover above 20 crore.

FEE STRUCTURE

Types/Category	Registration-1 Year	Central- 1 year
New Application	Rs. 100	Rs. 7500
Renewal Application	Rs. 100	Rs. 7500
License/Certificate modification	Rs. 100	Rs. 7500
Duplicate Certificate/ License	10% of the applicable certificate fee	10% of the applicable certificate fee

REQUIREMENTS FOR FSSAI REGISTRATION

To be taken by businesses or start-ups having annual turnover below Rs.12 lakhs.

Documents Required

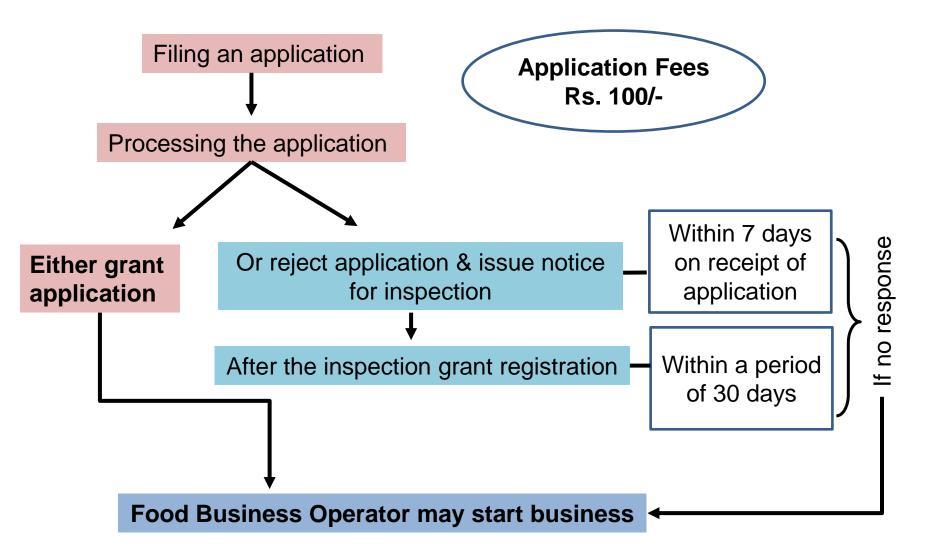
- 1. Authorized person address proof
- 2. Passport size photo
- 3. Business name and address
- 4. FSSAI declaration form
- 5. Nature of business details

CENTRAL FSSAI LICENSE REGISTRATION

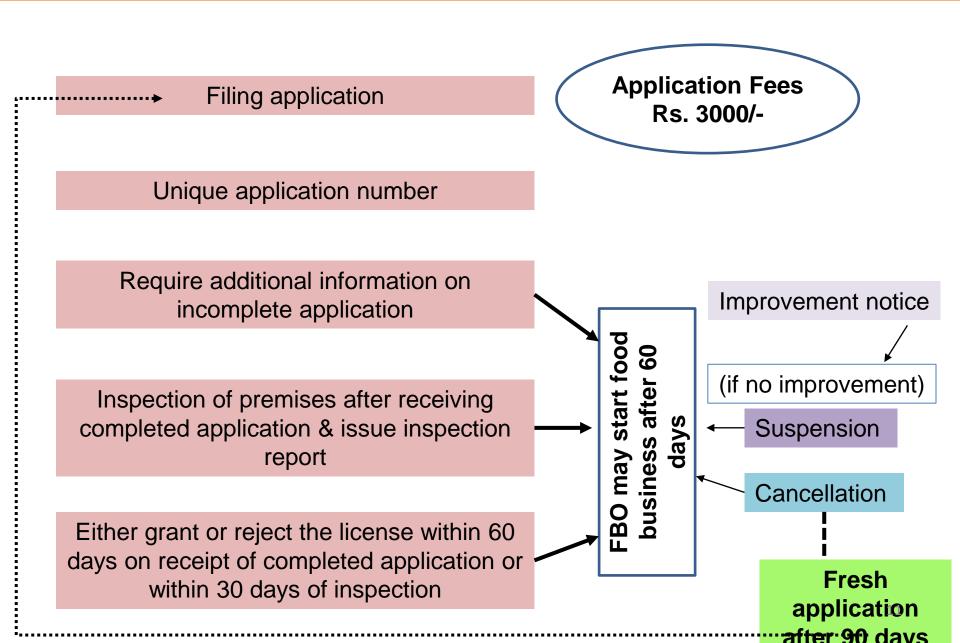
Businesses having annual turnover above 20 crore can apply for FSSAI central license.

