



中华人民共和国国家卫生健康委员会
National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China

Progress and Future Plan in Managing Food Safety Standards in China

Shi Gensheng

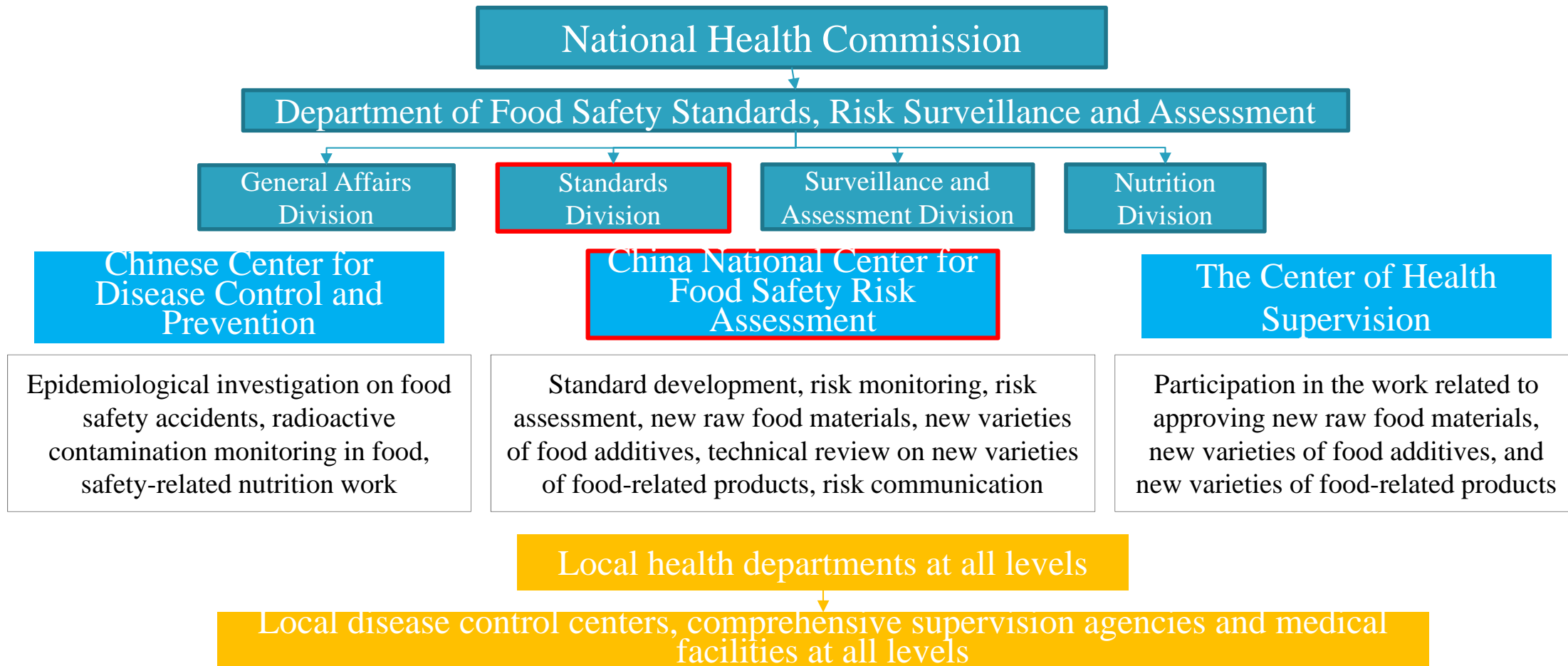
Department of Food Safety Standards, Risk
Surveillance and Assessment

National Health Commission of China

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- ▶ The Chinese government attaches great importance to food safety, as evidenced by the introduction of the 13th Five-Year Plan on Food Safety and food safety strategy. It also constitutes an essential part in implementing the Healthy China Strategy.
 - ▶ General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out that it is necessary to effectively strengthen the supervision of food and drug safety. Actions should be taken to accelerate the establishment of a science-based and sound food and drug safety governance system applying the standards, regulations as well as the punishment and accountability system to the most stringent possible approach.
 - ▶ On May 9, 2019, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued the *Opinions on Deepening Reform and Strengthening the Work on Food Safety*.
 - ▶ The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee put forward the overall goal of upholding and improving the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and advancing the modernization of the national governance system and governance capability.
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1 Progress in managing food safety standards in China

