



# The importance of Animal Identification for food traceability

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"Key Principles of Creation of National Systems of Identification and Traceability of Farm Livestock"

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# What is traceability?



#### ISO 8402:1994

 Traceability is the ability to trace the history, application or location of an entity by means of recorded information





- What is traceability?
  Regulation (EC) No 178/2002
  Traceability means the ability
  to trace and follow:
  - a food,
  - a feed,
  - a food-producing animal or
  - a substance intended to be, or expected
     to be incorporated into a food or feed,

#### through all stages of:

- production,
- processing or
- distribution.



1.2 2002 [SE] Official Journal of the European Communities 1 III/I

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(Assert whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EC) No. 178/2002 OF THE EUROPEAN PARELIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCE.

of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principle; and requirements of food law, essekhishing the European Food

THE DIROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE BURGHAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 37, 95, 133 and Article 152(4)(b) thereof.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1).

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (1).

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (%

- 3) The free movement of asis and wholesome food is an essential aspect of the internal market and contributes atguitcardy to the health and well-being of citizens, and to their social and economic interests.
- A high level of protection of human life and health
- p) The fee movement of food and field within the Community can be achieved only if food and field safety requirements do not differ significantly from Member State to Member State.
- [4] There are important differences in relation to concepts, principles and procedures between the food laws of
- | Of C 96 I 27.3.2001, p. 247. | Of C 155 24.5.2001, p. 247.
- Opinion delevation in 4 para 2001 par yet publishes in the Offidial Journal, the Express relations of 1.1 jans 2004, but yet political in the Offidial Journal, Council Gentum Proxim of 1.7 Expression 2001 per yet published in the Official Journal and Deligion of the European Parliament of 11 December 2011 per yet published in the Official Journal, Council December 2011 per yet

the Member States. When Member States adopt measures governing food, these differences may impade the few movement of food, meate unequal conditions of competition, and may these by directly affect the functioning of the internal market.

- Accordingly, it is monemey to approximate their concept principles and percedience as as to from a common that he manages generalized find all all their common that he manages generalized for all however necessary to provide for auditation time for the adoption of any own factoring routines are strongly level, and to provide their protting and departure of the provide their protting near dispersion, the orderent teleplates to a spile of the lights of the principle are out in the present Progediens.
- Water to inyound directly or indirectly like other foods, thereby contributing to the second supposes of a formal suppose of a second suppose of the se
- Within the context of food law it is appropriate to include requirement for feed, including his producting and an where that feed it intend for food-producing attenda. The is without projects to the sinfar requirments which have been gridled to the and which will be applied in the forms in feed legislation applicable to dil attenda, turbulant perior.
- (6) The Community has chosen a high level of health protection as appropriate in the development of food law, which it applies is a non-discriminatory number whether food or feed is realed on the internal market or insumationally.

(† CI L 229) 30 K1980, p. 11. Directive repealed by Directive 9



#### Why is traceability needed?

Experience has shown that the functioning of the internal market in food or feed can be jeopardised where it is impossible to trace food and feed.

It is therefore necessary to establish a comprehensive system of traceability within the food and feed businesses so that:

- targeted and accurate withdrawals of food and feed can be undertaken
  - or information given to consumers
  - or control officials

thereby avoiding the potential for unnecessary wider disruption in the event of food safety problems.





# Why animal identification is needed for food traceability?

- □ to re-establish consumer confidence in beef and beef products through transparency and traceability of bovine food products
- ☐ Human health: food can be traced quickly through the food chain and can be quickly withdrawn from the market (dioxins, residues...)
- ☐ Fraud Prevention
- □ From "Birth to slaughter".....but also "From the Farm to the table"...





