

## The agenda

- Traceability concepts
- Stakeholder views
- Why is traceability important?
- Traceability principles
- Implementing traceability
- Stakeholder benefits of electronic traceability
- Additional materials
  - Types of traceability systems

### **Definitions**

- Traceability is . . .
  - The ability to follow the movement of a food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution. (Codex Alimentarius)
  - The ability to trace and follow a food, feed, food-producing animal or substance, intended to be or expected to be incorporated into a food or feed, through all stages of production, processing and distribution. (EU General Food Law)
  - The ability to trace the history, application or location of an entity by means of recorded identifications. (ISO 8402)

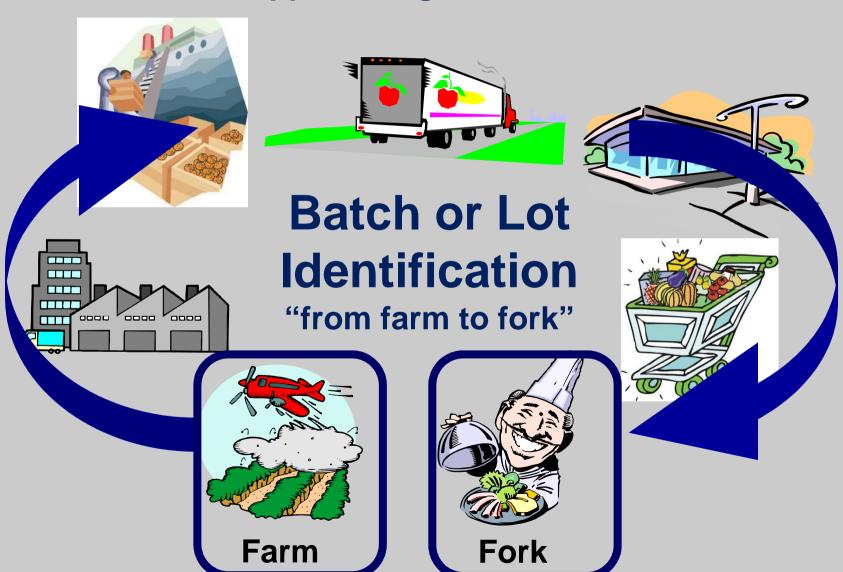
#### **Definitions**

- Traceability system
  - the totality of data and operations that is capable of maintaining desired information about a product and its components through all or part of its production and utilization chain

(ISO22005:2007 - Traceability through the food and feed chain)

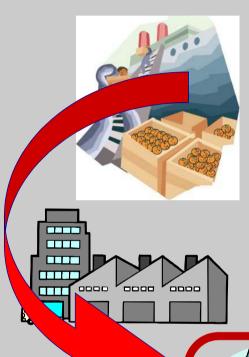
## **Tracking**

**Supports Logistic Control** 



# **Tracing**

Retraces the journey, events & conditions



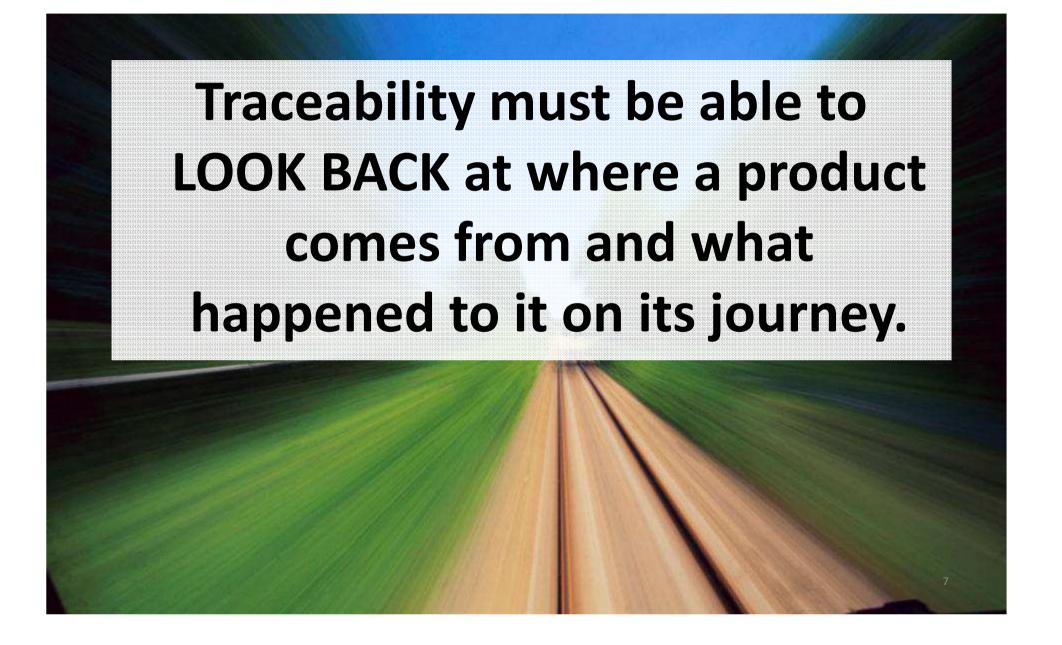


Batch or Lot Recall "from fork to farm"









istructure, much like a railway service inputs to outputs, like a train stations s information between two points, like nd goods in train carriages st if there is a common gauge railway common signalling system n it considers other modes of transport