1.1 Functional structure



China Food Safety System for Standards Development, Monitoring and Assessment

1.2 National Food Safety Standards Reviewing Committee

国家卫生健康委员会

国卫食品函〔2019〕158号

国家卫生健康委关于成立第二届 食品安全国家标准审评委员会的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市及新疆生产建设兵团卫生健康委，工业和信息化部、农业农村部、海关总署、市场监管总局，粮食和储备局、标准委、认监委，中国消费者协会：

我委根据《食品安全法》相关规定，组建了第二届食品安全国家标准审评委员会（以下简称委员会）。主要职责：审评食品安全国家标准年度立项计划；审评食品安全国家标准；提出实施食品安全国家标准的意见建议；研究解决食品安全国家标准实施中的重大问题；承担食品安全国家标准其他工作。

委员会下设14个专业委员会，由医学、农业、食品、营养、生物、环境等方面的专家作为委员和国务院有关部门、中国消费者协会作为单位委员组成，负责本专业领域食品安全国家标准审查工作（名单附后，农药残留、兽药残留专业委员会名单由农业农村部另行公布）。委员由各部门推荐，经严格遴选产生，并向社会公示。

委员会设立合法性审查工作组，负责标准合法性审查，审议社会稳定风险评估意见；设立专家顾问组，提供标准技术咨询和风险交流。

国家卫生健康委员会

国卫食品函〔2019〕168号

国家卫生健康委关于印发食品安全 国家标准审评委员会章程的函

各省、自治区、直辖市及新疆生产建设兵团卫生健康委，工业和信息化部、农业农村部、海关总署、市场监管总局，粮食和储备局、标准委、认监委，中国消费者协会：

《食品安全国家标准审评委员会章程》已由第二届食品安全国家标准审评委员会审议通过。现予公布，自公布之日起施行。



（信息公开形式：主动公开）

1.2 National Food Safety Standards Reviewing Committee

In July 2019, the National Health Commission established the **Second National Food Safety Standards Reviewing Committee**.

Mandate:

- Review **annual projects** on national food safety standards;
 - **Review national food safety standards**;
 - **Make proposals** for implementing national food safety standards;
 - Work to solve **major problems** in applying national food safety standards;
 - Undertake other work concerning national food safety standards.
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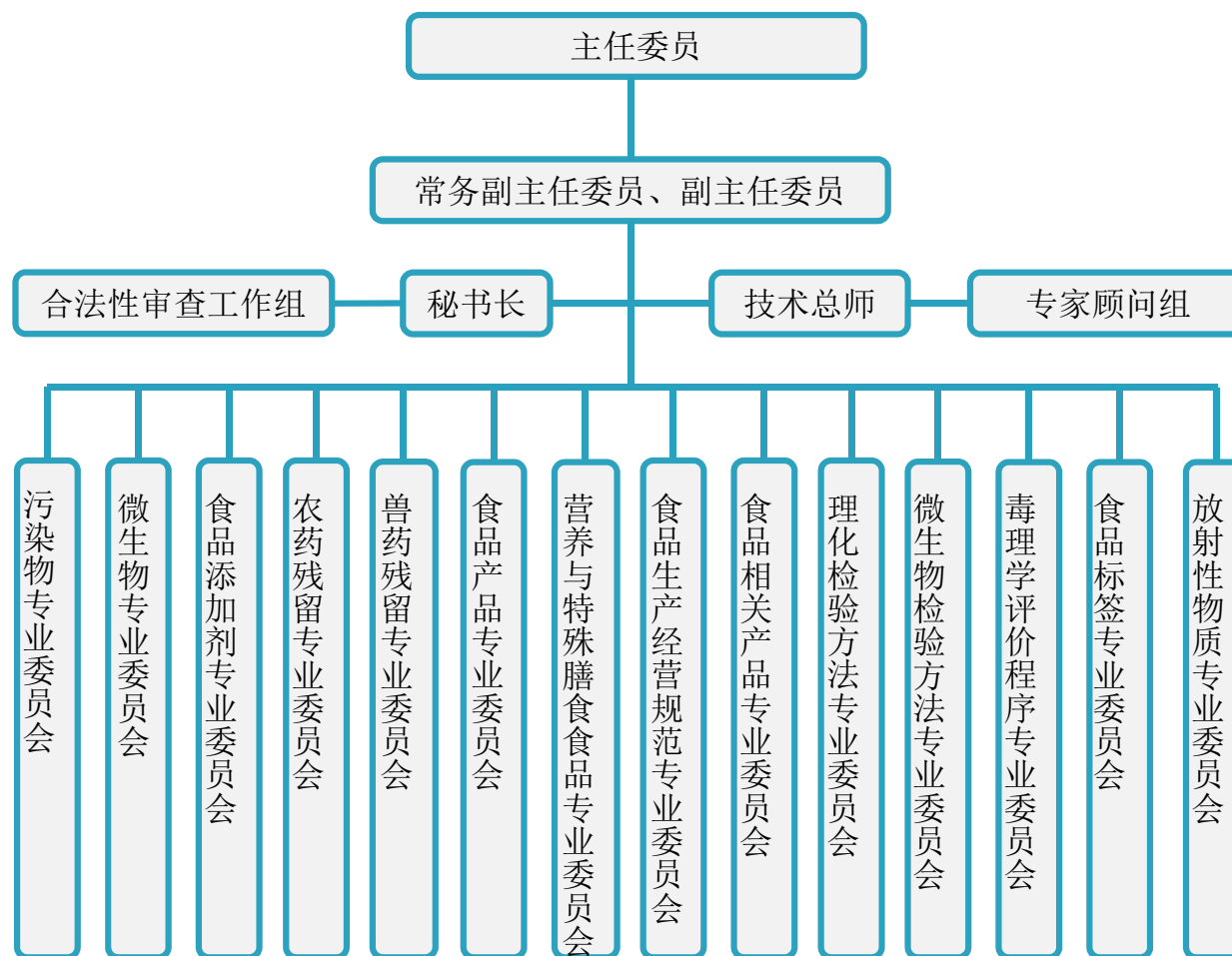
1.2 National Food Safety Standards Reviewing Committee

