

Traceability Key to Safety, Quality and Productivity

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International Seminar on Consumer Trends & Export of Tropical & Subtropical Fruits
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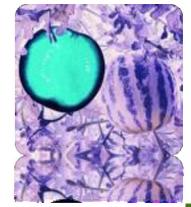


Agenda

- 1. Definitions
- 2. Traceability Drivers
- 3. Food Supply Chain
- 4. Traceability Systems
- 5. Technologies Applied
- 6. Food Safety Incidences
- 7. Quality & Grading
- 8. M-FIT Project
- 9. Summary







1. Definitions

Traceability



EU General Food Law

"The ability to trace and follow a <u>food, feed, food-producing animal or substance</u> intended to be, or expected to be incorporated into a food or feed, through all stages of <u>production, processing and distribution.</u>"

Source: (EC) 178/2002, Art 18



ISO22005:2007

"The ability to follow the <u>movement</u> of a feed or food through specified stage(s) of production, processing and distribution."

Source: ISO 22005:2007 (First Edition)



ISO9001:2000

"The ability to trace the history, application or location of that which is under consideration

Traceability can relate to

- the origin of materials and parts,
- the processing history, and
- the distribution and location of the product after delivery.

Source: ISO 9001:2000 (Third Edition)





2. Traceability Drive

In Food Sector



Traceability Drivers

Commercial Requirements & Market Access

 GlobalGap, British Retail Consortium – Global Food Standard (BRC), Safe Quality Food (SQF) and International Food Safety (IFS) etc

Food Safety & Quality

- ■ISO22000:2005 (Food Safety Management System) and ISO22005:2007 (Traceability in the Feed & Food Chain)
- Target Recall and Product Withdrawal

Legislation

EU General Food Law 2002 and US Bioterrorism Act 2002



Traceability Drivers

Competitive Advantages

Brand Differentiation and Product Differentiation

Productivity

Optimize Production, Improve Efficiency and Increase Profitability

Environment Sustainability

Round Table Sustainable Palm Oil Principle & Criteria,
 GlobalGap and Organic Farming Certification

Energy & Resource Use

 Ecological / Carbon Footprint, Food Miles, and Green House Gas Reduction



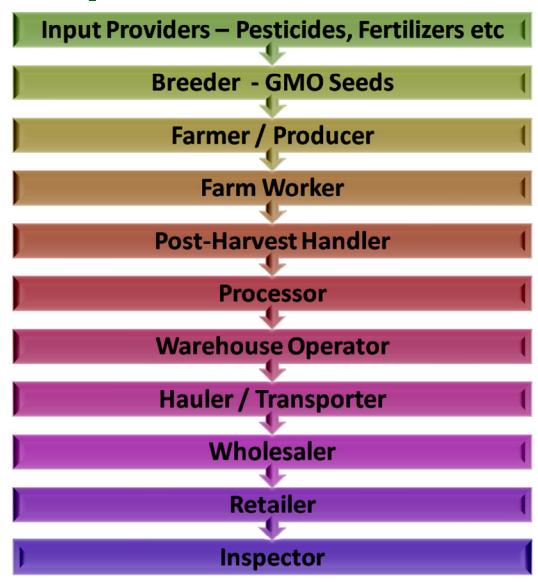


3. Food Supply Cha

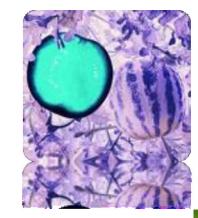
Tropical Fruits



Tropical Fruit Sector







4. Traceability Syster

Worldwide



EU Trace Project

http://www.trace.eu.org/menu/project/



Home About TRACE Contact us Sitemap

- Work Programme
- TRACE partners
- TRACE results
- Horizontal issues
- Advisory board
- Events
- Publications
- Press releases
- Intranet
- News admin
- TRACE brochures
- TRACE video

TRACE: delivering integrated traceability systems that will enhance consumer confidence in the authenticity of food

TRACE aims to improve the health and well-being of European citizens by delivering improved traceability of food products.

The 5 year project sponsored by the European Commission will provide consumers with added confidence in the authenticity of European food through complete traceability along entire fork to farm food chains. TRACE will develop cost effective analytical methods integrated within sector-specific and -generic traceability systems that will enable the determination and the objective verification of the origin of food. It will focus firstly on mineral water, cereals, honey, meat and chicken but will have wider applicability to other commodities.





Overview - Trace

Aim

■To improve the health and well-being of European citizens by delivering improved traceability of food products

Project Timeline

■5 years project sponsored by the European Commission (2005 – 2009)

Sectors

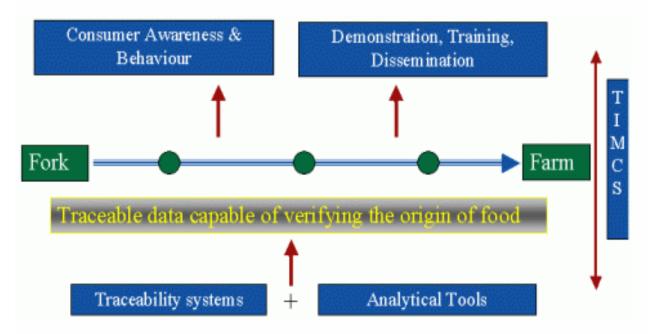
Mineral Water, Cereals, Honey, Meat, and Chicken





Trace Working Groups

- Analytical Tools Group
- Traceability System Group
- Consumer Behavior & Awareness Group
- Technology Transfer Group
- Management & Communication Group





PETER Project

http://www.eu-peter.org/



navigation

rationale project partners general objectives social objectives economics & regulations technological objectives related sites presentations partner intranet

Project Summary

Promoting European Traceability Excellence & Research (PETER) is an essential Specific Support Action that provides an international forum for focusing and disseminating the results of European Commission's €100M investment in research on food traceability. There is an urgent need for rapid consolidation and dissemination of European expertise to developing countries and SMEs so that they can have access to the global markets that now exist.

Announcing the final PETER conferences

Summary of PETER findings - Torremolinos

The PETER project is nearing its conclusion. Join the final PETER conference in Torremolinos, near Malaga, Spain, on Friday April 25 2008.

This event will run alongside the 4th Annual Meeting of the TRACE project being held at the same venue from April 23 - 25.



Overview - PETER

Aims

- •Promoting European Traceability Excellence & Research (PETER) is to provide an international forum for focussing and disseminating the results of European research on traceability
- Facilitate global trade by developing harmonised traceability practices

Project Timeline

2 years EC Specific Support Action project commencing in April 2006



Key Projects

- Co-Extra
- TRACE
- SEAFOODPlus



- GTIS CAP
- GeoTraceAgri
- DNA-TRACK
- ALCUEFOOD
- Oilv-TRACK











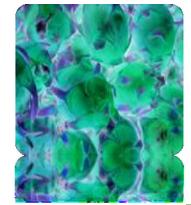












5. Technologies Appl

Traceability



Bar Coding

Barcodes are widely used to implement Auto ID Data Capture (AIDC) systems that improve the speed and accuracy of computer data entry



Trillcode



Quickmark



DataMatrix Cool-Data-Matrix



mCode.





