

Traceability for livestock, feed and food in the EU

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Outline of presentation

- Rationale
- Specific requirements for livestock
- Requirements in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 (General Food Law) and additional guidance
- Specific requirements traceability of bovine meat
- Audit series on post-slaughter traceability



Traceability

- Live animals: animal identification and traceability
- Food (and feed) traceability: throughout the food chain







Traceability live animals

- EU Legal framework for animal identification, holding registration and movement controls
- Tool for management of disease surveillance, outbreaks, eradication programmes, vaccination campaigns, regionalisation/zoning, husbandry etc.
- Specific legislation for cattle



Food and Feed traceability - rationale

- Risk management tool
- Ensuring food and feed safety
- Traceability helps to:
 - Facilitate targeted withdrawals and recalls of food
 - Tracing back to the source when a risk has been identified
 - Maintain consumer confidence
 - Facilitate verification by control authorities
 - Fair trading amongst operators



Specific legislation - beef

- Full traceability of beef and beef products
- Specific labelling rules



Health and Consumers



Cattle identification and traceability

- Individual traceability from birth to death
- Rules reinforced after the BSE crisis in 1997





System for the identification and registration of bovine animals

- Ear tags to identify animals individually
- Computerised databases
- Animal passports (Member State voluntary basis)
- Holding registers
- Designated authority in each Member State
- Control measures and sanctions
- Communication: published on the webpage of DG SANCO

http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/identification/bovine /index_en.htm



Cattle Identification system



Individual identification comprising :

- Double ear tags (one in each ear)
- Individual identification number on the tag
- Specific production requirements, model and inscriptions as laid down in Regulation 911/2004
- Period of application stock at holding
- Communication model
- Derogations
- <u>http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal</u> <u>s/identification/bovine/ms_info</u> <u>en.htm</u> - provides information on Member State requirements and systems



Cattle passport



- Specific rules in Regulation 1760/2000 and 911/2004 (Articles 6 and 7):
 - Period of issuing return to authorities
 - Content of passport
 - Temporary passport
 - To be completed by each keeper immediately on arrival and prior to departure
 - One passport per animal
 - Communication model(s)
 - Not obligatory but many Member States use them



Holding register

- Specific rules in Regulations 1760/2000 and 911/2004
 - Each keeper, with the exception of the transporter
 - Up-to date register (animals in/out/births/deaths)
 - Format approved by the competent authority
 - Manual or computerised





Computerised database

At national level

- In accordance with requirements of Council Directive 64/432/EEC (Articles 14 and 18)
- Recognised as fully operational in all Member States
- Notification of movements (to and from holding), births, deaths, dates of these events within fixed time periods
- Plausibility checks checklist



Sanctions cattle identification and registration-Regulation (EC) No 494/98

- Minimum administrative sanctions
- **Depending on non-compliance**:
 - Movement restrictions
 - Destruction of an animal without identification –cannot be slaughtered for human consumption
 - Withhold or refuse the issue of passports

Example of non-compliance – 2 different tage with the same number







Specific legislation – sheep, goats, and pigs

- Sheep and goats individual identification
 - Derogation for young animals going directly to slaughter – group identification sufficient
 - Holding register, central database
- Pigs- group identification (usually a slap mark),
 - computerised central database,
 - holding register





Specific legislation - Equidae

Passport
Identification document
Identification (microchip, retinal scan etc.)
Databases





Traceability food and feed -Legislation

Horizontal legislation

- General Food Law
- Hygiene Package
- Regulation on official food and feed controls



Art. 18 of Regulation 178/2002

General traceability requirement (– "One step back" – "one step forward" approach





Traceability - Scope

- Any substance intended to be, or expected to be, <u>incorporated</u> into a food or feed
- All food business operators at all stages of the food/feed chain from primary production, food/feed processing to distribution and supply, including brokers, regardless of whether they take physical possession of the food/feed in question



Food business operator's information/records – at least

- From whom/where: Name, address of supplier and identification of products supplied
- To whom/where: Name, address of customer and identification of products delivered
- When? Date and/or time of transaction/delivery
- How much/many: Volume/quantity
- <u>Time for keeping records</u> -Not specifically prescribed – should not be shorter than the shelf life



Traceability requirements for food business operators

- systems and procedures in place information available to the competent authorities upon request;
- Internal traceability (between incoming and outgoing products) - not legally required, but contributes to more targeted and accurate withdrawals



Implementing aspects

Two implementing acts (detailed arrangements):

- Regulation (EU) 931/2011: food of animal origin
- Regulation (EU) 208/2013: sprouts and seeds intended for sprouting

Details on content (specific reference to identification of lot, batch or consignment) and format (flexible)

Record keeping: "remain available until it can be reasonably assumed that the food has been consumed"



Furthe guidance: http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/docs/gfl r eq guidance rev 8 en.pdf

- FBOs (including suppliers and customers): including "brokers"
- Internal traceability
 - No mandatory direct link between incoming and outgoing products
 - However to be considered by FBO in view of targeting withdrawals, consumers' confidence, stock management
- Structured approach for providing information without undue delay
- Additional specific legislation (GMOs, marketing standards)
- Period for keeping records