The committee assembles a team of **more than 400** experts under **14 professional committees**. It categorizes its members into individuals and government organs. In the former category are experts specialized in **medicine, agriculture, food, nutrition, biology** and **environment** among other fields. The latter category includes **relevant departments under the State Council and China Consumers Association**. The members are responsible for **reviewing national food safety standards** in the respective professional fields. Individual members are recommended by various departments and are strictly selected, with results open to public opinion.

The committee establishes the **Legality Review Working Group** to verify the legality of standards, and deliberate on opinions regarding risk assessment of social stability; and the **Expert Advisory Group** to provide technical consultation and risk communication on standards.

Upon establishment, the new reviewing committee issued a new **charter** stipulating the working procedures of the new reviewing committee.

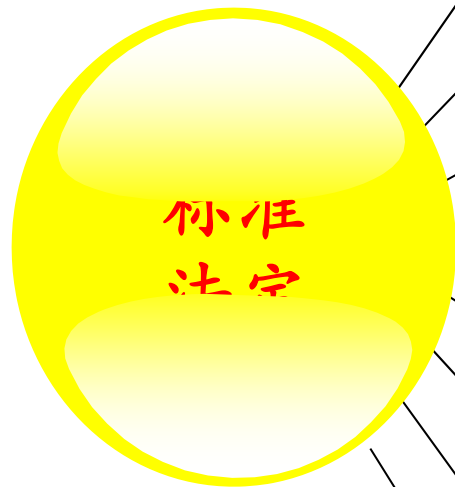
1.2 National Food Safety Standards Reviewing Committee



1.3 Constructing a national food safety standard system



The scope of food safety standards under the *Food Safety Law*



01

Amount limitation of pollutants such as pathogenic microorganism, pesticide residue, veterinary drug residue, biotoxin and heavy metal as well as other substance hazardous to human health

02

Variety, scope of use and dosage of food additives

03

Nutritional requirements for staple and dietary supplements for infants and other specific groups of population

04

Requirements for labels, signs and instructions related to food safety such as hygiene and nutrition

05

Hygienic requirements for food production and operation

06

Quality requirements related to food safety (sensory indicators)

