

Electronic Traceability and Market Access for Agricultural Trade Facilitation

Electronic traceability: the theory (part 1 of 4)

Presented by:

Gwynne Foster

g.foster@mweb.co.za

Based on materials from:

Dr Heiner Lehr

heiner@syntesa.eu

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

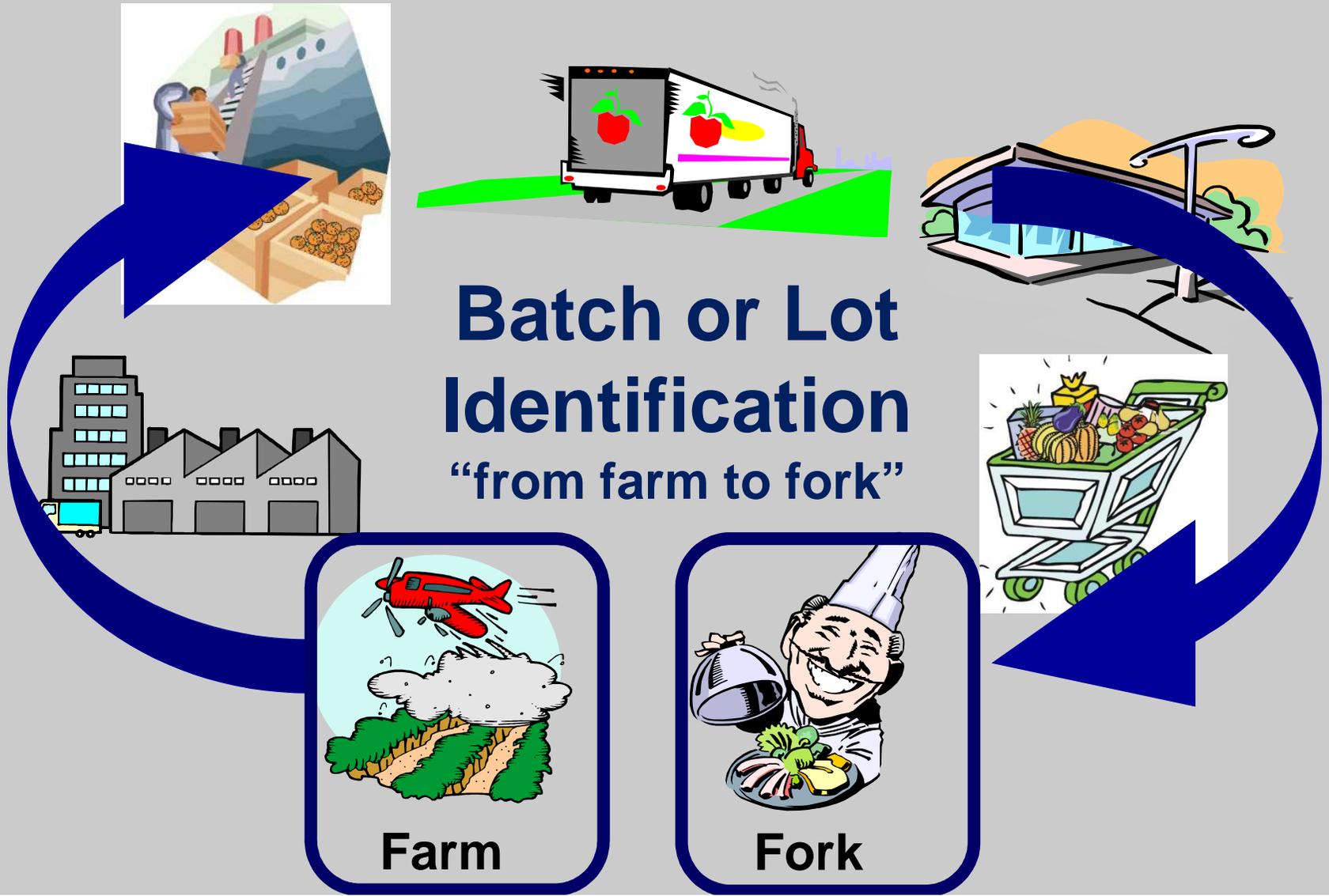
- Traceability is . . .
 - The ability to follow the movement of a food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution. *(Codex Alimentarius)*
 - The ability to trace and follow a food, feed, food-producing animal or substance, intended to be or expected to be incorporated into 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)