Beetagg



Code 128



Code 93

1D Barcode

QR Code / 3D Barcode

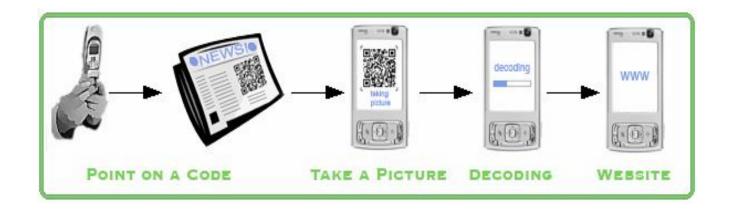
Shotcode

Source: Wikipedia



Mobile Tagging

 Reading out a 2D- or 3D-barcode by using a camera in a mobile device





Genetic Marker

- A genetic marker is a known DNA sequence
- A genetic marker may be a short DNA sequence
- A single base-pair change (single nucleotide polymorphism) or a long one, like mini satellites

Some commonly used types of genetic markers are:

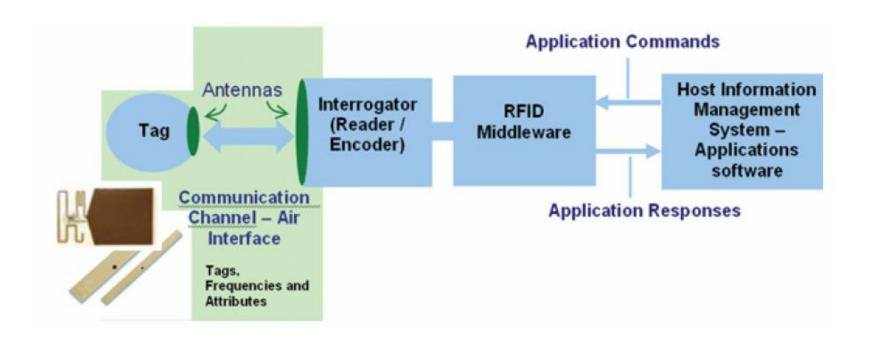
- <u>RFLP</u> (or Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism)
- <u>AFLP</u> (or Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism)
- **RAPD** (or Random Amplification of Polymorphic DNA)
- VNTR (or Variable Number of Tandem Repeat)
- Microsatellite Polymorphism
- SNP (or Single Nucleotide Polymorphism)
- **STR** (or Short Tandem Repeat)
- SFP (or Single Feature Polymorphism)

Source: Wikipedia



RFID

- RFID = Radio Frequency Identification
- Practical solutions include Tags, Reader(s), RFID
 Middleware and Back-end application solution





Animal Tracking





Industry initiative

- A CCIA tag is applied to the ear prior to leaving the farm of origin
- Established 2001, enforcement from 2002
- 6 different tags from 5 different vendors have been qualified

Mandatory RFID tagging

- All tags have visual and electronic unique identification number
- The unique number is maintained until the point of export of carcass inspection where animal is either accepted for consumption or condemned



Fine Wine





RFID tag embedded in wine bottle

- Temperature logged 3x per day
- Internet-enabled data base for authentication

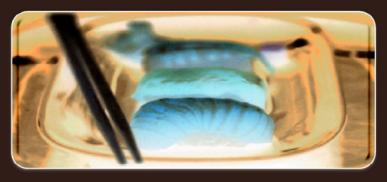
Objectives

- Ensure deviation from suitable environmental conditions can be tracked
- Anti-counterfeit



Conveyor Belt Sushi





Traditional operation

- Colour coded plates indicates different price level
- Plates bar coded to verify time on belt for food safety purposes

RFID enhanced operation

- Content, time when dish was made and placed on the plate recorded for every plate
- Provide accurate real-time inventory information to chefs
- Less waste
- More accurate for billing purposes



Wal-Mart Initiative





Ambitious initiative

- Launched 2003
- Required top 100 suppliers to label pallets and cases from 2005 onwards
- RFID enabled 12 of 130 distribution centers by 2006

Status

- 600 of 60,000 suppliers are participating
- 600 of 4000 shops RFID enabled (2006)
- Main issues reported: cost of readers, tags and systems and readability for products containing metal, liquids and frozen food
- Refocused on RFID enabling stores instead of distribution centers





6. Food Safety Incide:

Worldwide



Food Safety Incidence

Media has reported many food safety outbreaks in the last 5 years

Contaminants	Food / Category	Country Affected	Year
Dioxin	Mozzarella Cheese	Italy	2008
Methamidophos (Insecticide)	Chinese Dumplings	Japan	2008
Melamine (Pesticide)	Wheat Protein	USA	2007
Salmonella	Chocolate	UK, Ireland	2006
Sudan I (Food Colouring)	Sauce	UK, Canada	2005
Bird Flu (H5N1)	Poultry	Asia	2003



EU RASFF



Rapid Alert System for Food & Feed (RASFF)

- It is a network
- Notification of direct or indirect risks to human health
- Deriving from food and feed
- Including Pet Food



Notification Types

Alert notifications are sent when the food or feed presenting the risk is on the market and when rapid action is required. Alerts are triggered by the Member State that detects the problem and that has initiated the relevant measures, such as withdrawal/recall. The notification aims at giving all the members of the network the information to verify whether the concerned product is on their market, so that they also can take the necessary measures.

information notifications

RASEE INFOR-MATION

Information notifications concern a food or feed for which a risk has been identified, but for which the other members of the network do not have to take rapid action, because the product has not reached their market. These notifications mostly concern food and feed consignments that have been tested and rejected at the external borders of the EU.

news notifications

Any type of information related to the safety of food or feed which has not been communicated by a Member State as an "alert" or an "information" notification, but which is judged interesting for the food/feed control authorities in the Member States, is classified and made available as a news notification.