Regulation (EC) 1760/2000 Title II – Labelling of beef and beef products

- Traceability systems of beef and beef products
- Compulsory beef labelling systems
- -Voluntary beef labelling systems
- Official controls on traceability systems of beef and beef products and beef labelling systems



Traceability systems

- Operators and organisations shall, at each of their various stages of production and sale, have an identification system and a comprehensive registration system
- Application to ensure the link between the identification of the meat and the animal(s) concerned
- The registration system shall record, in particular, the arrival and departure of livestock, carcases and/or cuts to ensure correlation between arrival and departures



Compulsory Community beef labelling system



The labelling system shall ensure a link between:

- The identification of the carcass, quarter or pieces of meat
- The individual animals or group of animals concerned

A compulsory system must not lead to any disruption of trade between the Member States



Content of the label

BULEE UTLOFUISA	20 of grillen 5-7 min. 3. Snel bekken, 1. Tiidens bereiding	
Batchnummer Land Van Geboori Land Van Mesten	: 000835001	
LAND VAN SLACHTE	DENI NEDERLAND EEG EDERLAND R TE GEBRUIKEN TOT EN MET: 1	
9	It yabusvers.	

- Reference number or code
- Slaughtered in (name of Member State or third country) (approval number)
- Cutting in (name of Member State or third country) (approval number)
- Member State or third country of birth
- All Member States or third countries where fattening took place



Derogations

Derogation for simplification indication : origin of ...



- Derogation for minced meat
- Derogation for trimmings
- Derogation for imported beef



Controls on compulsory labelling and voluntary labelling





Health and Consumers



Regulation 1169/2011 on the provision of food information to consumers....

Since 2015, there are compulsory systems in the EU regarding the county of origin labelling for meat of other species than bovine – the aim is to ensure better traceability.





Audit series on post slaughter traceability 2014-2015

- Series of audits 2014-2015
- 13 Member States
- Individual audit reports
- Overview report will be published on DG SANTE's web page



Objectives of the audits

• To evaluate the operation of official controls over the traceability of meat, minced meat, MSM, meat preparations, meat products and composite products containing meat and products thereof and other ingredients

• To evaluate the implementation of, and official control over, EU legislation on the labelling and identification systems of meat and products thereof





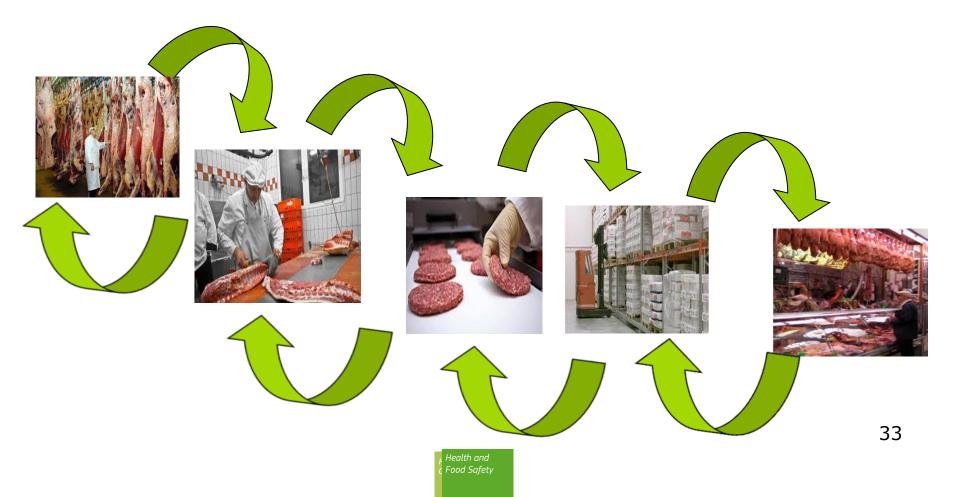
Scope

- Horizontal requirements
- Sectoral requirements
 - Production chain of fresh meat and meat products thereof, including composite products
 - Storage and distribution chain
 - Retail distribution, storage and sale chain
 - Labelling
 - Use of additives in meat and products thereof











Organisation of audit



- Week 1
 - Retail level
 - samples of meat and products thereof
 - Trace back to slaughterhouse of origin or point of entry in the Member State visited
 - Documented evidence food chain, accuracy of the labelling in relation to ingredients and composition





Organisation of audits (continue)

• Week 2

- Visits to different establishments,
- which were identified during the above mentioned traceability exercise,
- to evaluate the situation on-the-spot





Some preliminary conclusions

- Competent authorities designated by the Member States
- Controls carried out by Member States
- Some Member States had specialized teams
- Audits time-consuming
- Shortcomings with controls on labelling related to species other than bovine
- Shortcomings on controls on additives
- Shortcoming in relation to traceability of meat and meat products



Conclusions

- Traceability is essential in a reliable food safety system
- A number of crises have triggered a number of initiatives to enhance/facilitate the practical application
- Work is ongoing on tools in view of facilitating traceability





Thank you for your attention! Any Questions?

