

DRIVERS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF TRACEABILITY IN THE FOOD SECTOR

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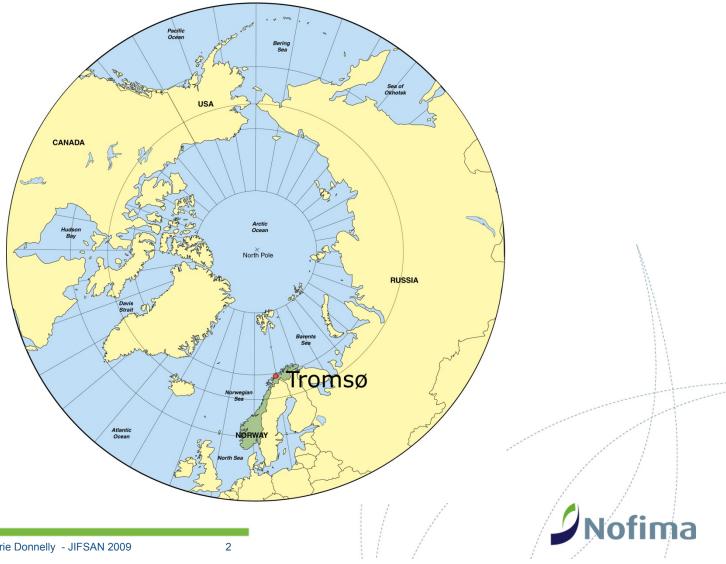
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Nofima - Who are we?



Petter Olsen
Senior Scientist
Petter Olsen, Senior Scientist at Nofima, is an expert in food traceability, and related electronic data interchange, method development and standardization.

Kine Mari Karlsen
Scientist
Kine Mari Karlsen, Scientist at Nofima, implements traceability in the fisheries sector.



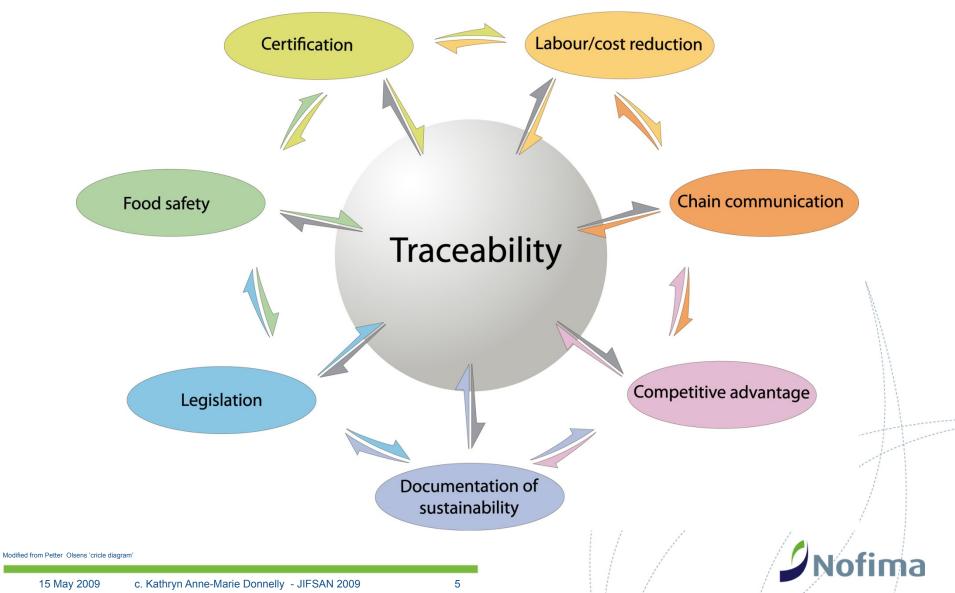
Kathryn Anne-Marie Donnelly, Scientist at Nofima, works on challenges of food traceability, standardization and cost/benefit analysis.

Introduction

The main motivating factors for traceability are food safety, certification, compliance management, production control rationalisation, supply chain communication and competitive advantage.