Rejected Notifications 2006

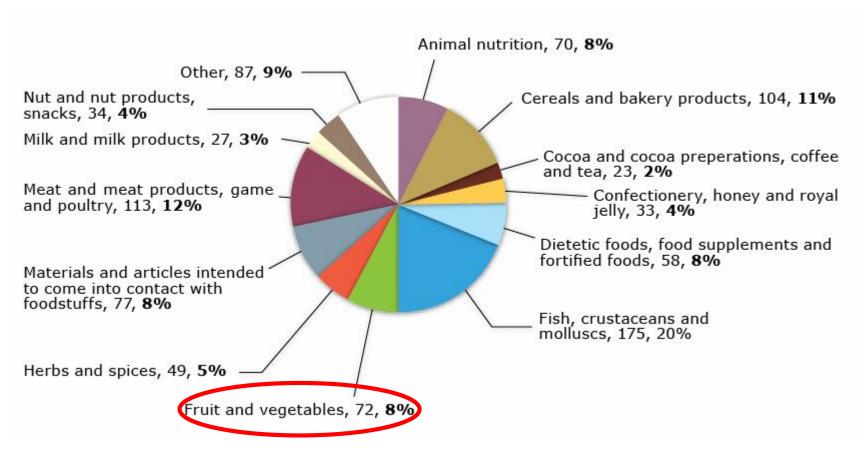
Type of hazards identified in the rejected notifications

adulteration	1
composition	1
food additives	4
GMO / novel food	1
heavy metals	1
labelling absent / incomplete / incorrect	72
microbiological contaminatio	12
migration	6
not determined / other	32
organoleptic changes	3
packaging defective / incorrect	
pesticide residues	12
(potentially) pathogenic micro-organisms	47
residues of veterinary medicinal products	3
Total	139

Source: RASFF Report 2006

Alert Notifications 2006

Alert Notifications by Product Category

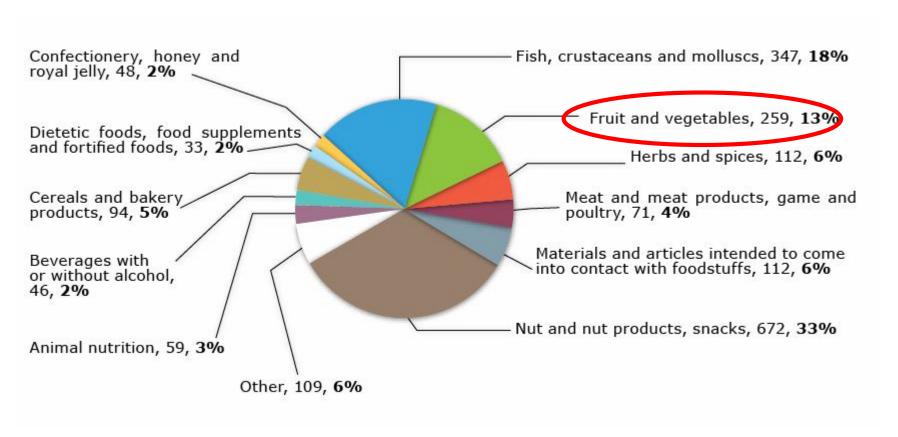


Source: RASFF Report 2006



Information Notifications 2006

Information Notifications by Product Category

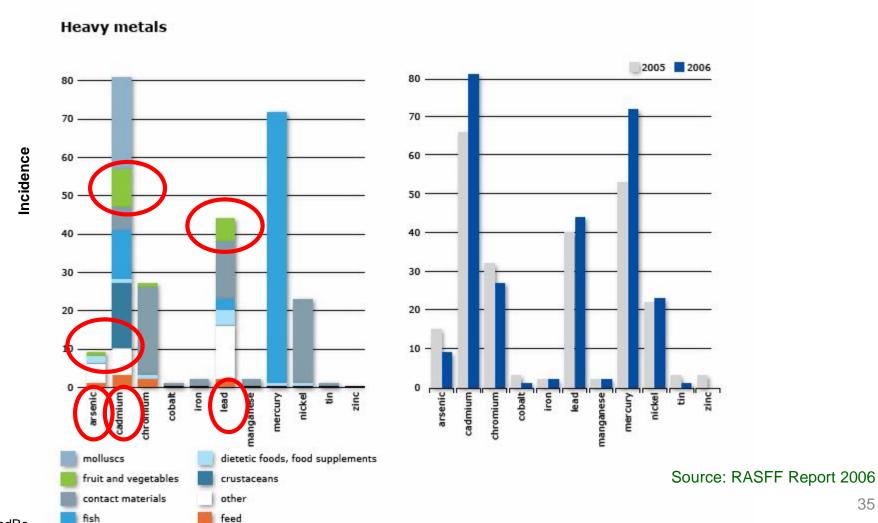


Source: RASFF Report 2006



Information Notifications 2006

Heavy Metal Notification







7. Quality & Grading

Starfruit



GAP to Preserve Quality

- Inspection at Farm
 - Remove fruit fly infested fruits
 - Discard damaged fruit
 - Post harvest cleaning in insect-proof facilities
- Transportation to Packing House
 - Insect-proof cold trucks
- Facilities at Packing House
 - Insect-proof storage facilities
 - Cold room





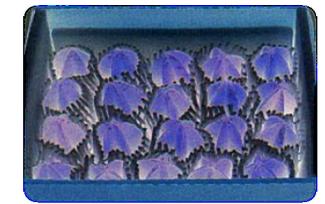
Post Harvest Handling

Packaging

- Individually wrapped with protective materials
- Packing boxes with cushion
- Air holes covered with plastic netting

Storage Conditions

- Sealed boxes
- Storage temperature of 5 10°C
- Relative humidity of 85 90%







Storage Temp & Storage Life

Type of Fruits	Storage Temperature	Storage Life
Yellow Fruits (25% on the skin)	20 – 30°C	1 – 3 weeks
	10 – 15°C	5 weeks
	5°C	9 weeks
Fruits with less than 25% yellow skin	-	Do not withstand long storage periods; prone to chilling injuries



Grading of Starfruit

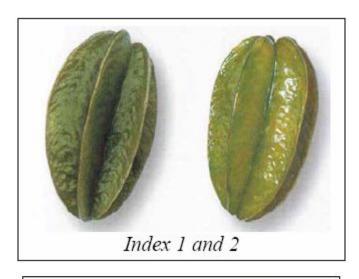
Grade	Specification	Range of Flexibility (Maximum)
Premium	Fruits are collected from same cultivar, fresh and clean. Uniform size and maturity index and free from damages.	Maturity ≤ 3%
1	Fruits are collected from same cultivar, fresh and clean. Uniform size and maturity index and slight or free from damages	
2	Fruits are collected from same cultivar, fresh and clean. Uniform size and maturity index and slightly damaged.	

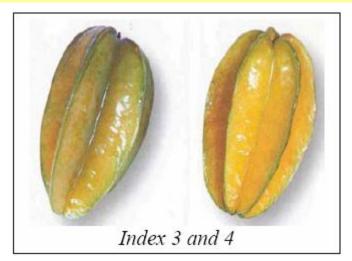
Source: FAMA – standard specification and grading for carambola. MS 1127



Colour Index

Colour index	Indicator
1	The whole fruit is green
2	The fruit turns light green
3	The fruit turns to yellowish green
4	The fruit turns to greenish yellow
5	The whole fruit turns yellow
6	The whole fruit turns orange







Source: Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), Ministry of Agricultural Malaysia



total traceability



8. M-FIT Project

Malaysia Food Information & Traceability (M-FIT)



M-FIT

Malaysia Food Information & Traceability (M-FIT) Project covers Poultry, Starfruit and Prawn.