# Animal identification and food Traceability

- □ The final test of the effectiveness of a traceability system depends very much on the performance of the database
- □ A database should ensure a real time bovine-tracking -system
- □ This effectiveness will depend on how often and how quick the database is "fed"





# Animal identification and food labelling

- A fundamental requirement for having a labelling system which is credible is that it is based on an effective system of AI & T
- The EU legislation contains provisions for beef labelling
- □ Any beef which goes on sale in the EU for the consumer must include on the label information on the origin:
  - A reference number that enables to trace-back to the holding of origin (birth)
  - Information regarding the origin of the beef: "Animal Born: in Spain; Raised: in France, Slaughtered: in Germany"





- What is required from business operators?
- (1) Food and feed business operators shall be able to identify any person from whom they have been supplied with a food, a feed, a food-producing animal, or any substance intended or expected to be incorporated into a food or a feed.

To this end, such operators shall have in place systems which allow for this information to be made available to the competent authorities on demand.

ONE STEP BACK





- What is required from business operators?
- (2)Food and feed business operators shall have in place systems and procedures to identify the other businesses to which their products have been supplied.

This information shall be made available to the competent authorities on demand.

ONE STEP FORWARD





► Does this apply to exporters to the EU? The EU traceability requirements only apply within the EU (no extra-territorial effect).

They apply from the importer to the retailer (i.e. the importer must be able to identify his supplier (the exporter) in a third country (one step back).

Thus, the exporter himself, in the third country, is not bound by the traceability requirements. However, he may have traceability obligations, either under specific requirements (i.e. products of animal origin) or because of contractual arrangements (e.g. Eurogap).





# Is internal traceability required?

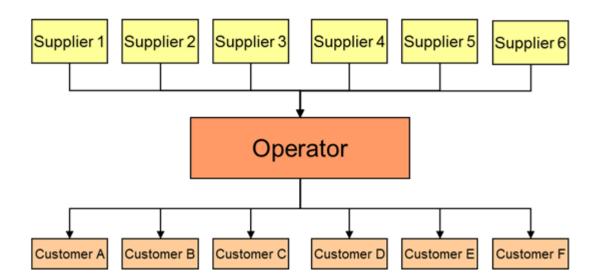
Business operators are **not obliged** to estalish a link between incoming and outgoing products.

However, food business operators are **encouraged** to develop systems of internal traceability designed in relation to the nature of their activities (food processing,

storage, distribution, etc.).