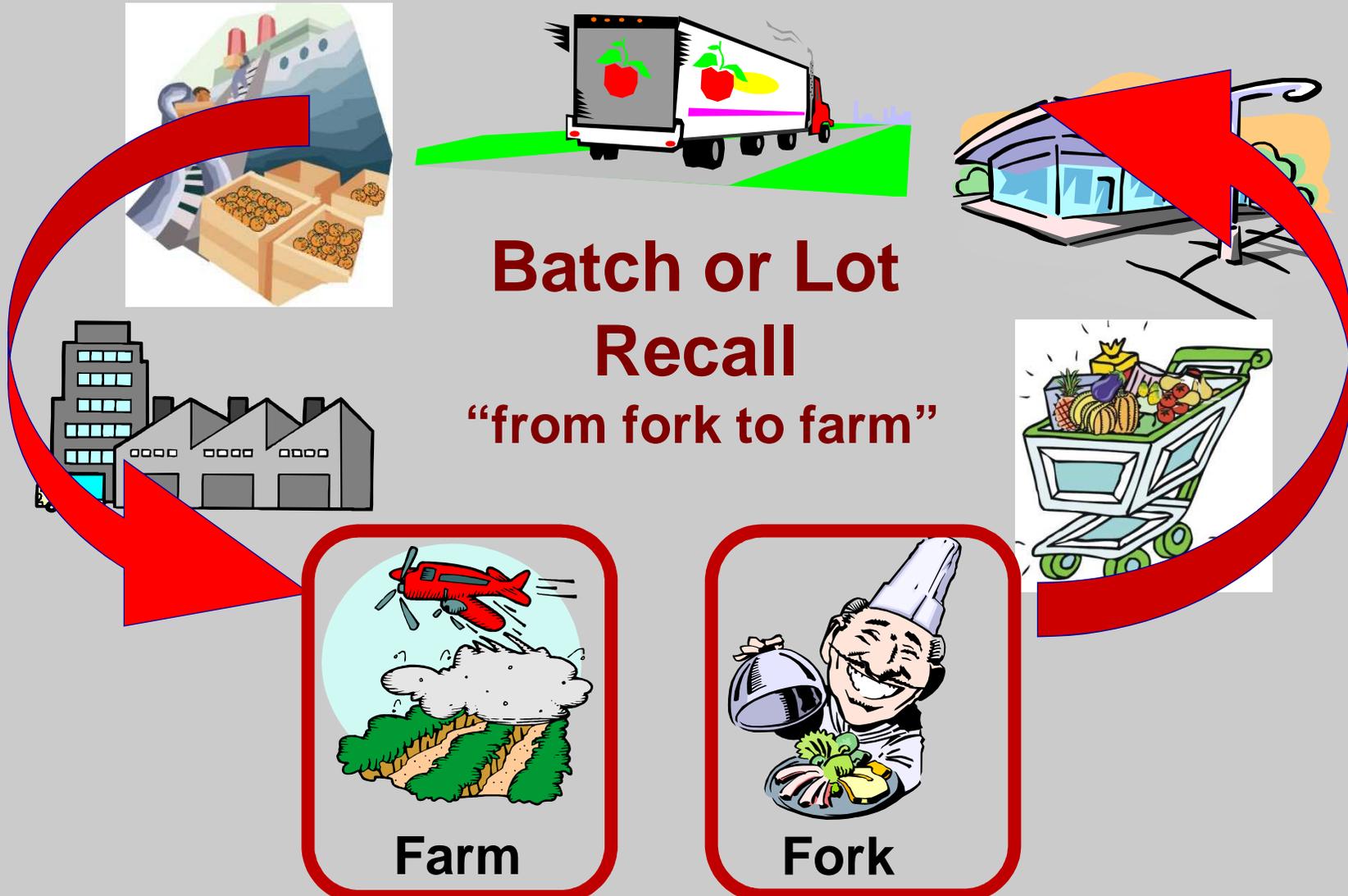
Tracking

Supports Logistic Control



Tracing

Retraces the journey, events & conditions



What is traceability?

**Traceability must be able to
LOOK BACK at where a product
comes from and what
happened to it on its journey.**

y?

y ...

structure, much like a railway service

inputs to outputs, like a train stations

is information between two points, like
and goods in train carriages

st if there is a common gauge railway
common signalling system

n it considers other modes of transport

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4713

