



Traceability – Perspective and Challenges

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- CELCAA is the EU umbrella association representing EU organisations covering the trade in cereals, grains, oils and fats, olive oil, agro-supply, animal feed, wine, meat and meat products, dairy and dairy products, eggs and egg products, poultry and game, tobacco, spices and general produces.
- Members include CEEV, CIBC, COCERAL, EUCOLAIT, EUWEP, FETRATAB, FC2A, GAFTA, SACAR and UECBV.
- CELCAA's main objectives are to facilitate understanding of European decision-makers and stakeholders on the role played by the European traders in agri-products; to act as a platform of dialogue and communication with the European Institutions and to encourage public and general interests in agri-trade issues.

Issues

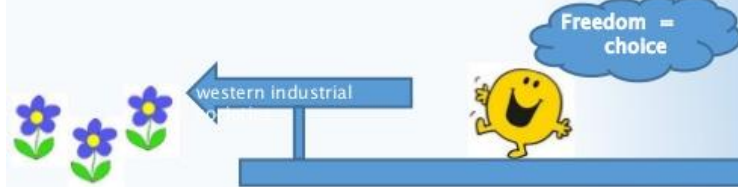
- Understanding traceability
 - What is it, and what is it not?
 - Where does legislation fit?
- What industry is delivering
 - Current requirements
 - Mandatory and voluntary initiatives
- The next challenges

What should I do?



The official dogma of all western societies

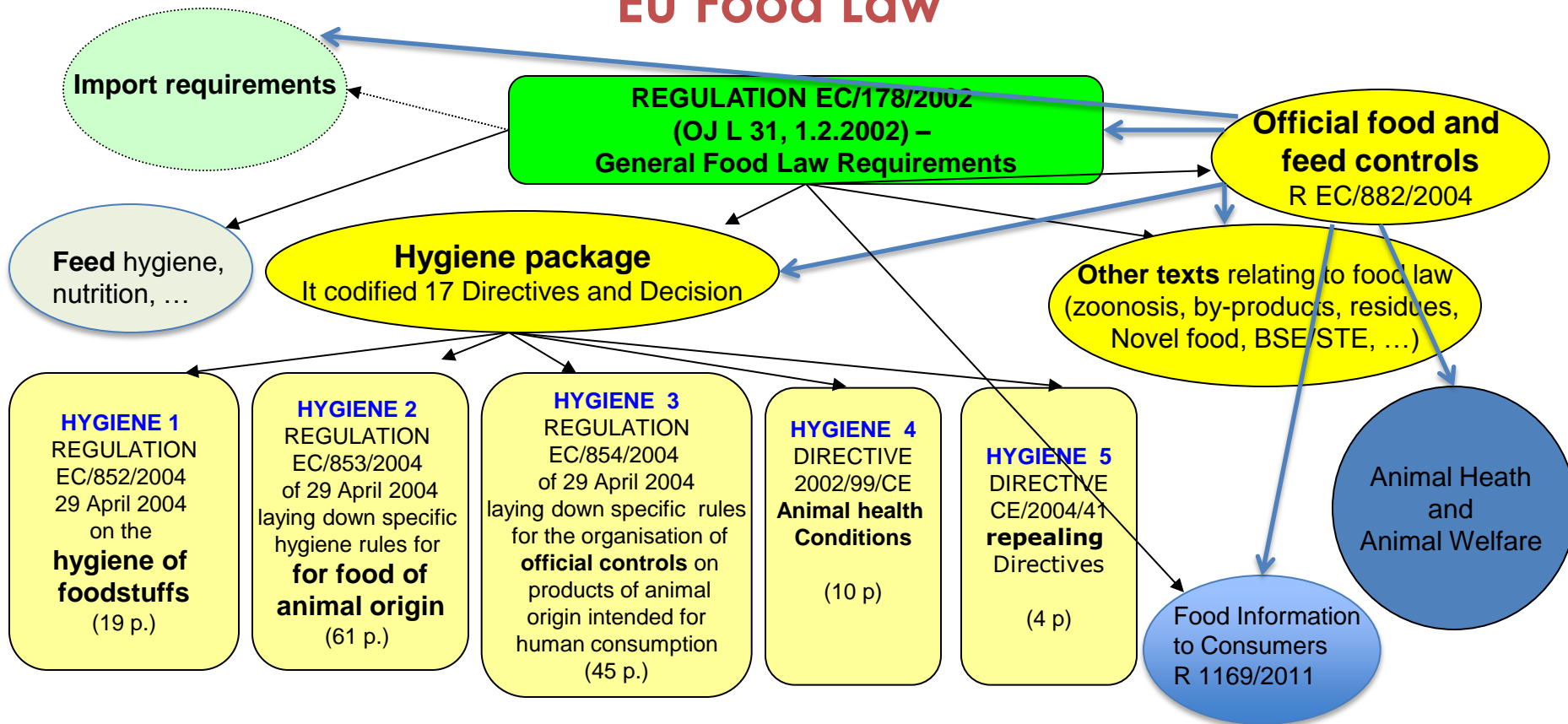
- ❖ the way to maximize freedom is to **maximize choice**
- ❖ the more choice people have, the more freedom they have => highest welfare



Traceability – (EC)178/2002

- Art 18(2) 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 to be, or expected to be, incorporated into a food or feed.
- The ‘one up – one down’ approach.
- Allows tracking of the above products through all stages of production, processing and distribution.

EU Food Law



Guidance documents:

- ◆ Guidance on the implementation of articles 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 of **R EC/178/2002** (31p)
- ◆ Guidance document on **H1** – 25/12/2005 (18 p)
- ◆ Guidance document on **H2** – 25/12/2005 (24 p)
- ◆ Guidance document on **import requirements** (29 p) – 5/01/2006
- ◆ Guidance document on the implementation of procedures based on the **HACCP** principles (29 p) – 16/11/2005
- ❖ Guidance document on official controls, under regulation (ec) no 882/2004, concerning microbiological sampling and testing of foodstuffs

Implementing measures already adopted:

- R EC/2074/2005 laying down **implementing measures** for H1, H2, H3, R EC/882/2004 + amendments and derogations (32 p)
- R/2076/2005 laying down **Transitional arrangements** for H2, H3 and EC/882/2004 (6 p)
 - R/2073/2005 on **micro-criteria** (26 p) + corrigenda JOL (2006) 283/62 and JOL 288/43
- R/2075/2005 laying down specific rules on official controls for **Trichinella** (22 p)
- Decision 2006/677/EC setting out the guidelines laying down criteria for the conduct of **audits under R EC/882/2004**

Traceability in the wider context

- **EU Food policy based on:**
 - Sound science
 - Risk assessment
 - Primary responsibility of FBOs

- **But set against the conflicts of daily life:**
 - Ethical and motive aspects
 - Food safety vs animal health
 - Food safety vs consumer information
 - Food safety vs quality & nutrition
 - Food safety vs Fraud & the need for authenticity

Traceability & Food Law?

- All the above are objectives of General Food Law
 - Fraudulent or deceptive practices
 - Adulteration of food
 - Misleading practices
 - Protection of animal health and welfare
 - Protection of plant health
 - Environmental protection

Where are the Challenges?

- Maintaining high levels of food safety
- Delivering information to consumers
- Transparency
 - Paper movements vs physical movements
- Integrating new technology
- Enabling legislation
 - EU challenges – legislation fit for purpose
- Combining mandatory & voluntary approaches

Voluntary Approaches