- 1. Rental Agreement of Business Premises.
- ID Proof of the Concerned Person (Aadhaar Card / Driving License / Passport / Voter ID)
- 3. If any Government Registration Certificates (Company Incorporation Certificate / Firm Registration / Partnership Deed / Pan card / GST / Shop & Establishment / Trade License)
- 4. If the applicant is private limited company or partnership firm then they should provide MOA & AOA or Partnership deed copy.
- 5. IE Code (Import Export Code) Certificate (for the category of export and import IE code is compulsory)
- 6. Authority letter from the company letterhead to the concerned person stating that he is authorized to file FSSAI application.
- 7. List of food category desired to be manufactured (In case of manufacturers).

PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION



PROCEDURE FOR LICENSING



HOW TO APPLY FOR FSSAI REGISTRATION ?

Follow the link <u>https://foscos.fssai.gov.in/</u>









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ejection of applications in case of non-response. Click Here



HOW TO APPLY FOR FSSAI REGISTRATION ? CONT...

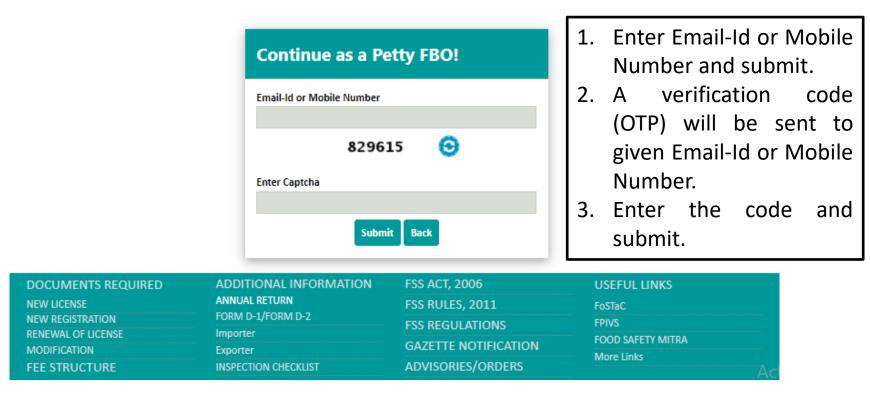






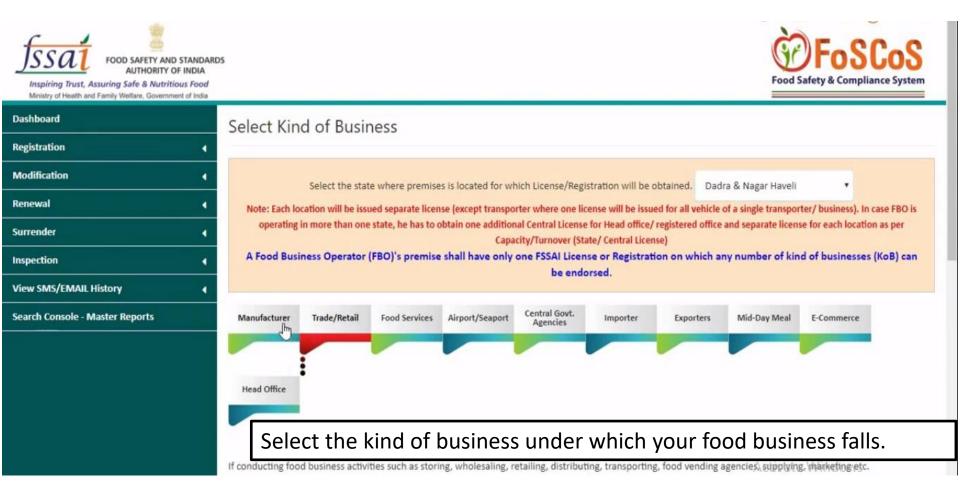
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Please become a registered member or provide yours contact details to receive alerts from us.