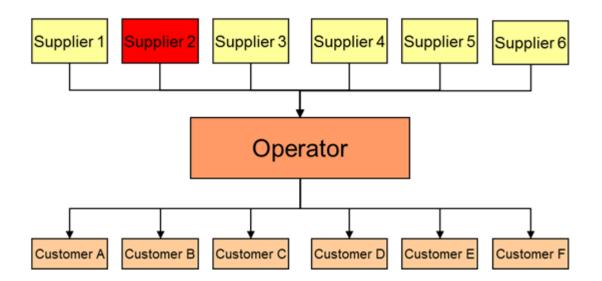






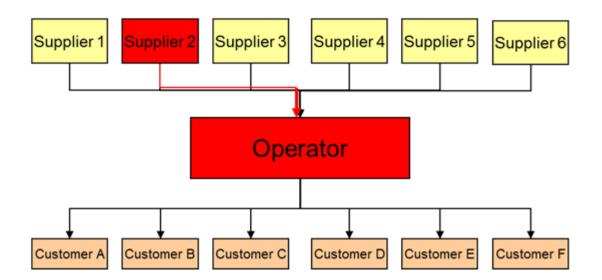






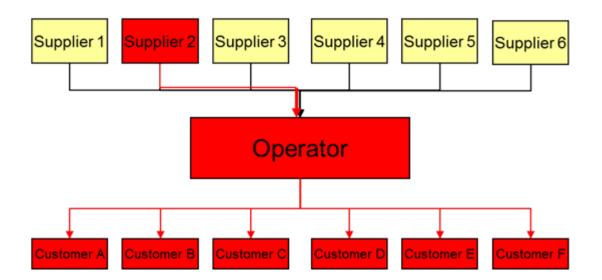






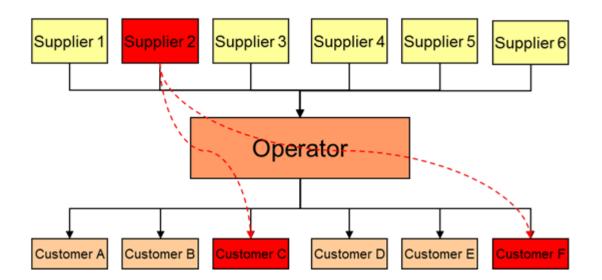






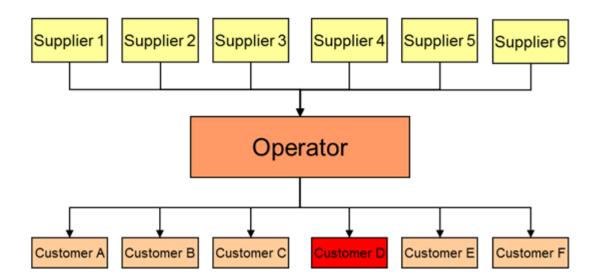






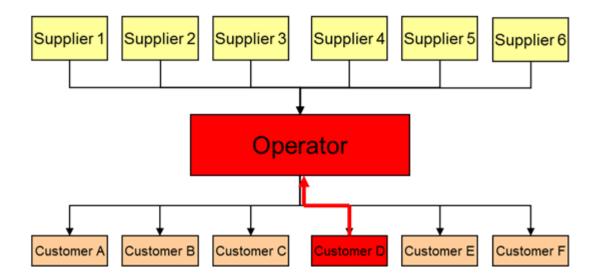






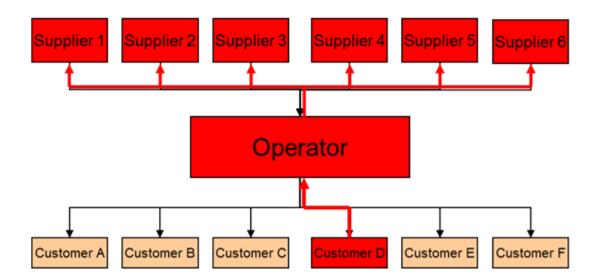






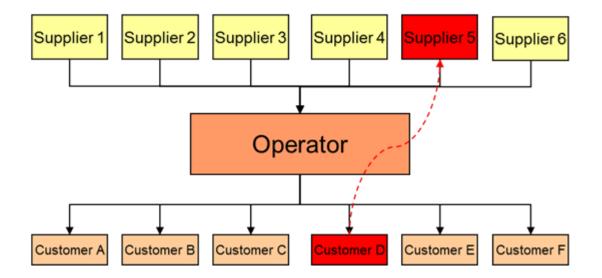
















- Pre-packaged food : batch number
  - Directive 2011/91/EU: a food may not be marketed unless it is accompanied with an indication of the lot to which the food belongs

#### Exemptions :

- Certain agricultural products
- Food not pre-packaged (packaged to consumer)
- Packages/containers, largest side less 10 cm<sup>2</sup>
- Individual portions of ice cream







## Pre-packaged food : lot number

# Date of production YYYY/MM/DD 2011/05/09 Lot number LA15870 000001 L = start lot number 6-digit sequential code A = year of production for each product 15870 = batch number



- What is required from business operators?
  - (1) ONE STEP BACK
  - (2) ONE STEP FORWARD
  - (3) LABELLING / IDENTIFICATION

Food or feed which is placed on the market in the EU shall be adequately labelled or identified to facilitate its traceability, through relevant documentation or information in accordance with the relevant requirements or more specific provisions.



- What is required from business operators?
  - (1) ONE STEP BACK
  - (2) ONE STEP FORWARD
  - (3) LABELLING / IDENTIFICATION
  - (4) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS may apply in certain secons







## How is traceability organised?

Regulation No 178/2002 is non-prescriptive → flexibility.

However, there are specific requirements laid down in

vertical legislations:

Live animals

- Beef meat
- Fish
- Eggs
- Fruits & vegetables







#### Live animals:

Producers are obliged to maintain registers indicating:

- feedstuffs used;
- medical treatments (drugs, etc.)
- results of lab test etc.

