

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



Upon completion the chapter, student should be able to :

Define food industry

Explain food system : farming,,
processing, distributing,
consumption and environmental
management

Recognize the role of the selected
agencies involved in Malaysian
Food Industry

Define food legislation



Food Industry

The food industry is a complex, global collective of diverse businesses that supplies most of the food consumed by the world's population



Classification of Food Industry



Agriculture



Manufacturing



Food Processing



Marketing



Wholesale & Distribution



Food Service



Grocery



Regulation



Education



Research & Development



Financial Service

Food System

A sustainable community food system is a collaborative network that integrates sustainable food production, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management in order to enhance the environmental, economic and social health.



Production

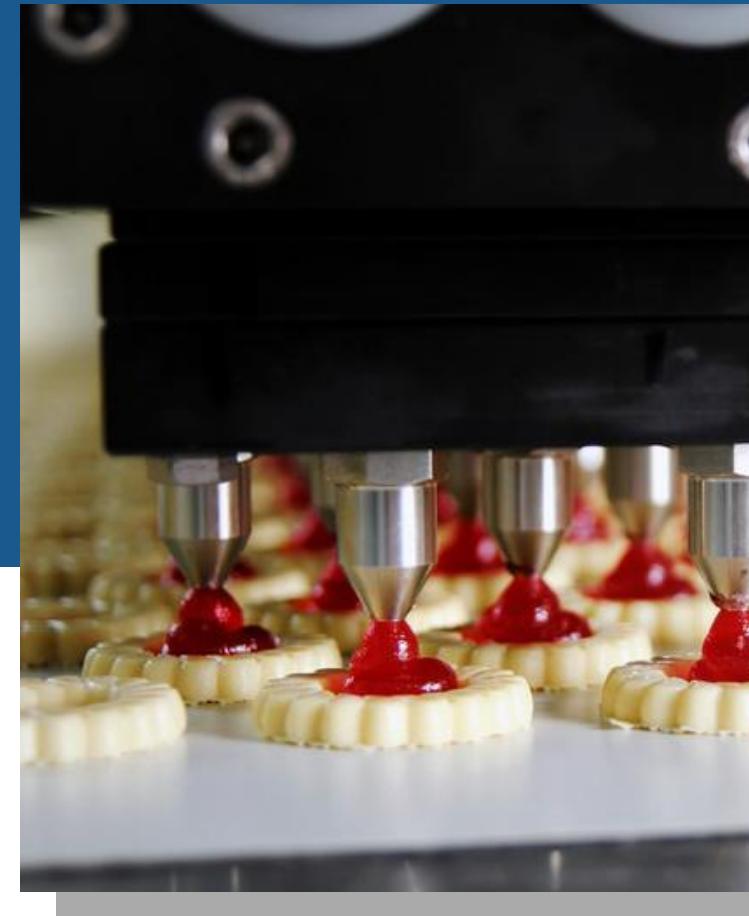
Farming, ranching, orchard management, fishing and aquaculture. Technology involve – selection of plant and animal varieties, cultivation, growth, harvest, slaughter and storage and handling raw materials.