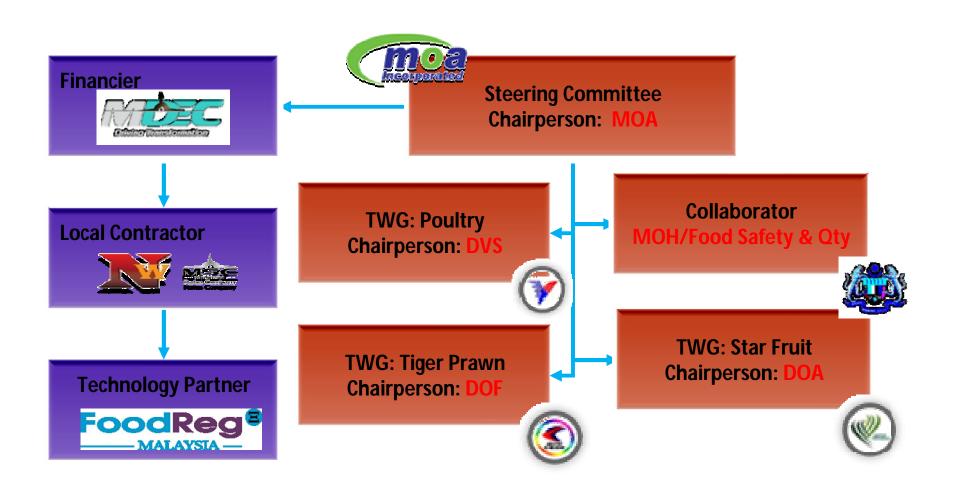
M-FIT Objectives

A Malaysian 'Information Hub' is an integrated database of the entire supply food chain, for domestic and export market leading to:

- Better operations, food quality and information flow from farmers to consumers
- Compliance to national and international standards
- Establishing Malaysia as a source of high-quality and safe food products

