Electronic Traceability and Market Access for Agricultural Trade Facilitation

Food information systems and their design

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DEFINITION

- Sanitary and phyto-sanitary information (SPS)
 - Internal hygiene, food safety and related export procedures
 - Disease control
- Food nature and history
 - Origin (linked to compliance, consumer health and choice, food safety)
 - Certification and Practices (e.g. Halal, fair trade, labour conditions etc)
 - Consumer information, in particular related to correct labelling
- Control of illegal activities
 - Import/export bans
 - Lack of trade permits
 - (Caught fish) llegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU)

- Customs
 - Trade information
 - Avoidance of illegal activities
 - Exporter blacklists
- Statistics
 - Continuous improvement
 - Mass balance
 - Avoidance of illegal activities
- Sustainability
 - Calculation of environmental, economic and social impact along supply chains
- Food security
 - Production prediction models based on history information

• To establish information chains, *chain food information management* is necessary

Chain Food Information Management

 refers to the distributed collection, storage and usage of information items, connected by traceability, that can be accessed via electronic systems

• Simple steps:

- Collect data as a food item moves through the chain
- Make sure all processes connect inputs to outputs, i.e. are traceable
- Transport or calculate relevant indicators and make them available to stages in the chain that are n-times removed







DIMENCIONC

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_5309