Manufacturing

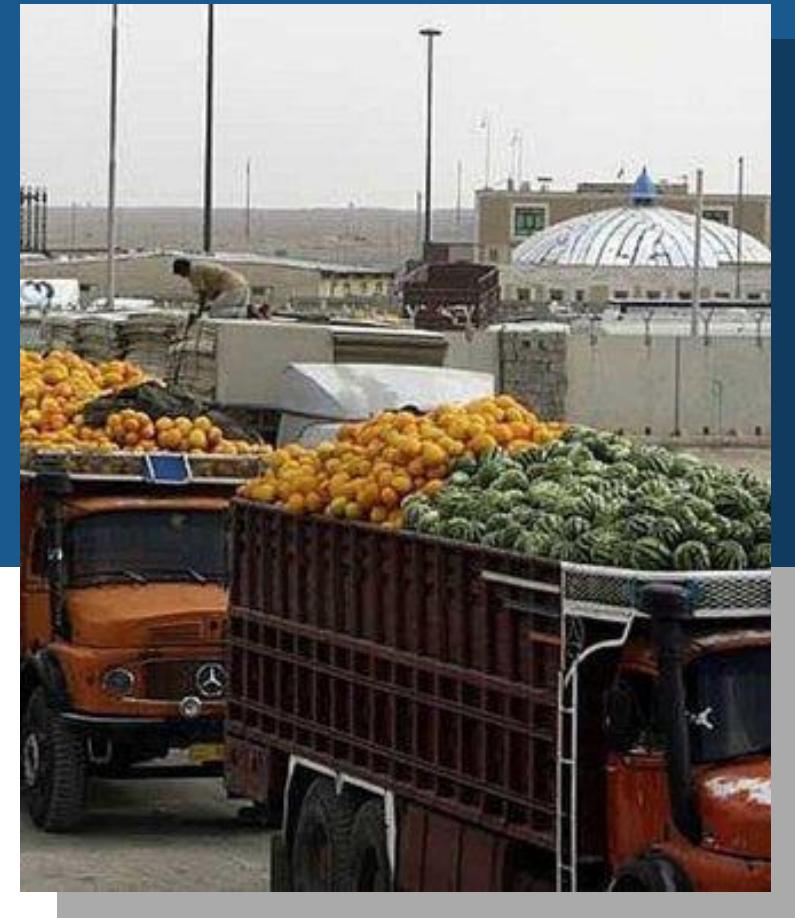
Converts raw agricultural product to more refine or finished products. Require many unit operations and process that are at the core of food technology.

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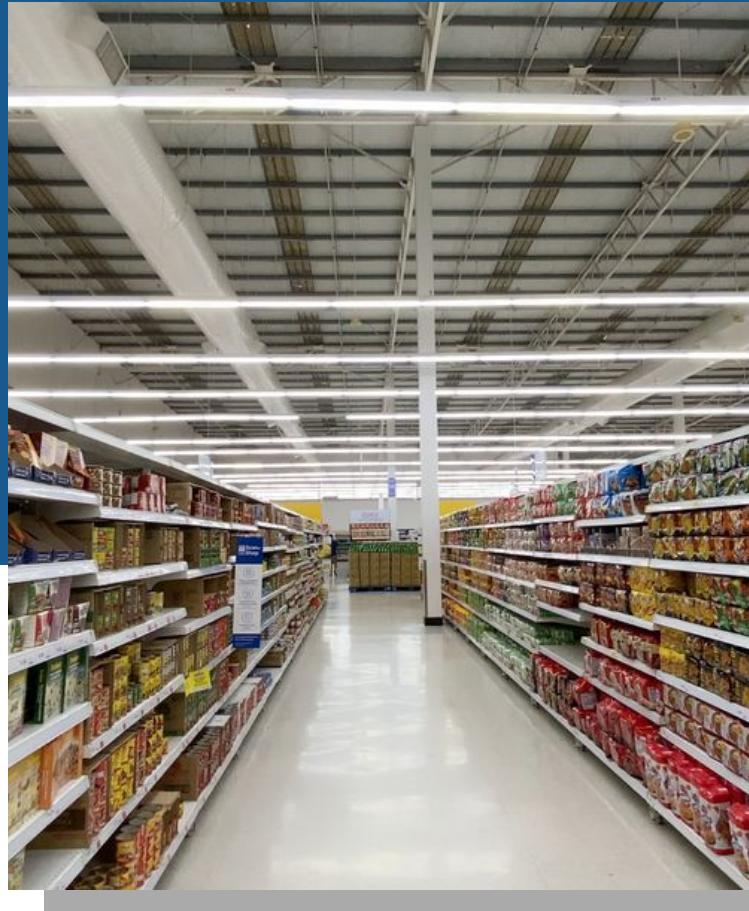
Distribution

A deals with those aspect conductive to product sales, including product form, weight and bulk, storage requirement and storage stability.