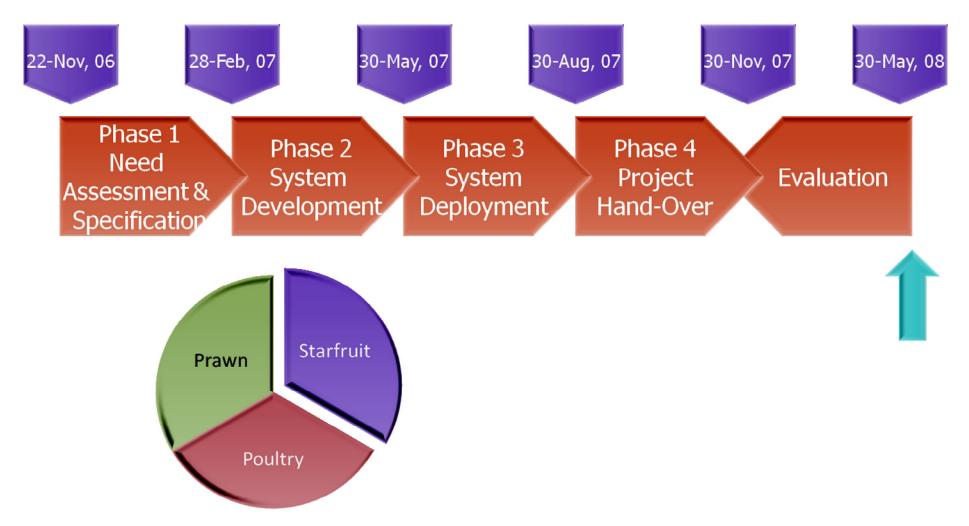


M-FIT Project Background



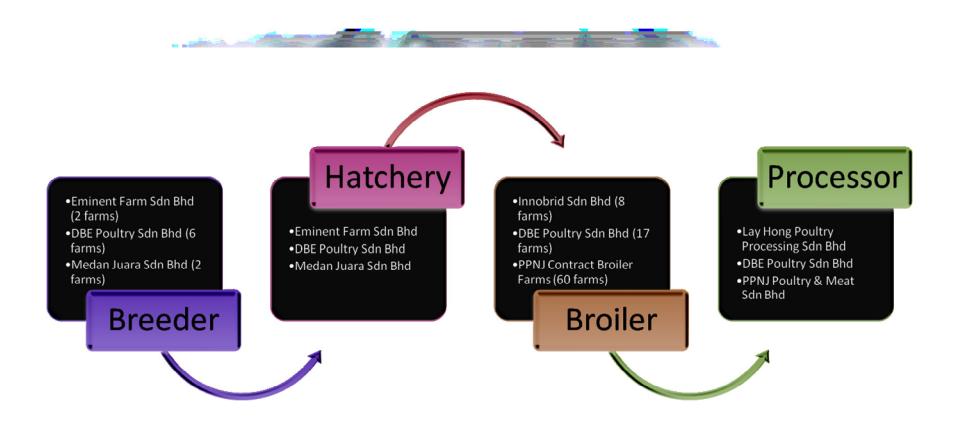


M-FIT Project Timeline



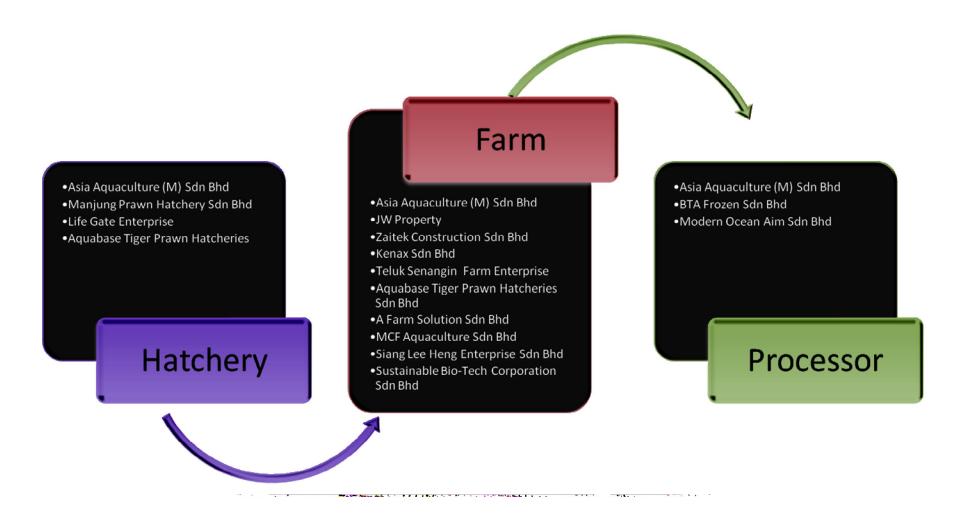


Poultry Sector



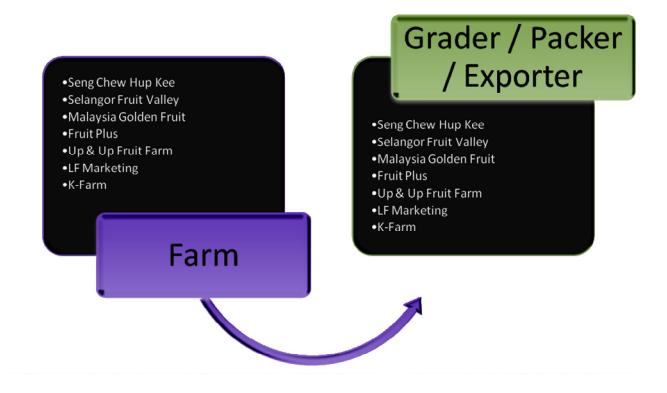


Prawn Sector



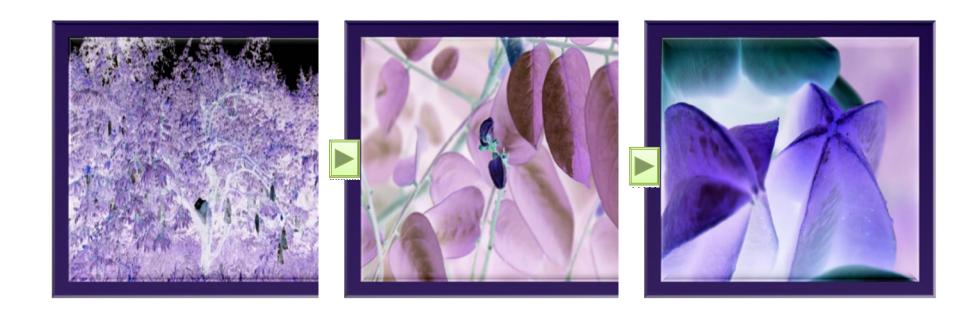


Starfruit Sector





Starfruit Farm





Starfruit Farm

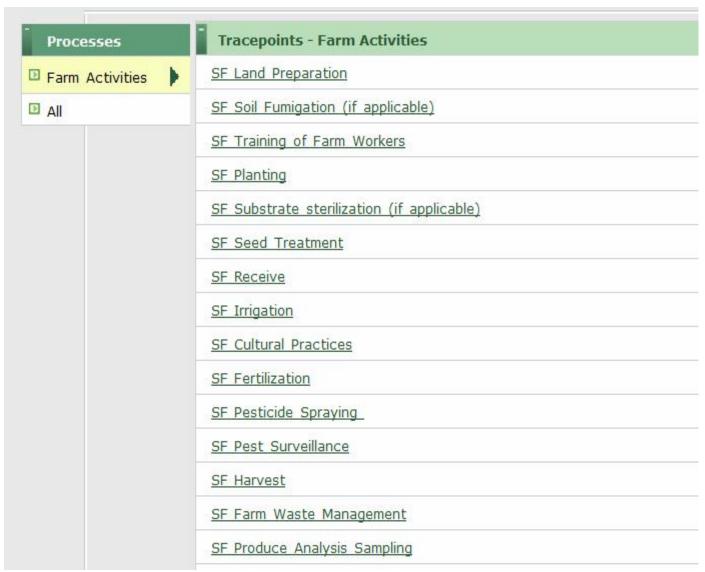






