

New valid EU standard
EU 1935/2004

EU 178

Permanent traceability of batches according to EU 178/2002

recording of information

documentation of information

create transparency

batch tracking

That is the meaning of the EU Regulation 178/2002

As a result of several preceding food scandals, the European Parliament and the European Council adopted the Regulation (EU) no. 178/2002 within the framework of the General Food Law (GFL) on 28.01.2002. It regulates in detail:

- general principles and requirements concerning food safety,
- the formation of a European authority for food safety and

- the definition of proceedings for food safety.

The Regulation comes into force on 1st January 2005.

Advice and Service

As far as your production facilities are concerned

- AZO CONTROLS analyses your equipment- and IT systems landscape
- supports you in the definition of your goals and in the assessment of both your actual and nominal conditions

- advises you on questions regarding implementation
- and optimises your production line with Kastor-components which are suitable for EU 178 resp. with the corresponding PIAA-modules for complete tracking and tracing, for continuous documentation, and for the necessary long-term filing.

THE INNOVATION



Terms and definitions

- Tracking / traceability: determination of the current status of a batch (routing information, status information, etc.)
- Tracing / retraceability: reconstruction of the development of a product from a complete batch history (recall actions, quality management)
- Upstream tracking: tracing from the supplier to your own company
- Upstream tracing: retracing from your own company back to the supplier

- Downstream tracking: tracing from your own company to the customer
- Downstream tracing: retracing from the customer back to your own company

Concerned areas

- Free circulation of safe and digestible food
- Drinking water and drinking water additives

- Feed for animals which are intended for the production of food
- Regulations for materials and objects encountering food
- Complete tracing of all the stations from stable, feedlot, and farming via mechanical or industrial production, logistics, wholesale, and retail to the table („from the stable to the table“)

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Tracking / Tracing

- Covering all elements of the processing and logistic chain
- Each company of this chain dealing in food resp. in animal food has to initiate procedures and systems by which all suppliers of the processed goods can be clearly identified at any time
- Relevant documentation and sufficient marking of food and of animal food
- The concerned companies are obliged to withdraw such food and animal food immediately from the market and to inform

the competent authorities as soon as it is found out or as soon as there is sufficient reason to believe that they are not in compliance with food/animal food safety requirements.

- The better concerned products can be localized and detected by specified traceability systems and – procedures, the less severe are the necessary measures to be taken for a recall action in case of emergency

Duties of companies dealing in food / animal food

- Identification and documentation of suppliers
- Identification and documentation of customers (in case of businesses)
- Introduction of adequate systems and procedures for this purpose
- Information of the competent authorities on demand
- Compliance with the existing legal regulations regarding documentation and marking

Voluntary additional measures regarding traceability to limit damages

- Internal traceability of batches
 - Traceability organisation for all steps
 - EDP solutions, support of EAN codes
- But
- Risk- and cost-oriented selection necessary
 - Partly limited realisability
 - Cost-benefit aspect must be evaluated with regard to adequacy

Project procedure for the introduction of a traceability system

- Targets
- Formulation of the projected status
- Analysis of the actual state
- Determination of requirements
- Definition of the necessary measures
- Introduction of the necessary measures

Traceability data

- Order sheets, delivery notes
- Production plans (quantities, bundles)
- Product specifications (batch marking directive 89/396/EWG)
- Food marking (labelling directive 2001/13/EG)
- Best before date
- Marking of bags Production notes

- Accompanying QA notes
- Delivery note, accompanying documents
- Route planning / order picking
- Transport labels (pallet numbers, EAN 128)
- QM-systems (certificates, supplier assessment, audit reports)
- Accounting vouchers (merchandise management systems, procurement organisation)

Benefits

- Information transparency
- Checking functions
 - Capacity control
 - Marginal costing
- Optimisation of structures and processes
- Commissioning- and loading quality
 - Material flow and positioning of assortment
 - Optimisation of stocks
 - Increase in productivity
 - Increase in delivery quality
- Additional „soft“ effects
- Customer loyalty
 - Crisis management
 - Confidence
 - Competitive advantages