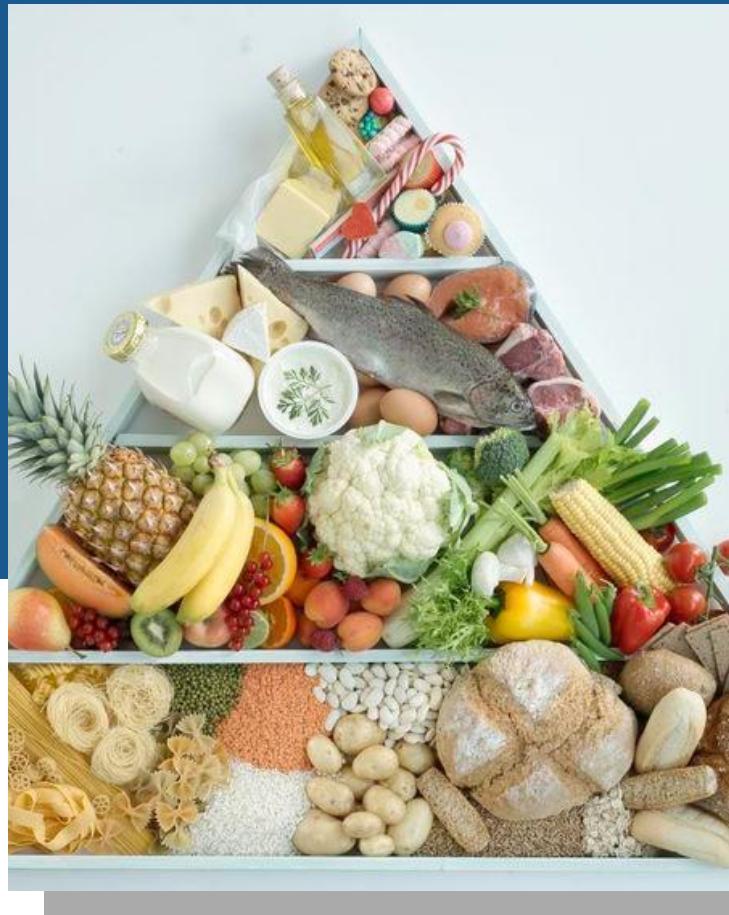
Retail & Marketing

The selling of food and involved wholesale, retail, institutions and restaurant.