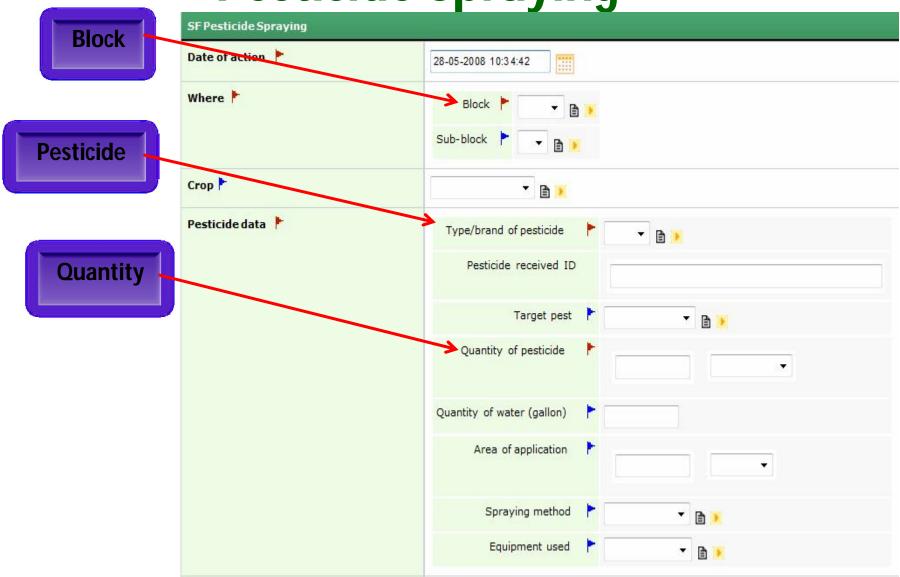


M-FIT System - Farm



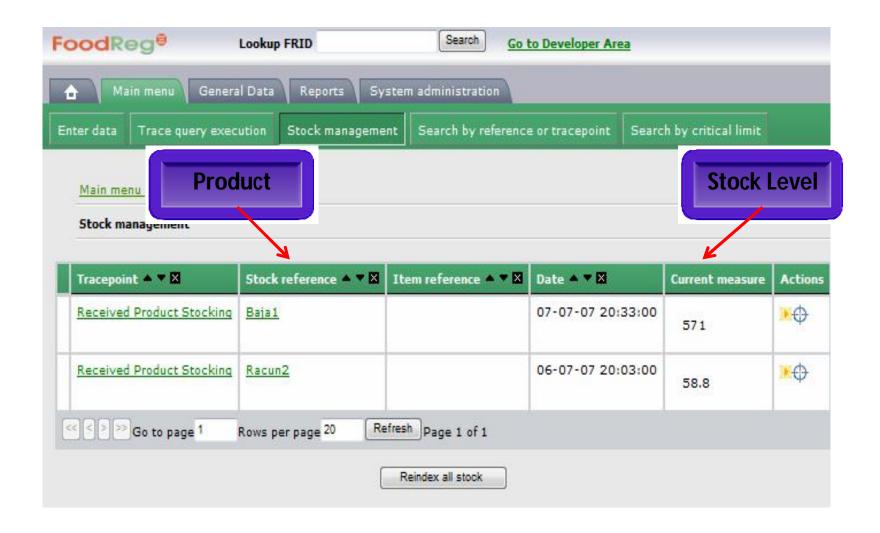


Pesticide Spraying





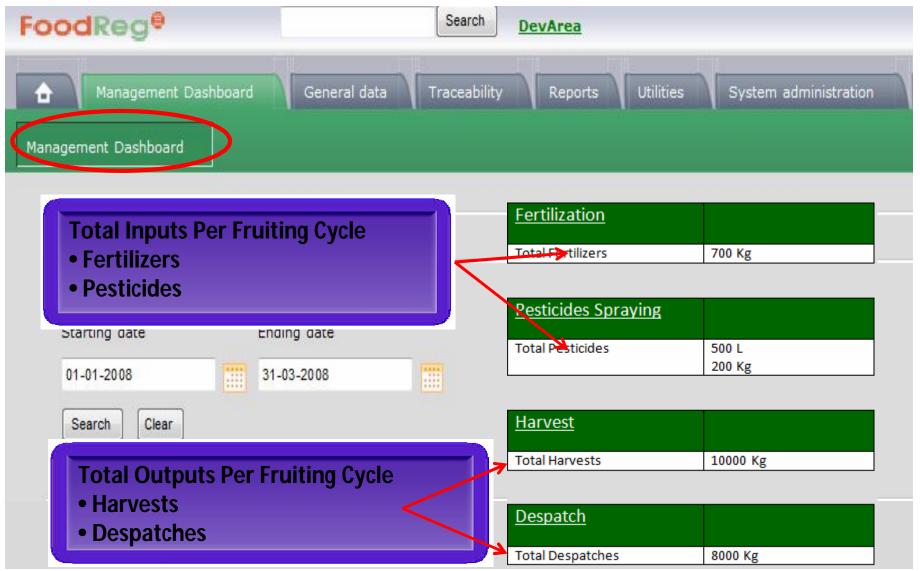
Stock Management





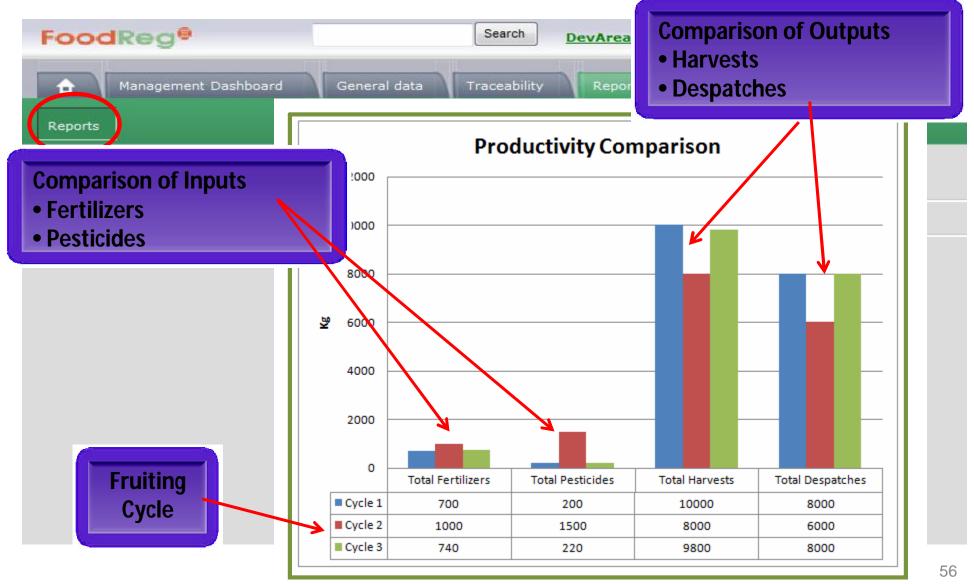
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Productivity Monitoring





Productivity Comparison





Mobile Data Entry

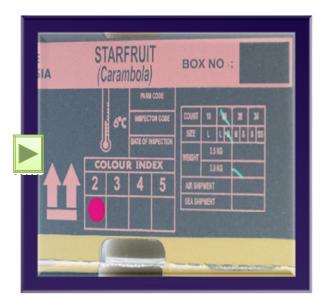




Grader/Packer/Exporter (GPE)