07

Food inspection methods and procedures related to food safety

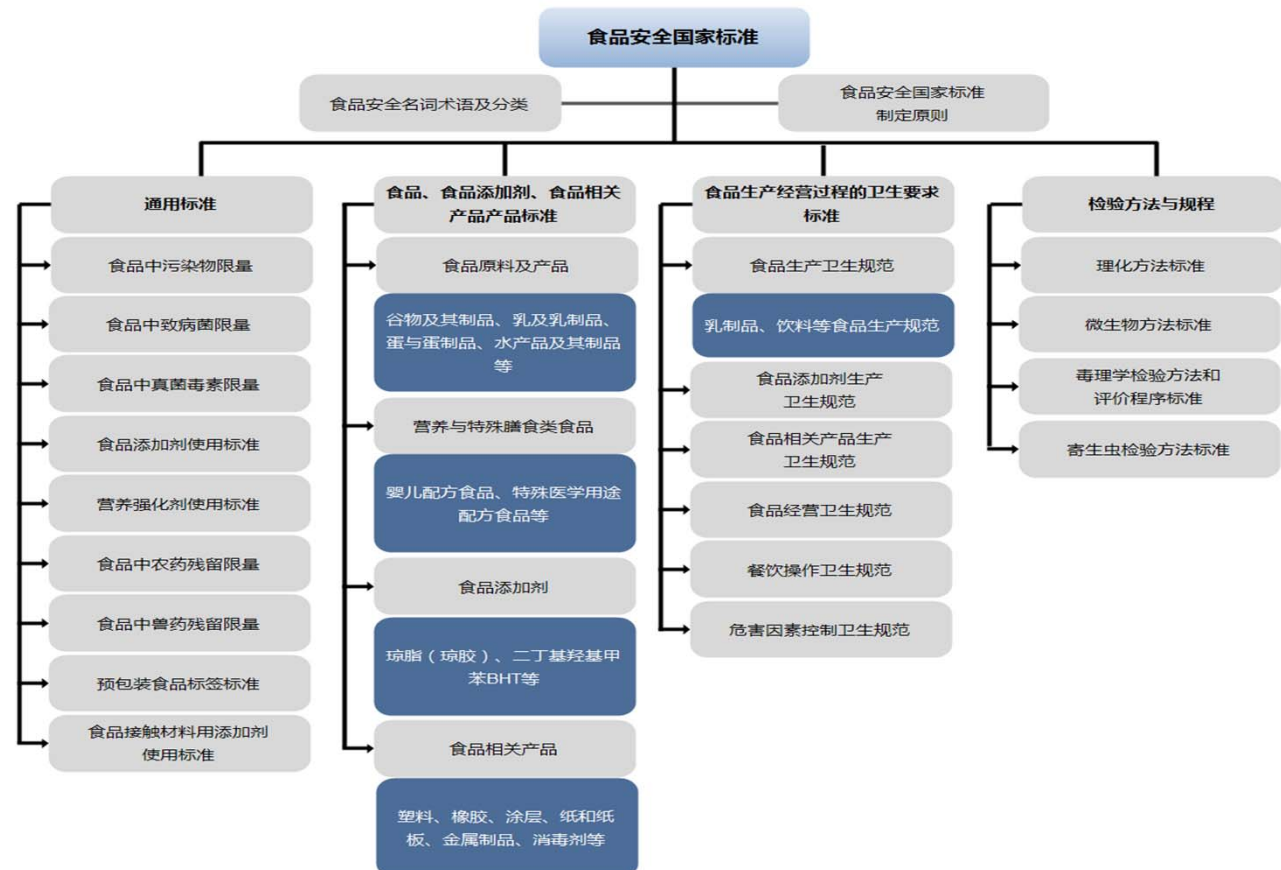
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Other content needing to be formulated as **food safety** standards

1.3 Constructing a national food safety standard system

1.3.1 It is necessary to build the most stringent standard system on the basis of protecting national health, promoting innovation-driven development of the food industry, and following international practices.

The framework and principles of China's food safety standard system are basically consistent with the Codex standards, and main indicators are basically at the same level with those of developed countries. The system covers food safety control in every main aspect of food production and processing from the farm to the eating table.