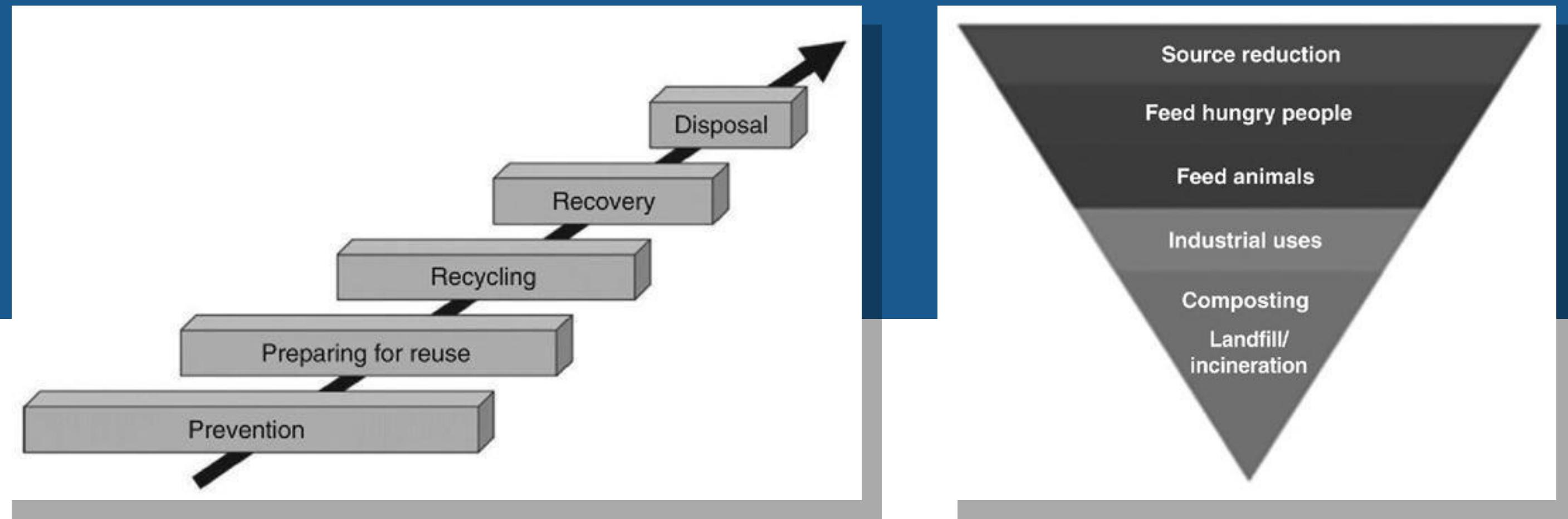
Consumption

Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all (enabling all people to be well-nourished and healthy).



Waste Recovery

“Food loss” occurs throughout the food supply chain. Waste management can be done by waste prevention, internal recycling of production waste, source-oriented improvement of waste quality and reuse of products or parts of products, for the same purpose.



Food Agencies in Malaysia

The development and sustainment of food industry in Malaysia in particular is a shared responsibilities between several parties. They include but not limited to:



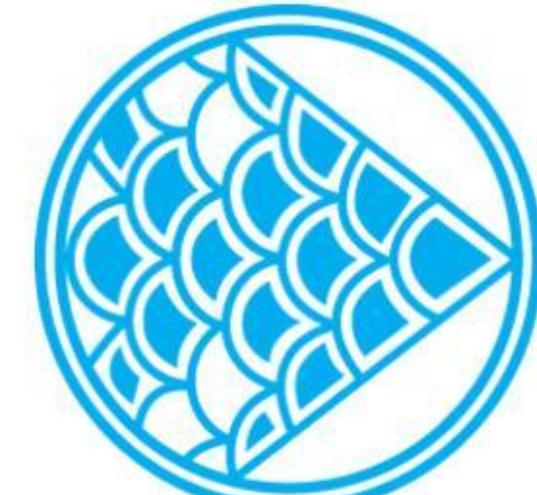
KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA



FAMA



Department of Veterinary Services Malaysia (DVS)



LKIM



MATRADE



KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN MALAYSIA

Created to protect the public from health hazards and fraud in the preparation, sale and storage of food.

Food Safety and Quality Division (BKKM) is one of the Programmes under the Director General of Health, MOH.

The requirements of food legislation are realized with the progress of the country in line with the world's developments in food security and security; developments in food production technology as well as food marketing.



Department of Veterinary Services Malaysia (DVS)

It is an agency under the Malaysian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Responsible for supervising and administering matters related to veterinary services.

Objectives:

- empowering and sustaining animal health for the animal industry
- 2. ensuring public health through the control of zoonotic diseases and the production of clean and safe animal-based food.
- 3. promote sustainable livestock and value added industries
- 4. exploring, developing and promoting optimal use of technology and resources in the animal-based industry



The Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute

It is a government body in Malaysia under Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry (MOA).

Objectives:

- Conduct research in terms of science, technology, economy and society
- 2. Serve as a center for the collection and dissemination of information and advice regarding scientific, technical and economic matters
- 3. Become a center that provides expert services in the food and agriculture industry as well as the agro-based industry
- 4. Provide various types of training to advance the food and agriculture industry as well as the agro-based industry.
- 5. Provide assistance for R&D.
- 6. Maintain relationships with public or private organizations within and outside the country
- 7. Conduct research and commercial production.
- 8. Develop, promote and exploit research findings.



LKIM

Fisheries Development Authority of
Malaysia (Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan
Malaysia)

Responsible to maintain adequate
supply of fish and seafood in Malaysia
and to improve social and economic
status of fishermen and improve
fishing industry in the nation

Functions

- Encourage & promote efficient and effective management of fish industry and marketing.
- 2. Establish and supervise credit facilities for fish production and ensure that these facilities are fully utilized.
- 3. Participate in fisheries enterprises and for that purpose participate in boat construction and production of fish supplies and equipment.
- 4. Encourage, intensify, facilitate and work for the economic and social progress of Fishermen's Associations.
- 5. Register, control and supervise Fishermen's



The Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA). It is statutory body under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries.