HOW TO APPLY FOR FSSAI REGISTRATION ? CONT...

Select the State and Read the Note before proceeding.



HOW TO APPLY FOR FSSAI REGISTRATION ? CONT...

After selecting your food business from the category, proceed to registration

FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARD AUTHORITY OF INDIA Inspiring Trust, Assuring Safe & Nutritious Food Ministry of Health and Family Wielfare, Government of India	DS		Food Safety & Compliance System		
Dashboard	View Eligibility				
Registration 4					
Modification	After assessment of kind of Business(s) selected and inputs provided, you are eligible for:				
Renewal	S.No	Mad of Busicese	Userse Calence		
Surrender 4		Kind of Business	License Category		
Inspection 4	1	Food Services - Hawker (Itinerant / Mobile food vendor)	Registration		
View SMS/EMAIL History 4			-		
Search Console - Master Reports		Click here to apply for Registration for all businesses			
			Activate Windows		

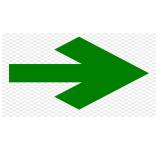
SANITARY AND HYGIENIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD MANUFACTURER/ PROCESSOR/HANDLER

- The premises shall be located in a sanitary place and free from filthy surroundings and shall maintain overall hygienic environment. All new units shall set up away from environmentally polluted areas.
- The premises to conduct food business for manufacturing should have adequate space for manufacturing and storage to maintain overall hygienic environment.
- The premises shall be clean, adequately lighted and ventilated and sufficient free space for movement.



- The water used in the manufacturing shall be potable.
- Continuous supply of potable water shall be ensured in the premises. In case of
 intermittent water supply, adequate storage arrangement for water used in food or
 washing shall be made.
- Equipment and machinery when employed shall be of such design which will permit easy cleaning. Arrangements for cleaning of containers, tables, working parts of machinery, etc. shall be provided.
- No vessel, container or other equipment, the use of which is likely to cause metallic contamination injurious to health shall be employed in the process.
- All equipments shall be kept clean, washed, dried and stacked at the close of business to ensure free from growth of mould/ fungi and infestation.







MANDATORY LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

- Name of the food
- Ingredient list
- Food additives
- Declaration of food additives
- Nutritional information
- Declaration of veg/non veg
- Name and complete address of the manufacturers
- FSSAI logo and license no

•Net quantity, retail sales price, consumer care details

•Lot no /Batch no

•Date marking(Date of manufacturing or

packaging Expiry/Use by, Best buy is optional)

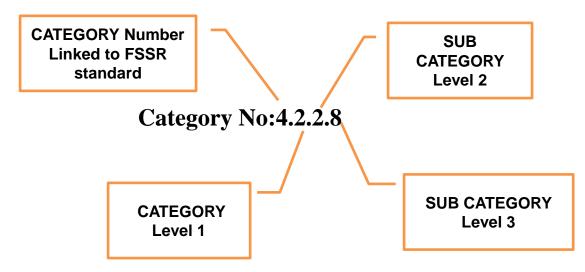
- Instructions for use
- •Storage conditions(if required)
- •Country of origin(for imported foods)

RTE CATEGORY

04.2.2.8

vera), and seaweeds:

Vegetables that are steamed, boiled, baked, cooked or fried, with or Cooked or fried vegetables without a coating, with or without curry, for presentation to the (including mushrooms and consumer. Examples include simmered beans, pre-fried potatoes, fungi, roots and tubers, fresh fried okra, and vegetables boiled down in soy sauce (tsukudani), pulses and legumes, and aloe ready to eat curries like paneer makhani, kadhai paneer, palak paneer, baigan ka bharta, aloo tamatar, mixed vegetable, dal makhani, Frozen Curried vegetables /Ready to eat vegetables; vegetable gravies, etc.



