

Insecticide safety

I. Safety requirements for domestic edible fungicides

In China, the declarations of probiotic health food are administered by the State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA). Reports from authoritative laboratories are required before filing: Toxicological safety assessment, functional effectiveness evaluation, analysis of active ingredients, product stability studies and health inspection reports.

Table I. Analysis of edible fungicide regulations

| Attributes | Food | Healthy food |
|--|--|--|
| Classification | Dairy (fermented milk) or beverage (lactic acid drink) | Functional food that enhances immunity or regulates intestinal microflora |
| Whether the product needs pre-approval | No need | Need (You can get the production license before you can get the product registration.) |
| Environmental requirements | Higher | General |
| Regulatory basis | «Food production license management measures» | «Healthy food registration and filing management measures» |

II. foreign edible fungicide safety requirements

1.FAO/WHO

The FAO/WHO has introduced a guiding principle for probiotics. Probiotic strains must be accurately identified (including phenotypic methods and molecular biology methods) and kept in an international collection of strains. It's then evaluated for safety and functionality using various in vitro and animal tests. The FAO/WHO also regulates the labeling of probiotic products, such as strain composition, species, minimum viable count after shelf life, suitable storage conditions, etc. should be noted.

2.the United States

Edible fungi are managed and supervised by the FDA's Center for Food Safety and Nutrition Applications (CFSAN). For safety reasons, edible fungicides must be approved by Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) before entering the market. For probiotic foods and dietary supplements, the FDA ingredient label emphasizes that the strain and viable counts need to be labeled. At the same time, there are GMP regulations to ensure the quality of the bacteria agent and products.

III.Existing problems and future development direction

In China, there is no separate regulation or management method for the safety and quality control of edible fungicides, and the quality of products on the market is also uneven. In the future, we can improve relevant regulations in the following aspects:

- 1)The safety evaluation of probiotics should consider the safety of people with low immunity;
- 2)How to accurately quantify live probiotics entering and colonizing the intestines;
- 3)How to simplify laws and regulations to encourage industrial development under the premise of ensuring food safety;
- 4)How to develop probiotics, product development, and laws and regulations to form a systematic process, and then promote each other and develop together;
- 5)How to effectively communicate these standards and norms, and build a global system to adapt to the globalization of the probiotic industry.