**What is ISO 9003? (Add this with given note ISO)**

**ISO 9003 is obsolete.**

ISO 9003*Model for quality assurance in final inspection and test* covered only the final inspection of finished product, with no concern for how the product was produced.

The three standards ([ISO 9001](http://the9000store.com/what-is-iso-9001.aspx), [ISO 9002](http://the9000store.com/what-is-iso-9002.aspx), and ISO 9003) were combined into ISO 9001 in the year 2000 revision (ISO 9001:2000) which was replaced by [ISO 9001:2008](http://the9000store.com/what-is-iso-9001.aspx).

**The current**[ISO 9000 Family is](http://the9000store.com/what-are-iso-9000-standards.aspx)**:**

* [ISO 9000:2005](http://the9000store.com/what-is-iso-9000.aspx) Fundamentals and Vocabulary used in the ISO 9000 Standards
* [ISO 9001:2008](http://the9000store.com/what-is-iso-9001.aspx) contains the actual requirements an organization must comply with to become ISO 9001 Registered. People often say "ISO 9000" certified, but what they mean is they have met the requirements of the ISO 9001 standard
* [**ISO 9004:2009**](http://the9000store.com/what-is-iso-9004.aspx) Managing for the sustained success of an organization

         **What is iso 9004 ?**

         A: In 1987, the International Organization for Standardization ( ISO ) published a series of standards on quality management systems. These standards formed the ISO 9000 family of standards. The development of the standards began in the 1950s from collabo

         Q: **What is the Definition of ISO 9000?**

         A: A family of standards and guidelines for quality of manufacturing and services industries from the International Organization of Standardization

         Q: **What is ISO 9004 and details about ISO 9004 ?**

         A: ISO 9004 standards focus on guidelines like customer focus, defect prevention, cost control, process approach, documentation, purchasing, factual approach to decision-making, training and employee motivation. ISO 9004 is part of the ISO 900...

ISO 9001 specifies requirements for a quality management system.It was earlier known as ISO 9000 standerd.

ISO 22000:2005/ HACCP food safety management system

**OHSAS** - Occupational health & safety management system ensure the health & safety of the employee.

**The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)**

has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which consolidates various acts & orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. FSSAI has been created 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.

**Highlights of the Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006**
 Various central Acts like Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 , Fruit Products Order , 1955, Meat Food Products Order , 1973,

Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947,Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation)Order 1988, Solvent Extracted Oil, De- Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967, Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992 etc will be repealed after commencement of FSS Act, 2006.

The Act also aims to establish a single reference point for all matters relating to food safety and standards, by moving from multi- level, multi- departmental control to a single line of command. To this effect, the Act establishes an independent statutory Authority – the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India with head office at Delhi. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and the State Food Safety Authorities shall enforce various provisions of the Act.

**Establishment of the Authority**

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India is the Administrative Ministry for the implementation of FSSAI. The Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) have already been appointed by Government of India. The Chairperson is in the rank of Secretary to Government of India.

**FSSAI has been mandated by the FSS Act, 2006 for performing the following functions:**

* + Framing of Regulations to lay down the Standards and guidelines in relation to articles of food and specifying appropriate system of enforcing various standards thus notified.
	+ Laying down mechanisms and guidelines for accreditation of certification bodies engaged in certification of food safety management system for food businesses.
	+ Laying down procedure and guidelines for accreditation of laboratories and notification of the accredited laboratories.
	+ To provide scientific advice and technical support to Central Government and State Governments in the matters of framing the policy and rules in areas which have a direct or indirect bearing of food safety and nutrition .
	+ Collect and collate data regarding food consumption, incidence and prevalence of biological risk, contaminants in food, residues of various, contaminants in foods products, identification of emerging risks and introduction of rapid alert system.
	+ Creating an information network across the country so that the public, consumers, Panchayats etc receive rapid, reliable and objective information about food safety and issues of concern.
	+ Provide training programmes for persons who are involved or intend to get involved in food businesses.
	+ Contribute to the development of international technical standards for food, sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards.
	+ Promote general awareness about food safety and food standards.

The ***Codex Alimentarius*** ([Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) for "Book of Food") is a collection of internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines and other recommendations relating to [foods](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food), food production and [food safety](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_safety).

Its name is derived from the [Codex Alimentarius Austriacus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alimentarius_Austriacus).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alimentarius#cite_note-1) Its texts are developed and maintained by the ***Codex Alimentarius* Commission**, a body that was established in early November 1961 by the [Food and Agriculture Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_and_Agriculture_Organization) of the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) (FAO), was joined by the [World Health Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Health_Organization) (WHO) in June 1962, and held its first session in Rome in October 1963.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alimentarius#cite_note-2) The Commission's main goals are to [protect the health of consumers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer_protection) and ensure fair practices in the international food trade. The Codex Alimentarius is recognized by the [World Trade Organization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Trade_Organization)as an international reference point for the [resolution of disputes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dispute_resolution) concerning food safety and consumer protection.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alimentarius#cite_note-wto.org-3)[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Codex_Alimentarius#cite_note-ReferenceA-4)

Currently (2012) the Codex Alimentarius Commission has: 186 Codex Members - 185 Member Countries and 1 Member Organization (EU) 215 Codex Observers - 49 IGOs, 150 NGOs, 16 UN

 Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) is an intergovernmental body to implement the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme which was established by an FAO Conference resolution in 1961 and a World Health Assembly resolution, WHA 16.42, in 1963. Its principle objective is to protect the health of consumers and to facilitate the trade of food by setting international standards on foods (i.e. Codex Standards) and other texts which can be recommended to governments for acceptance.