Experience from traceability implementation projects such as TRACE provides evidence and insights about these factors and can give pointers to the way forwards for successful traceability implementation.

Motivating factors for traceability



Legislation

Europe: Common Food Law 178/2002 - Applies to feed and all foodstuffs

Each Food Business Operator must be able identify all who delivered food, feed or ingredients that were used in production.

A mechanism must exist to make this information available to the authorities on request.

Each Food Business Operator must be able to identify all those they deliver food, feed or ingredients to. A mechanism must exist to make this information available to the authorities on request.

Food or feed items that will or might be sold in the EC should be labeled in accordance with sector specific requirements and the code on the label should facilitate identification and enable (targeted) recall.



Legislation

Europe: Common Food Law 178/2002 - Applies to feed and all foodstuffs

Important limitation

Operators do not have to establish a link (internal traceability) between incoming and outgoing products.

There is no requirement for records to be kept identifying how batches are split and combined (transformations)

The decision on the level of detail of the internal traceability should be left to the business operator, commensurate with the nature and size of the food business.

GUIDANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLES 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 AND 20 OF REGULATION (EC) N° 178/2002 ON GENERAL FOOD LAW CONCLUSIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE FOOD CHAIN AND ANIMAL HEALTH



Certification





Organic

Food miles

Fair trade







Many of theses 'schemes' require some form of documentation of product and process information.



Chain communication

Data lists

Ontologies

Standardisation

Data element		Description
HONEY PROCESSORS		
HHP01	Honey processor ID	Name and address or GLN of Honey processor that operates processing establishment
HHP02	Honey processor establishment ID	Name, address and registration number or GLN of processing establishment
ННР03	GMP certification	Names of quality or food safety GMP schemes by which Honey processor is certified
HHP04	Laboratory certification	Names of laboratory certification

These will contribute to improved supply chain managment by making it easier and more effective to exchange information electronically along supply chains.



Chain communication

Before standardisation





Food safety

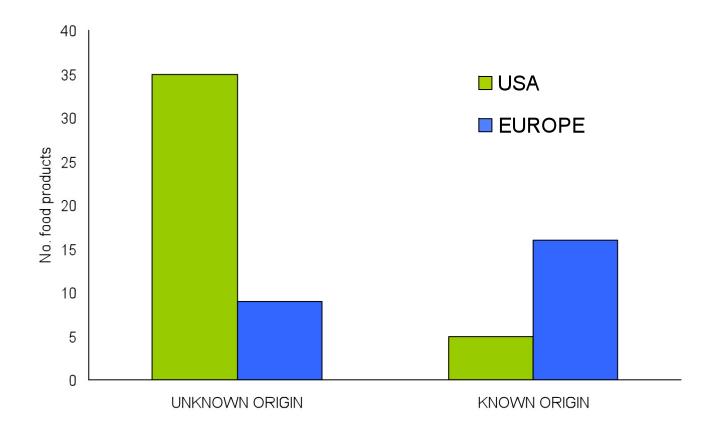
Tracability enables companies to carry out precision recalls in the case of food safety incidents

In studies carried out both in Europe and in the US the traceability of food products was tested by carrying out simulated recalls

Companies unable to answer questions were often surprised and immediately able to identify the use of traceability systems.



Food safety



Data taken from Donnelly et al (2009) and Levinson (2009)



Competitive advantage

It has been shown that many consumers would like more information about the food they buy.

Traceability can be used to ensure that the consumer can get this information.

The supermarket 'Co-op' wants to improve the information its consumers receive about fresh fish products.

It is thought that consumers will prefer products about which they can have access to product and process information



Competitive advantage

Therefore the Co-op wanted to gather information from fishing boat through processing to the fresh fish counter at the shop, then make this information available to customers in order to gain a competitive advantage.











Labour/Cost reduction

Experiences from 'clipfish' (dried salted cod) study

Company was shown to use internal traceability for many functions

- Controlling quality of raw materials
- Controlling productivity and effectivety
- Stock control





Thank you for your attention!

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