FAMA's responsibility is to improve the marketing of agro food products such as vegetables, fruits and agro-based industry products.

Objectives

- Expanding access to domestic and international markets.
- 2. Increasing the supply of high-value and/or high demand agrofood products.
- 3. Providing comprehensive and integrated market information on agrofood.
- 4. Preparing and coordinating marketing infrastructure facilities.
- 5. Driving and empowering the digital marketing of the country's agrofood in the domestic and international markets.
- 6. Promoting efficiency and competitiveness in the agrofood value chain.
- 7. Inviting, nurturing, increasing and maintaining youth involvement in agrofood



SME Corporation Malaysia is the central coordinating agency (CCA) under the Ministry of Entrepreneur & Cooperatives Development (MECD)

Coordinates the implementation of development programmes for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) across all related Ministries and agencies.

Objectives

- Provides business advisory services and information to SMEs and entrepreneurs
- 2. Acts as the Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives' Entrepreneurship One-Stop Centre
- 3. implements various programmes and initiatives under its own auspices, which houses various agencies that provide advisory services and facilitation to SMEs and entrepreneurs.
- 4. coordinates, streamlines, monitors and evaluates the progress and effectiveness of SME development programmes implemented by 17 Ministries and more than 60 agencies.



MATRADE's mission to promote Malaysia's export has enabled many local companies to carve new frontiers in global markets.

Coordinates the implementation of development programmes for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) across all related Ministries and agencies.

Objectives

- To raise the profile of Malaysian exporters in foreign markets.
- 2. To disseminate timely and relevant information and market intelligence to help Malaysian companies gain a competitive edge in foreign markets.
- 3. To introduce Malaysian companies to foreign importers seeking Malaysian suppliers.
- 4. To undertake activities to promote the export of Malaysian goods and services in overseas markets.

Food Legislation

Food Legislation



Malaysia's Food Act 1983 and the Food Regulations of 1985 govern food safety and quality control, including food standards, food hygiene, food import and export, food advertisement and accreditation of laboratories.

**FOOD ACT 1983
(ACT 281) &
REGULATIONS**

(AS AT 5TH FEBRUARY 2023)



International Law Book Services

Objective



The objectives of the Food Act 1983 and The Food Regulations 1985 is to ensure that the public is protected from health hazards and fraud in the preparation, sale and use of foods and for matters connected therewith.



It is enforced by the Ministry of Health and the Local Authorities.



Food Act 1983

Element

Part



Preliminary



Administration & Enforcement



Offences & Evidence



Importation, warranty & defenses



Miscellaneous provisions



Food Regulation 1985 Element

Food Regulation 1985 Element

Part

- I
- II
- IIA
- III
- IV
- V
- VI
- VII
- VIII
- IX
- X

- Preliminary
- Warranty
- Approval for sale of food obtained through modern biotechnology
Procedure for taking sample
- Labelling
- Food additive & added nutrient
- Packages for food
- Incidental constituent
- Standard & particular labelling requirement for food
- Use of water, ice or steam
- Miscellaneous

Food Hygiene Regulation 2009

Food Hygiene Regulation 2009

- The Food Hygiene Regulations 2009 (PPKM) is a law enacted under the Malaysian Food Act 1983.
- This regulation provides an infrastructure that can control the cleanliness of food premises and food safety in this country to protect the cleanliness of the people.
- Objectives :
 - Ensuring food premises are clean and safe in terms of design and building;
 - Ensure food handlers maintain personal hygiene and avoid practices that can contaminate food;
 - Ensure that utensils and equipment used are suitable, clean, and easy to wash;
 - Assist, strengthen and standardize food hygiene enforcement activities on the premises and
 - To mandate food safety assurance programs such as HACCP, GHP and GMP.