

Bulletin

of the International Dairy Federation

412/
2007

IDF Guiding Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing



VIEW THE UPCOMING IDF EVENTS AT:

<http://www.fil-idf.org/EventsCalendar.htm>

Bulletin of the International Dairy Federation 412/2007

© 2007, International Dairy Federation

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USING THIS ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION

Introduction

Use of the material provided in this publication is subject to the Terms and Conditions in this document. These Terms and Conditions are designed to make it clear to users of this material what they may and may not do with the content provided to them. Our aim has been to make the Terms and Conditions unambiguous and fair to all parties, but if further explanation is required, please send an e-mail to info@fil-idf.org with your question.

Permitted Use

The User may make unlimited use of the Content, including searching, displaying, viewing on-screen and printing for the purposes of research, teaching or private study but not for commercial use.

Copyright

Site layout, design, images, programs, text and other information (collectively, the "Content") is the property of the International Dairy Federation and is protected by copyright and other intellectual property laws. Users may not copy, display, distribute, modify, publish, reproduce, store, transmit, create derivative works from, or sell or license all or any part of the content obtained from this publication. Copyright notices must not be modified or removed from any Content obtained under the terms of this licence.

Any questions about whether a particular use is authorized and any requests for permission to publish, reproduce, distribute, display or make derivative works from any Content should be directed to info@fil-idf.org

Availability

Although the International Dairy Federation publications are developed in view of maximum user-friendliness, the International Dairy Federation cannot guarantee any of these products to work on or with any particular computer system.

Liability

Although the International Dairy Federation has taken reasonable care to ensure that the information, data and other material made available in its publication is error-free and up-to-date, it accepts no responsibility for corruption to the information, data and other material thereafter, including but not limited to any defects caused by the transmission or processing of the information, data and other material. The information made available in this publication, has been obtained from or is based upon sources believed by the International Dairy Federation to be reliable but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. The information is supplied without obligation and on the understanding that any person who acts upon it or otherwise changes his/her position in reliance thereon does so entirely at his/her own risk.

Send any comments or inquiries to:
International Dairy Federation (I.N.P.A.)
Diamant Building
Boulevard Auguste Reyers 80
1030 Brussels
Belgium
Phone: + 32 2 733 98 88
Fax: + 32 2 733 04 13
E-mail: info@fil-idf.org
Web: www.fil-idf.org

Bulletin of the International Dairy Federation

Free of charge

412/2007

CONTENTS

IDF Guiding Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing

Foreword	1
IDF Guiding Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing	2



Subscription Price for the electronic version of the 2007 Bulletin : 320 Euro for all issues.

Address orders to :

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION / FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE LAITERIE

Diamant Building, Boulevard Auguste Reyers, 80 - 1030 Brussels (Belgium)

Telephone : +32 2 733 98 88 - Telefax : +32 2 733 04 13 - E-mail : info@fil-idf.org - <http://www.fil-idf.org>

IDF Guiding Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing

Foreword

This issue of the Bulletin of the IDF contains the IDF Guiding Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing, as a result of the work of the IDF Task Force on Traceability/Product Tracing¹. On behalf of IDF, I should like to thank the members of the Task Force and in particular its chair, Mr. Thomas Kützemeier (DE), and the deputy chair, Mr. Mike Donkin (NZ), for ensuring the timely completion of the work.

Requirements for traceability/product tracing have been introduced in national regulations as an effective means to contribute to product safety and consumer confidence. The FAO/WHO Joint Food Standards Programme (Codex Alimentarius) has recently adopted Codex Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing as a Tool within a Food Inspection and Certification System.

The dairy sector has taken the viewpoint that traceability/product tracing as a tool is not only relevant in the context of food inspection and certification systems, but may also be applied for industry-driven business reasons and is mainly concerned with food safety aspects.

Supplementing the Codex work, IDF has established thirteen guiding principles as a consensus of the worldwide dairy sector on how to apply traceability/product tracing in the dairy production chain. We hope this publication will contribute to enhance common understanding and to facilitate the implementation of new regulatory requirements being introduced all over the world.

Christian Robert
Director General
March 2007

¹ Task Force on Traceability/Product Tracing: T. Kützemeier (DE) Chair, M. Donkin (NZ) Deputy Chair, K. Armitage (AU), B. Albrecht (CH), J. F. Arthaud (FR), A. Babuchowski (PL), C. Blumer (CH), R. Bouchard (CA), R. D. Byrne (US), H. Dornom (AU), J. P. Guyonnet (FR), P. Mathot (NL), A. Moncada Jiménez (MX), M. Noll (CH), I. Pappa (GR), L. Robichaud (CA), I. Rogelj (SI), A. R. Saylor (US), B. Vandewaetere (BE), J. L. Villicaña (MX)

IDF Guiding Principles for Traceability/Product Tracing

1. Traceability/ product tracing is a tool which may be applied, when and as required, not only within a food inspection and certification system, but may also be applied for industry-driven business reasons.

