

**Electronic Traceability and Market Access for Agricultural Trade Facilitation**

# **Chain food information systems management**

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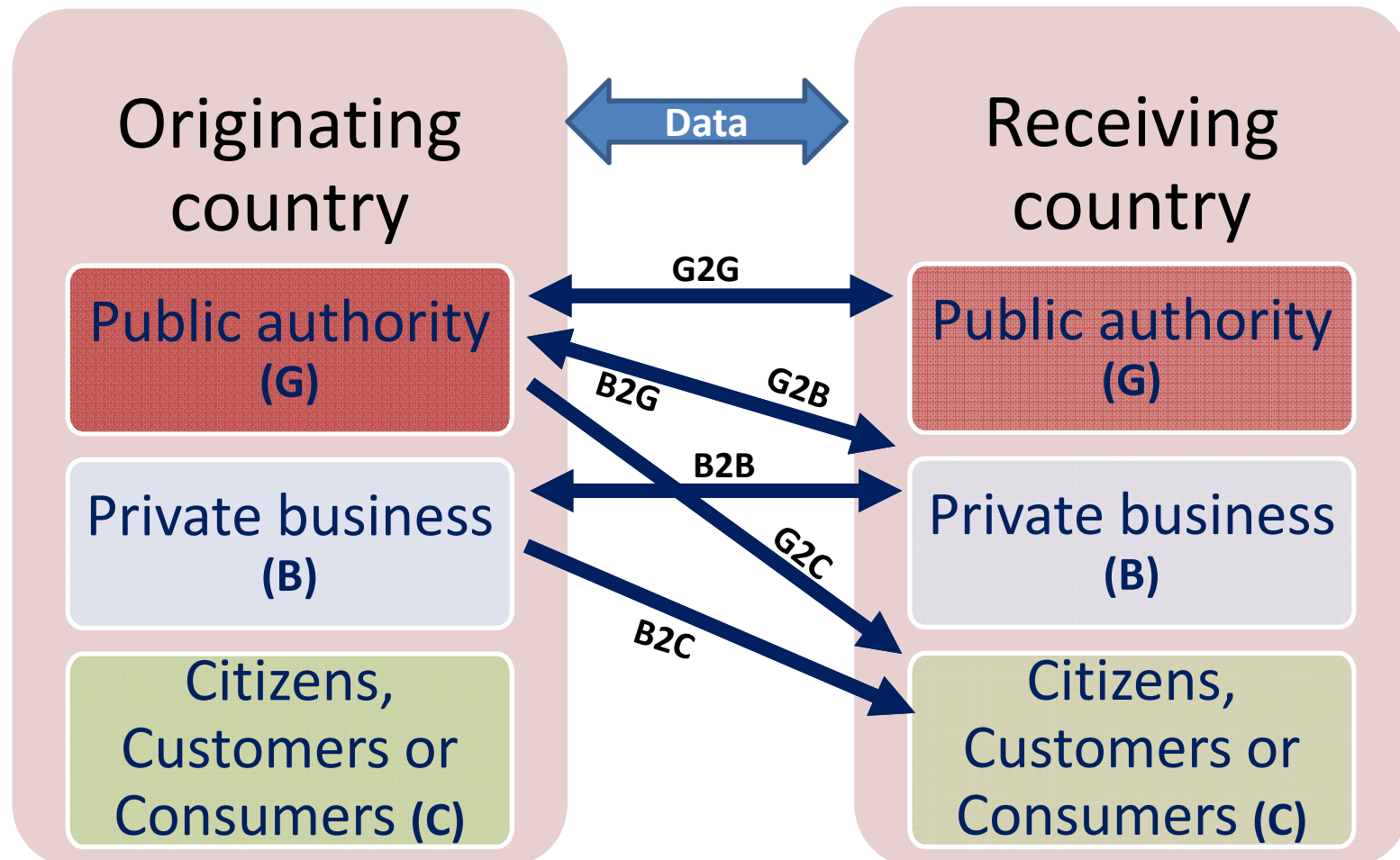
## The agenda – Day 3

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- Recap of Day 2
  - Food information systems and their design
  - Examples of traceability systems
  - Practical exercise 1 – defining supply chains
- Standards
- Trace05 presentation
  - Supporting smallholder farmers
  - Looking ahead – Practical exercise 2
  - Wrap-up

## Complex relationships warrant a standardized trading ecosphere

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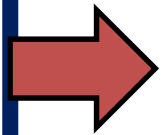


## The agenda – Day 3

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- Recap of Day 2

- Standards



- Codex Alimentarius; HACCP; ISO; GLOBALG.A.P.; GS1; data carriers; TraceFood
- Additional standards (not discussed)

- Trace05 presentation

- Supporting smallholder farmers
- Looking ahead – Practical exercise 2
- Wrap-up

### Codex Alimentarius

- Codex Alimentarius was established by FAO and WHO in 1963, with the purpose of protecting the health of consumers and ensuring fair practices in the food trade
- Codex Alimentarius develops reference standards for international food trade
- Currently the Codex Alimentarius Commission has:
  - **186** Codex Members (185 Member Countries + EU as Member Organization)
  - **224** Codex Observers (52 IGOs, 157 NGOs, 15 UN)
- [www.codexalimentarius.org](http://www.codexalimentarius.org)

## Examples of procedural standards for food safety – Codex Alimentarius

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- Examples of Codex documents

Reference	Title
CAC/GL 19-1995	Principles and guidelines for the exchange of information in food safety emergency situations
CAC/GL 25-1997	Guidelines for the exchange of information between countries on rejections of imported food
CAC/GL 60-2006	Principles for traceability/product tracing as a tool within a food inspection and certification system
CAC/RCP 52-2003	Code of practice for fish and fishery products
CAC/RCP 53-2003	Code of hygienic practice for fresh fruits and vegetables
FAO/WHO guide for developing and improving national food recall systems	

## Examples of procedural standards for food safety – Codex Alimentarius

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### “FAO/WHO guide for developing and improving national food recall systems”

#### **Example:** Guidance on recall for food business operators

Guidance material on the process of conducting food recalls, developed by the competent authority, could recommend that food business operators:

- develop clear definitions of essential terms;
- describe the process of a food recall;
- clearly define roles and responsibilities during a recall, and train staff in their roles and responsibilities;
- implement a documented one-step-forward/one-step-back traceability system;
- be aware of legal requirements;
- have in place a communication process to inform the competent authority;
- have in place a communication process to inform other food business operators within an affected supply chain, and consumers;
- clearly define the obligations for notification and its process;
- have in place a verification process for recall effectiveness and the appropriate management of products being recalled;
- implement a review process.

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_4695](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4695)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：



## ral standards for food safety – Codex Alimentarius

### for developing and improving national food recall systems”

on risk communication for food business operators

o ensure that communication reaches all target audiences, a  
be considered, including the use of appropriate channels such as  
n-store notices, newspapers, social media, TV and radio. If stakeholders  
hone, it is recommended that the time and date is recorded or that the  
up with a written notification.

on vehicle and the way in which information is presented should  
ds of the audience, including targeting those at greatest risk, and  
y and the languages spoken. If possible, the effectiveness of the  
l be monitored so that the approach can be changed if necessary.