PACKAGING & LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

Packaging & Labelling requirements

Go through the following mentioned chapters of FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (PACKAGING AND LABELLING) REGULATIONS,2011

- Chapter 2-Packaging and Labelling
 - 2.1.2 Product specific requirements- Packaging requirements for Fruits and Vegetables Products
 - 2.2 Labelling
 - 2.3 Manner of Declaration
 - 2.6: Exemptions from labelling requirements-

HACCP

HACCP – Hazzard analysis and critical Control Points is a systematic risk-based approach to the prevention of biological, chemical and physical contamination of food in processing, packaging and distribution conditions. The HACCP concept is intended to resolve health risks by detecting possible food safety concerns before they emerge, rather than inspecting food items for hazards after the incident. The HACCP definition includes managing contaminants at a variety of key junctures in the food processing process and strict commitment to hygiene standards in the whole process.





HACCP PROCEDURE

Appropriate to the nature and size of the operation and sufficient to assist the business to verify that the HACCP controls are in place and being maintained.

Documentation shall include (as a minimum) the following:

- HACCP team composition;
- Product description;
- Intended use;
- Flow chart;
- Hazard analysis;
- CCP determination;
- Critical limit determination;
- Validation process; and
- HACCP plan

HACCP PROCEDURE

The HACCP plan shall include the following information for each identified CCP:

- Food safety hazard(s) to be controlled at the CCP;
- Control measure(s);
- Critical limit(s);
- Monitoring procedure(s);
- Corrections and corrective action(s) to be taken if critical limits are exceeded;
- Responsibilities and authorities for monitoring, corrective action and verification;
- Record(s) of monitoring.

HACCP PROCEDURE

Records to include

- CCP monitoring activities;
- Deviations and associated corrective actions;
- Disposition of non-conforming products;
- Verification procedures performed;
- Modifications to the HACCP plan;
- Validation record, Product release records and Testing records.



DOCUMENTATION AND RECORD KEEPING

Every organization has to maintain records of raw material procurement, production processes, and sales. This is to ensure that the business runs effectively and is profitable. Listed below are some reasons why there is a need for documentation:

- It gives detailed knowledge about running the business.
- It helps to control product quality.
- It helps to keep track of the money invested in the business.
- It helps to identify the separate costs of raw material or product ingredients.
- It helps to identify the production cost of a particular process.
- It helps to make sure that all the quality assurance practices were followed during the production.

Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

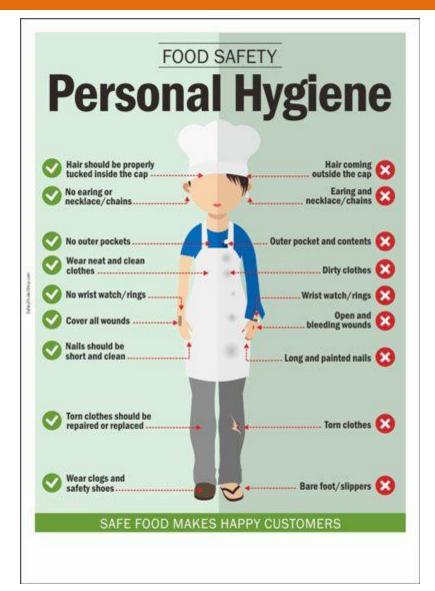
GMP – Good Manufacturing Practices are globally accepted quality improvement principles for food, drinks, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, dietary supplements and medical devices. These guidelines set out the procedures to be followed by producers to ensure that their products are reliably of good quality from batch to batch and secure for human consumption, including mandatory inspection of products at critical control points.



PERSONAL HYGIENE

- Mask:-To avoid microbial contamination through mouth.
- Cap:- To avoid hair fall in to the food material
- Coat:- To avoid dust particle and other unwanted material entering in to the food material
- Shoes:- To avoid contamination from the legs





PERSONAL HYGIENE

- There should be efficient drainage system and there shall be adequate provisions for disposal of refuse.
- The workers working in processing and preparation shall use clean aprons, hand gloves, and head wears.
- Persons suffering from infectious diseases shall not be permitted to work. Any cuts or wounds shall remain covered at all time and the person should not be allowed to come in direct contact with food.
- All food handlers shall keep their finger nails trimmed, clean and wash their hands with soap, or detergent and water before commencing work and every time after using toilet. Scratching of body parts, hair shall be avoided during food handling processes.
- All food handlers should avoid wearing, false nails or other items or loose jewellery that might fall into food and also avoid touching their face or hair.





• www.fssai.gov.in



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