1.3 Constructing a national food safety standard system

Since the *Food Safety Law* came into effect, a total of 1,273 national food safety standards have been issued. Specifically, 1,188 are active, 72 replaced, and 13 to be implemented. (1,273=1,188+72+13)



12 general standards

70 food product standards

9 food product standards on special diets

591 quality specification standards on food additive

40 quality specification standards on food nutritive fortifier

15 food related product standards

29 standards on production and operation compliance

225 standards on physical and chemical testing methods

30 standards on microbiological testing methods

26 standards on toxicological testing methods and procedures

116 standards on pesticide residue testing methods

38 standards on veterinary drug residue testing methods

1.4 Overview of managing national food safety standards

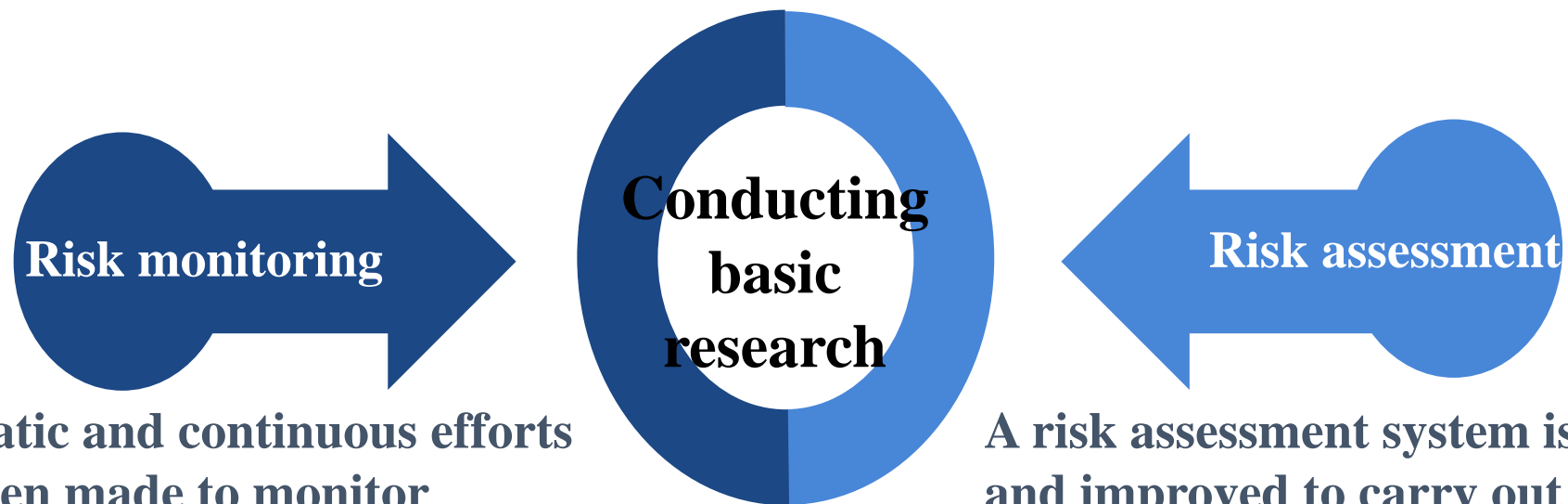
Development goals of food safety standards.



- ✓ **Stringent and practical standards**
- ✓ **Accurate and efficient monitoring**
- ✓ **Science-based and authoritative assessment**
- ✓ **Guaranteed and effective performance**

1.4 Overview of managing national food safety standards

It is important to implement the principle of “prevention first in risk management”, and consolidate the scientific basis of food safety standards.

