

Exploration and Research on Food Safety Supervision System

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Abstract: In recent years, the increase of food safety incidents has aroused the attention of food safety, and the standard of food quality has been improved. As the saying goes, people regard food as a paradise and take food as the top priority. Therefore, the relevant government departments should pay more attention to food safety, and strictly control and control all aspects of food production and processing, in order to protect people's health and protect the construction of China's food industry. Food safety needs to promote development and promote socialist harmonious society.

Keywords: Food Safety; Supervision System; System Research

With the continuous penetration of China's economic market reform, the food industry develops in a narrow sense, various new types of food emerge in endlessly, and the social consumption structure is constantly upgrading. People have higher demands on health and longevity. However, in recent years, such as "Gutter Oil" "Sudan Red" "Melamine" and other threats to food safety have occurred one after another, which has attracted public attention and caused public dissatisfaction. Nowadays, information flows very fast on the Internet and society. Once there is a problem with any food, the news will spread all over the network and become a household name for a time. This reflects people's high attention to this problem and shows that it is of great significance to build a food management system. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the deficiencies of the regulatory system, and research countermeasures, so as to find solutions to the problem and rebuild the existing system.

1. Current situation of food safety in China

1.1 China's food safety standards are declining

China has established a number of food safety standards, but the level of food safety standards is too low to solve some of the current problems. In addition, there may be inconsistencies in regulatory test standards, such as duplication and omission. There are many problems in this process, and it is impossible to draw a quick and accurate conclusion on whether food is safe.

1.2 Relatively backward food safety monitoring technology

At present, China's food safety inspection equipment is not perfect, the detection level is low. There are many food safety inspection departments in China, and the inspection equipment resources are scattered, which has a negative impact on food safety supervision and supervision. In addition, the national research funding in food safety inspection is not much, and some new detection methods have not been applied to all kinds of food safety inspection, and various institutions have not paid attention to the new technology. If the harmful factors in some foods cannot be monitored quickly and accurately, they will be put on the market and pose a threat to human health.

1.3 Environmental pollution is also a serious threat to food safety

Some factories build large factories in remote areas and make huge profits. These factories produce a lot of sewage and

waste gas every day, and they are directly discharged out without any professional filtering measures. The waste gas will worsen the air quality in this area and damage the health of nearby residents, and especially the direct discharge of raw sewage will pollute domestic water and cause great harm to human body.

1.4 Producers add many food additives during food production and processing

Today, most processed foods are no longer just baking and frying. In order to make the most of the profits, some manufacturers add many food additives “without thinking” to make their products more attractive in color and taste. It is allowed to use food additives in food processing, but excessive use of additives or violation of national regulations may lead to food safety problems, as well as parasites and mycotoxin contamination. In order to make crops and poultry products mature as soon as possible, manufacturers may add hormones in them; in order to increase the shelf life of food, manufacturers add preservatives in the processing process to make the food more delicious. After all, the dosage of these food additives may exceed the regulations of relevant national departments, thus causing food safety problems.

2. System transformation ideas

2.1 Improving food safety laws and regulations

Food safety law is the basis and standard for monitoring food safety. For the existing laws and regulations which are relatively backward and lack of supervision, it is necessary to improve the domestic food safety regulations, establish detailed legal systems at all levels, and restore and update the original contents, which can fill in the gaps of previous laws, and promote the development of laws over time.

First of all, it emphasizes the legal provisions of the whole chain management, in order to make up for the “defect of segmented management”, adding “whole process monitoring” and its regulations. The whole management process should cover the whole process from farmland to dining table. In formulating and designing the legal system, it is necessary to ensure the integrity of the legal content and the progress of the times, to protect legal supervision.

Secondly, the establishment of food safety standards. In the current situation that the previous food safety standards cannot be used, we need to combine time, learn from external experience, and integrate various information, in order to implement unified national food safety standards and regulations to eliminate pesticides and toxins in food. We need to revise the use restriction standards and corresponding inspection methods of harmful substances, mycotoxins and food additives, so as to ensure public safety and quality of life, and promote the development of supervision and law enforcement.

