

Food information systems and their design (part 1 of 5)

Presented by:

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Based on materials from:

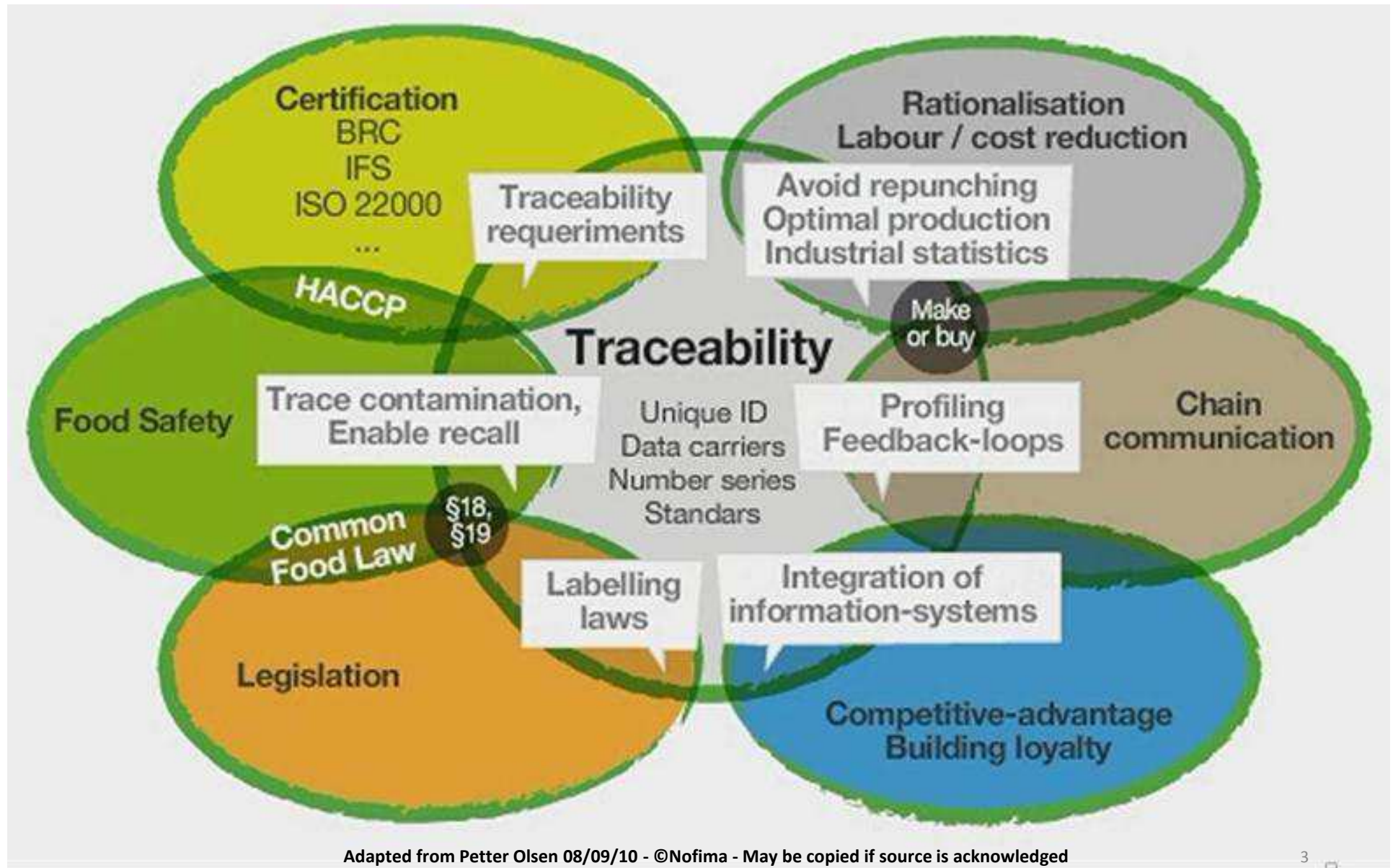
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The agenda – Day 2

- Review of Day 1
- Food information systems
- Examples of traceability systems
- Practical exercise

Traceability drivers in the food sector



Stakeholder benefits - “Our clients want traceability because...”

- Market differentiation by having documented evidence of
 - practices of social or religious nature (such as fair trade or Halal) or
 - adherence to certain standards (such as GAP, GMP and HACCP)
- To show foods that originate in a certain area (“Made in ...”) or are prepared in a certain fashion (“Taste of ...”)
- To improve internal efficiencies (such as reducing stock holdings)
- To calculate parameters related to sustainability (such as food miles, carbon foot print, fossil energy savings, ...)
- To get feedback of performance of products, especially for the feed – animal – food chain (e.g. IPM and intensification)
- To help prevent fraud

Day 1 - Traceability presentations

- The smarter food vision
 - The global food trade system
 - The example of the European Union
 - Information systems
 - The vision of smarter food
- Electronic traceability – The theory
 - Traceability concepts
 - Stakeholder views
 - Why traceability is important
 - Traceability principles
 - Implementing traceability
 - Stakeholder benefits of electronic traceability

Products of interest to participants

- Cassava
- Corn / maize
- Rice
- Rubber
- Sesame
- Soybean
- Sugar cane
- Tobacco
- Vegetables

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5189

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on management systems from a functional point of view