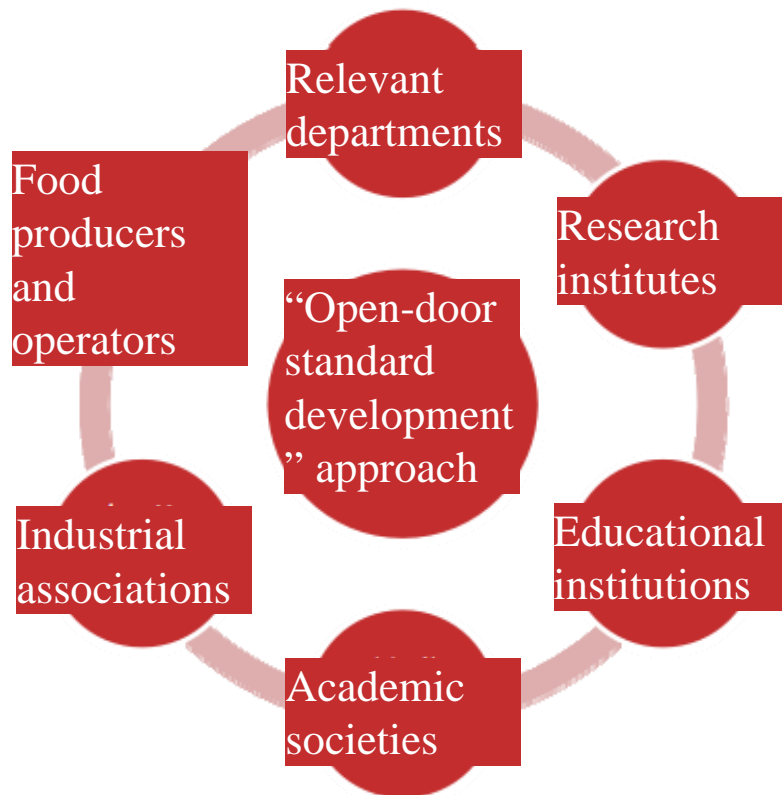


Systematic and continuous efforts have been made to monitor foodborne diseases, key food varieties and major hazards for 10 consecutive years. Actions are also taken to establish a network of national food safety risk monitoring laboratories.

A risk assessment system is established and improved to carry out more than 100 risk assessments on areas such as aluminum and plasticizers in food. Such a system provides the scientific basis for developing and revising food safety standards.

1.4 Overview of managing national food safety standards

Adhere to an “open-door standard development” approach



国家食品安全风险评估中心
China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment

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Routine tracking and evaluation platform



Special product tracking and evaluation platform

Establishing a tracking, evaluation and feedback platform for national food safety standards on the website of China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment

1.4 Overview of managing national food safety standards

Participation in activities related to international food safety standards.

- For 12 consecutive years, China has served as the host country of two committees of Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC): Codex Committee on Food Additives (CCFA), and Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). China takes the lead in developing international standards in these two areas to help enhance the global food safety level.
 - China is successfully elected and served for the first time as the Coordinator of the Coordinating Committee of Asia (CCASIA) to lead and coordinate work on food safety standards among Asian countries.
 - China keeps track of relevant international standards in a timely manner, and fulfills its obligations of openness and transparency by notifying food safety standards to other members through the WTO.
 - China is keen to strengthen cooperation with major trading partners and international organizations, so as to guarantee a fair international trade by establishing a food safety communication and coordination mechanism.
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2 Future plan

Based on the core task of implementing the most stringent standards, the focuses are:

Firstly, effectively advancing “three coordinations”, i.e., coordination with the *implementation plan of the Opinions on Deepening Reform and Strengthening the Work on Food Safety* issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council; with the tasks assigned in the **13th Five-Year Plan**; and between the achievements made this year and the future agenda related to the **14th Five-Year Plan** and next year’s work in a proactive and dynamic manner.

Secondly, strengthening management from two aspects. On the one hand, quality **management** should be strengthened for national **food safety standards**. Actions should be taken to apply strict qualification review on standard drafting institutions, implement an accessing, supervision, management and exiting system for these institutions, and clarify the responsibilities of standard drafting institutions and professional committees. It is necessary to develop concrete responsibilities for every aspect from standard drafting, reviewing and printing to issuing, popularizing, implementing, tracking and evaluating. In addition, the importance should be closely attached to following prevalent international practices and experiences on standard development, and drawing on advanced international practices. China is well positioned to start from leading Asian standard development, and strengthen our role in formulating and revising international standards on pesticide residues and food additives. On the other hand, **local food safety standard management** should be strengthened. It is required to strictly control standard filing, and make proposals on standard abolishment.

Thirdly, highlighting one key task. With the key task on **revising** food safety **standards**, approvals to start new standard development should be strictly controlled, while encouragement is given to vigorously engage in revising basic and general standards. For instance, we support the systematic review, evaluation and improvement of standards on food additive usage and pollutant limits. To this end, we must also focus on standard promotion, implementation and follow-up evaluation targeting enterprises, regulatory organs and the public. Efforts should be mobilized to vigorously carry out researches on relevant topics, dive into the grassroots level of the industry, and actively facilitate the development of the industry.

**Wish this Food Safety Risk Communication
Forum a complete success!**

Thank you!
