

#### PROPOSED FOOD LAW

#### Key Considerations and Sections

12-14 Aug 2022 Paramaribo — Suriname

#### Why a a New Food Law

#### Challenges to Be Addressed

- ✓ The outdated nature of the current food safety legislation, dating back to 1911,
- √ The need to anchor food safety decision-making in science and food risk analysis,
- ✓ Anchor Mission of Food Regulatory Interventions as the protection of Consumers' health and Creating a fair environment for the trade of food and agri-food products,
- √ Ability to address emerging food safety and food quality issues, including the increasing level of concern on the development and propagation of food fraud and other food adulteration practices,
- √ The need to adopt a modernized food safety oversight, emphasizing the leading responsibility of food producers in developing and applying food safety measures and requiring the adoption of preventive measures to manage food safety risks,
- ✓ Promote a Culture of Compliance Promotion
- √ The need to support NIVS in adopting food safety measures that are commensurate with the level of risk, and to adopt a culture of compliance promotion and support of the food and agri-food production sector, promoting food safety best practices
- ✓ The need for Suriname's food oversight to be consistent and in line with international food safety measures, as promulgated by the Codex Alimentarius Commission,
- ✓ The need for Suriname's food legislative regime to offer an enabling environment for the development of the food and agri-food production sector, with the ability to promote innovation in food products and processes, to support the development of Suriname's food exports and to position Suriname as a leading agri-food producer in the Caribbean region and globally.







## Scope of the Act

The Act will manage aspects related to **standard setting**, **regulations**, **inspection** of these commodities to ascertain safety and quality attributes, including:

- their safety requirements, and the safety requirements of conditions of production
- their labelling and advertising,
- their import and export,
- the establishment of standards for them,
- the registration or licensing of persons who perform certain activities related to them,
- the establishment of standards governing establishments where those activities are performed and the registration/licensing of establishments where those activities are performed
- their recall
- the management of situations of non-compliance
- the management of food and food establishments in situations of foodborne illness incidents and





#### Definition

food" which should be consistent with the definition adopted in the NIVS Law as a legal definition:

"Any article produced, manufactured, sold or represented for use as food or drink for human beings, chewing gum, alcoholic beverages (above 0.5% Alcohol) and any ingredient that may be mixed with a food for any purpose"





### Key Sections

- ☐ Prohibitions Related to Composition
- ☐ Prohibition Related to Mis-
  - Representation
- ☐ Enabling Regulations
  - Composition Requirements
  - Management of Additives
  - Management of Contaminants
  - Management of Novel Foods etc..







# Regulation Making Authorities

Section: Regulation making authority related to various preparation and handling steps of food and food products

Provide NIVS with authorities to prohibit certain conditions of food preparation and handling in accordance with rules issued by NIVS.

Section: Inspection / Powers of Inspectors

Defines the powers of the Inspector

Section: Seizure and Forfeiture

Defines conditions to seize food and its disposal

Section: Power of Recall

**Section: Compliance Promotion Requirements** 

**Section Approval of Exports** 

Section: INFOSAN and Codex Contact Point

Section: Requirements of Risk Analysis







## Penalties / Infractions





Commensurate with Risk

Dispositions for Repeat Offenders