Tirdly, we should strengthen the punishment of illegal crimes. In the field of food safety, the cost of violating the law is too low and the punishment is not enough. Criminals should be severely punished in order to show legal deterrent power. We should strengthen property punishment, investigate the criminal responsibility of criminals, and the victims should also be compensated. Food business operators need to provide penalties for other illegal acts other than fines. During the period of punishment, they will no longer be able to engage in food production and business. In this way, operators will respect the law and dare not use food safety to test public health.

2.2 Establishing a new pattern of food supervision mechanism

The whole supervision process should be emphasized. Food safety supervision complements each other through comprehensive supervision and branch management, and follows the regulatory principles. The management system is based on food. Agricultural, quality inspection, industry and commerce, health and other departments have improved the corresponding food supervision links for management, which is easy to lead to regulatory confusion and level differences between regulatory departments. The conflict of power and responsibility in the comprehensive supervision system cannot fundamentally solve the supervision loopholes. The benefits of department management play a positive role, but there are still loopholes in practice. Therefore, we need to focus on strengthening the supervision of the whole production chain. In other words, it involves extensive monitoring from the beginning to the end of the entire production chain, from regulated farmland to dining tables, covering and eliminating blind spots for seamless connectivity. At the same time, in the field of food related scientific research, attention must be paid to ensure that technological changes do not violate ethical norms. The use of food additives in food research and processing should also ensure that science and technology can offset this harmful element

to public health. Similarly, the “inspection free system” in the past also has potential risks, which needs to be learned from experience. According to practice, in order to solve food safety problems, special attention should be paid to source monitoring, and the concept of “prevention first” must be strengthened, in order to control the market, increase entry barriers, and strictly prevent the “three noes” food into the market.

2.3 Strengthening international cooperation

Improve the testing ability and level of food safety technology to meet the future needs. Advanced equipment and advanced detection technology are needed to reliably build support systems, such as network, risk detection and assessment, emergency alarm and accident investigation and handling measures. First of all, it is required to improve the ability of scientific and technological research and development. It is necessary to establish special research institutions to strengthen the construction of food labeling and inspection expert team, and to strengthen the technology research and development and equipment innovation. Second, we should strengthen international communication and learn from foreign advanced technology. In the use process, improving the level of detection technology will help to improve domestic food safety standards and develop international food trade.

2.4 Strengthening the self-discipline of industrial enterprises

Relevant enterprises implement domestic food safety laws and regulations and food supervision system to restrict their business in the food industry and comply with laws. At the same time, it provides a loose development policy and environment for food companies and industry owners, formulates food industry regulations, and plays an active role in industry organizations, formulating industry development system and standards. The food regulatory system strengthens the self-management within the industry and obtains the control power of the enterprise, governs the country according to law, and promotes the self-discipline and civilized operation of law-abiding companies.

2.5 Strengthening the construction of clean government culture

Market economy is “credit economy”. Morality is the principle of market operation, honesty is the intangible asset of a company, and “honesty” is more expensive than money. We should actively improve the integrity and moral integrity of the whole society, and issue moral standards, so as to enhance corporate social responsibility and integrity, and improve management awareness and social morality. We should encourage fair and orderly competition and oppose the occurrence of malicious events, in order to develop the credit rating system of food business operation, invite the public to participate in the evaluation, and encourage the company to comply with the law and take social responsibility. We should strengthen media propaganda to create a strong “honest” cultural atmosphere for the whole society.

2.6 Establishing a wide range of social supervision system

Establishing food complaint hotline and public compensation reporting system can safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of whistleblowers. Use the news media to expose important food events and publicly assess good standards for food safety. We should actively disseminate food safety laws and regulations, disseminate knowledge about food science and eating habits, so as to improve public awareness of laws and regulations, distinguishing fake and inferior food, improve the ability to prevent risks, and improve and establish the awareness of food safety and quality of relevant enterprises.

3. Conclusion

Food safety is the basic guarantee of people’s health. In order to promote social stability and progress, the government needs to carry out strict inspection on food safety. To solve the food safety problem is not achieved overnight, and the relevant departments need to be cautious and serious.

References

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