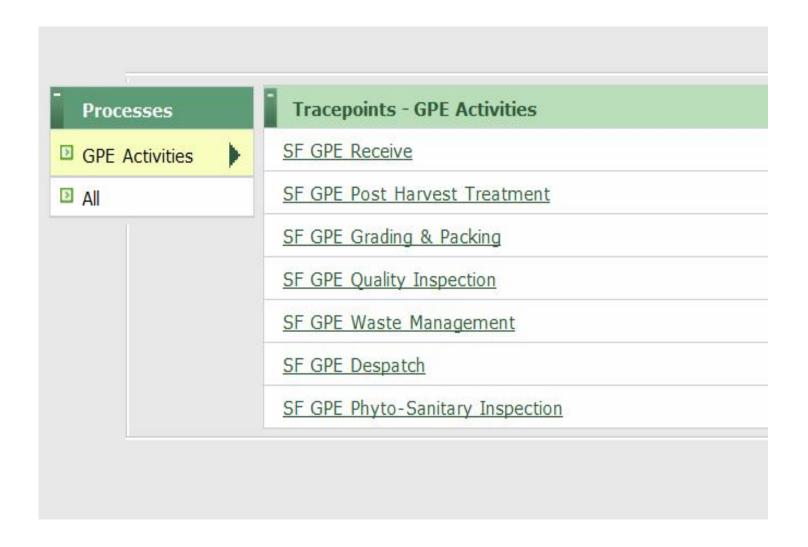




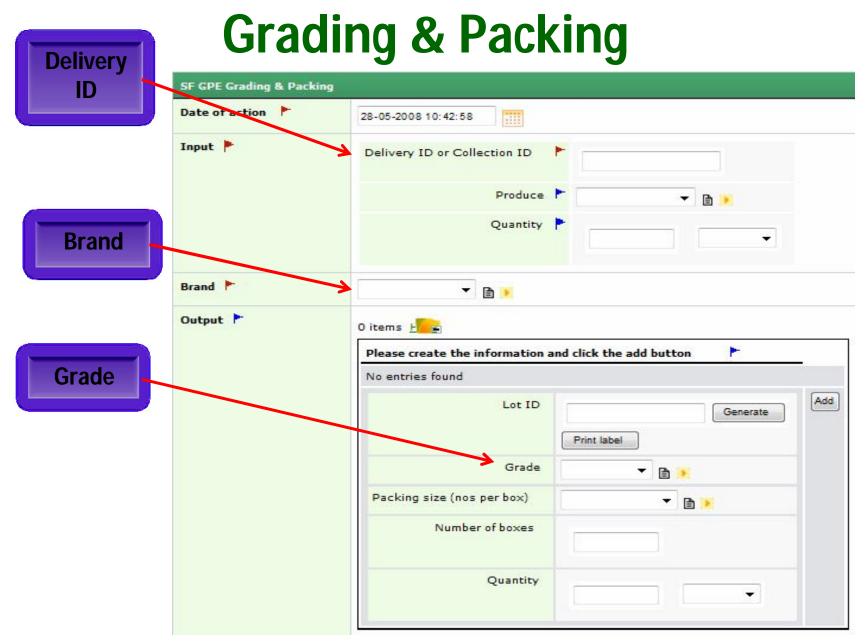




GPE Operations

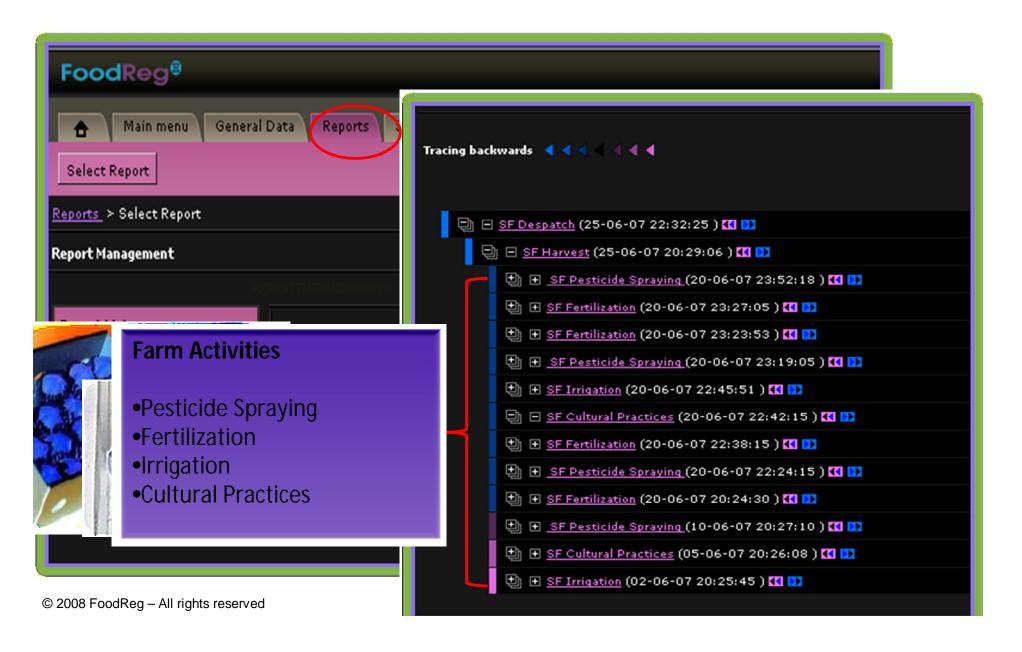






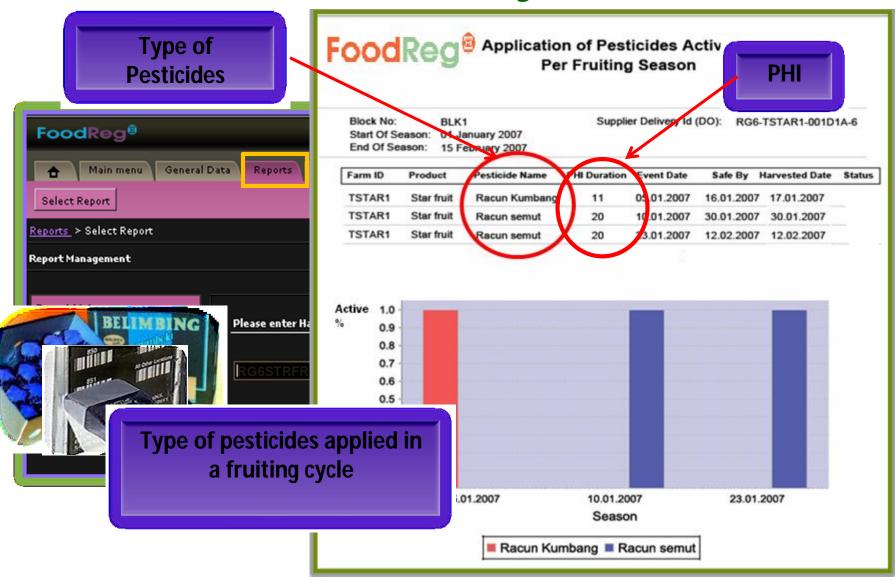


Records Retrieval





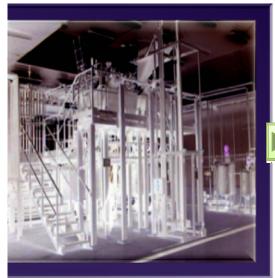
Consumer/Buyer Gets...