#### **Bovine:**

- have to carry ear tags
- any movement must be recorded









#### ► Live animals:

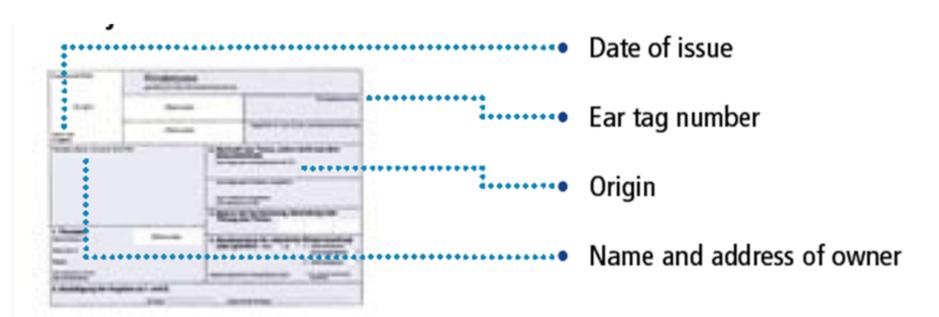
Bovine have to carry ear tags:





#### Live animals:

Bovine have a passport:







Beef (when sold to the final consumer): Label of pre-packaged products must bear:





Traceability bar code

Country where animal was born

Country where animal was fattened

Country where animal was slaughtered





# Other type of meat

- □ Traceability rules to ensure the labelling of the place of rearing of meat as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1337/2013
- □ From 1 April 2015 the indication of the country of origin is obligatory on the label of fresh, chilled and frozen meat of swine, sheep, goats and poultry
- ☐ animal "reared" and "slaughtered"





Fish (when sold to the final consumer)

#### The labelling must bear:

the commercial designation of the species





Fish (when sold to the final consumer)

#### The labelling must bear:

the commercial designation of the species

the production method

Tuna	caught
Salmon	caught in freshwater
Tiger prawns	farmed (or cultivated)







Fish (when sold to the final consumer)

#### The labelling must bear:

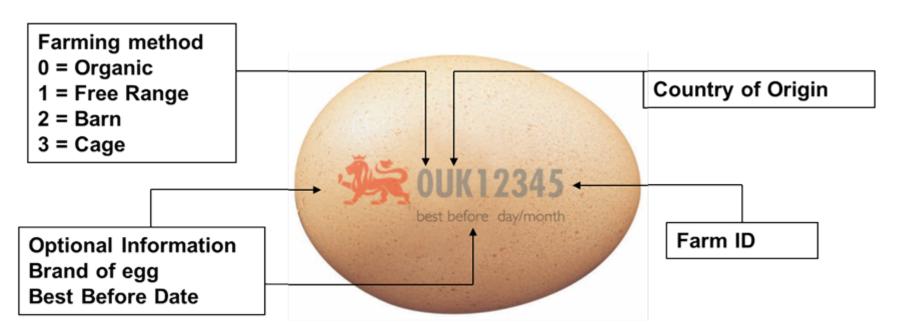
the commercial designation of the species

the production method the catch area in the Pacific Ocean in Norway In Thailand



### Eggs:

Category A: have to bear a code



Category B: have to bear a mark





Fruits and vegetables:

Producers must maintain registers indicating treatments (e.g. pesticides) applied and results of lab tests.





# Fruits and vegetables:

Common marketing standards lay down the specific indications which products must bear, such as:







# ► How long should records be kept?

Shelf life	Time or records keeping
Not specified	5 years





# ► How long should records be kept?

Shelf life	Time or records keeping
Not specified	5 years
Shelf life > 5 years	Shelf life + 6 months





# ► How long should records be kept?

Shelf life	Time or records keeping
Not specified	5 years
Shelf life > 5 years	Shelf life + 6 months
« Use by » date < 3 months	6 months after manufacturing







Thank you!