Processing Plant

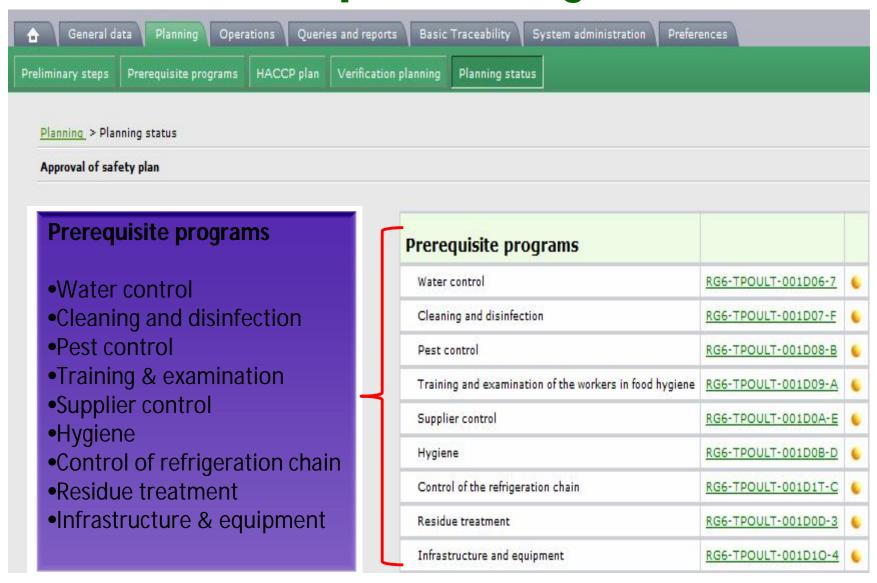






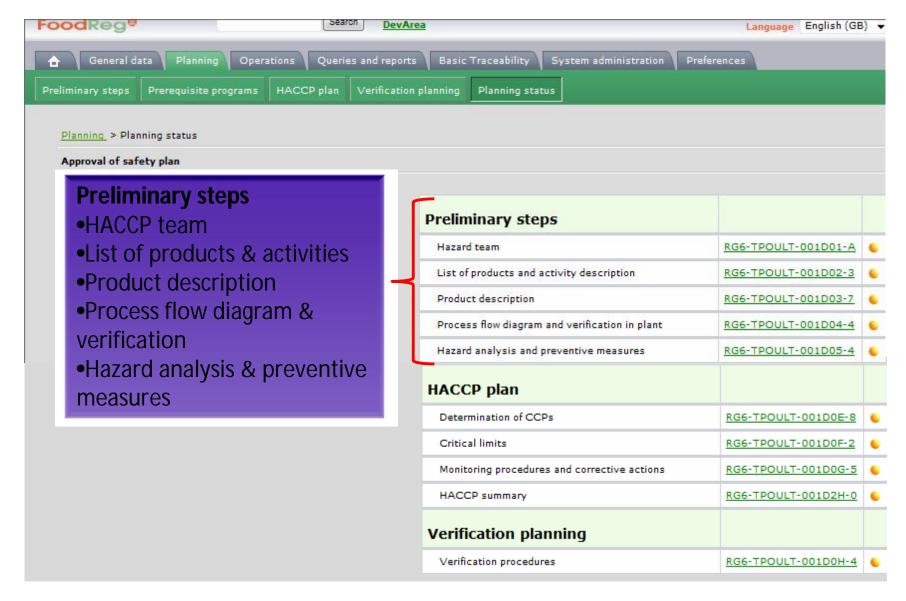


Pre-requisite Program



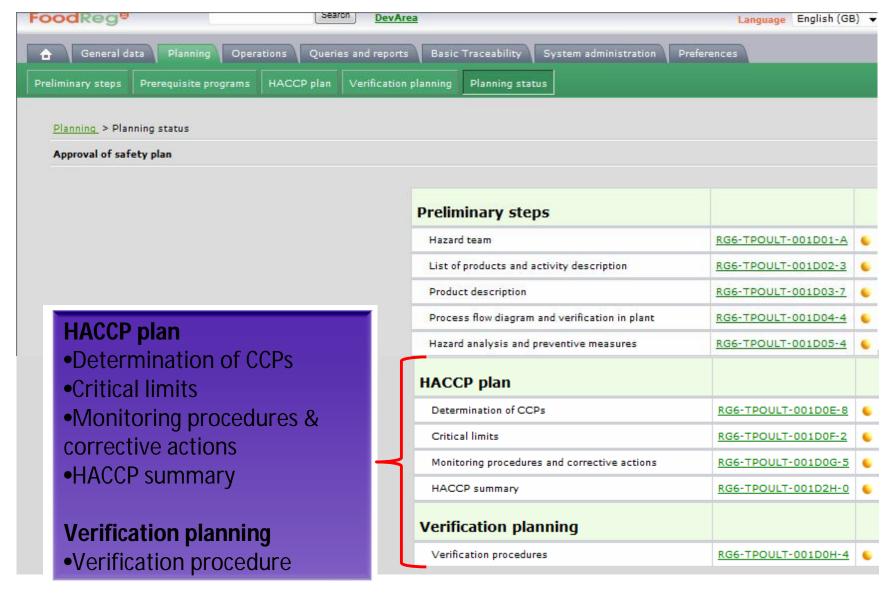


HACCP Plan



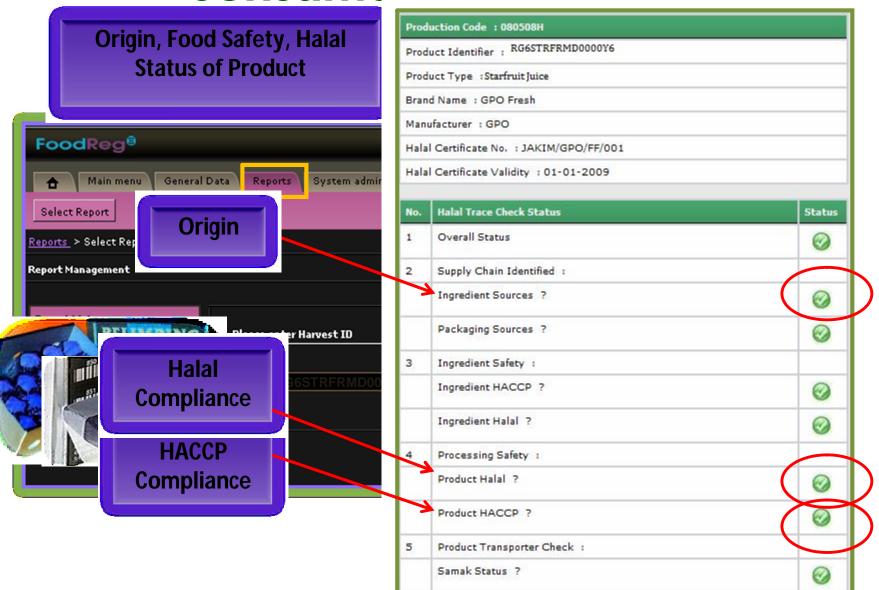


HACCP Plan





Consumer Confidence





Cost Model

- Base License Fee
 - HQ, Farms, GPE
- Electronic Records
 - Usage
- Data Maintenance
 - Database Hosting, Data Security, System Redundancy, Auto-Backup, Online and Phone Support Services
- Add-on Modules
 - HACCP, PRP, Audit etc



Example for Illustration

 A tropical fruit franchise with 50 contract farmers

HQ Access License Fee Fixed Cost Farms/GPE Access License Fee Fixed Cost Usage Cost	Base Cost	Cost	
	HQ Access License Fee	Fixed Cost	١.
Usage Cost	Farms/GPE Access License Fee	Fixed Cost	
Usage Cost			ı
	Usage	Cost	

joy Group Discount

Usage	Cost
Group Usage Fee	Variable

Enjoy Bulk Usage Discount

Maintenance	Cost
Group Maintenance Fee	Variable

Disc space and support fee

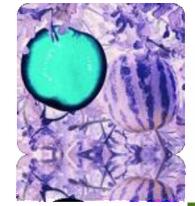


Benefits of the Cost Model

- No expensive server to maintain. Just a basic PC with internet access or mobile phone
- Remote access anywhere, anytime
- Unlimited users per site
- All packages includes:
 - Database Hosting,
 - Data Security Features Secure Login, IDS, Firewall, etc
 - System Redundancy and Auto-Backup,
 - Online and Phone Support Services



total traceability



9. Summary



Benefits

- Continuous improvement on supply chain operation and productivity
- Boost export potential, market access & product differentiation
- Comply to national & international regulatory requirements of traceability & quality assurance system
- Meeting consumer's demand & expectation



Future Prospects

- Growing concerns for sustainability and impact on environment
- Improved paperwork flow in dealing with government such as Application of Licence / Export Certificate
- Ancillary functions, such as premise / stock security, worker productivity, worker safety & health, waste / effluent management



Thank You

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