2. Where individual entities within the dairy industry choose to apply traceability/ product tracing tools for reasons other than those applied within a food inspection and certification system (for example, as a means of promoting business efficiency), these decisions are the business prerogative of the individual dairy entities.

Within the specific context of the application of a traceability/ product tracing tool within a food inspection and certification system:

3. While recognizing the dual mandate of the Codex Alimentarius regarding the need to ensure both food safety and fair trade, the predominant view within IDF is that the application of traceability/ product tracing tools within food inspection and certification systems, where applicable to the dairy industry, should mainly be concerned with food safety aspects.

4. It should not be mandatory for an exporting country to replicate the traceability/ product tracing tool of an importing country.

5. Traceability/ product tracing is a tool that when applied in a food safety context does not in itself improve food safety outcomes unless it is combined with appropriate measures and requirements. It can, for example, contribute to the effectiveness or efficiency of associated food safety measures by providing information on suppliers or customers involved in potential food safety issues, so enabling targeted product recall/ withdrawal.

6. An importing country should consider that in some cases it may be demonstrated that a food inspection and certification system without a traceability/ product tracing tool may meet the same objectives and produce the same outcomes (e.g. provide the same level of food safety protection) as a food inspection and certification system with traceability/ product tracing.

7. In every case where a traceability/ product tracing tool is applied, its use should be justified, and the purpose, objectives and specifications of the traceability/ product tracing tool clearly described.

8. The objectives, scope and related procedures of a food inspection and certification system, that includes a traceability/ product tracing tool, should be transparent and made available to the competent authorities of the exporting country upon request.

9. The application of a traceability/ product tracing tool, within a food inspection and certification system, should be based on considerations of:

- a. Industry-specific practicality;
- b. Technical feasibility;
- c. Economic viability; and
- d. The food safety and/or fair trade issues being addressed.

10. The application of a traceability/ product tracing tool should not result in unnecessary trade restriction.

11. The traceability/ product tracing tool may cover specified stages of the food chain (from production to distribution), as appropriate to the objectives of the food inspection and certification system, and should be relevant, feasible and appropriate to the industry under consideration.

12. The traceability/ product tracing tool should be able to identify at any specified stage of the food chain (from production to distribution) from where the food came (one step back) and to where the food went (one step forward), as appropriate to the objectives of the food inspection and certification system.

13. In dairy production and processing there may be many suppliers of the inputs aggregated through the food chain (e.g. farm milk). Traceability requirements are satisfied when all of the suppliers of an input to a lot of end product can be identified, whether or not the raw material of all of those suppliers is specifically included in that lot of end product.

[IDF GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR TRACEABILITY/PRODUCT TRACING](#)

ABSTRACT

Thirteen guiding principles as a consensus of the worldwide dairy sector on how to apply traceability / product tracing in the dairy production chain.

Keywords: certification, food safety, inspection, product tracing, safety, traceability, tracing

4 pp - English only

[Bulletin N°412/2007](#) - Price: Free of charge - Date: 2007

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Submission of papers

Submission of a manuscript (whether in the framework of an IDF subject on the programme of work or an IDF event) implies that it is not being considered contemporaneously for publication elsewhere. Submission of a multi-authored paper implies the consent of all authors.

Types of contribution

Monographs; separate chapters of monographs; review articles; technical and or scientific papers presented at IDF events; communications; reports on subjects on the IDF programme of work.

Language

All papers should be written in English.

Manuscripts

- Files to be sent electronically on CD-ROM, diskette or by e-mail.
- Final document in Word 2000 or later.
- All tables/figures included in final document to be sent also in separate Word, Excel or PowerPoint files, in colour format. Pictures to be sent in tif or eps format (resolution 300 DPI)
- All files to be named with author's surname plus title of paper/tables/figures.

References

- References in the document to be numbered and placed between square brackets.
- Reference lists at the end of the document to contain the following:
 - * Names and initials of all authors;
 - * Title of paper (or chapter, if the publication is a book);
 - * If the publication is a journal, title of journal (abbreviated according to 'Bibliographic Guide for Editors and Authors', published by The American Chemical Society, Washington, DC), and volume number;
 - * If the publication is a book, names of the publishers, city or town, and the names and initials of the editors;
 - * If the publication is a thesis, name of the university and city or town;
 - * Page number or number of pages, and date.

Example: 1 Singh, H. & Creamer, L.K. Aggregation & dissociation of milk protein complexes in heated reconstituted skim milks. J. Food Sci. 56:238-246 (1991).

Example: 2 Walstra, P. The role of proteins in the stabilization of emulsions. In: G.O. Phillips, D.J. Wedlock & P.A. Williams (Editors), Gums & Stabilizers in the Food Industry - 4. IRL Press, Oxford (1988).

Abstracts

An abstract not exceeding 150 words must be provided for each paper/chapter to be published..

Address

Authors & co-authors must indicate their full address (including e-mail address).

Conventions on spelling and editing

IDF's conventions on spelling and editing should be observed. See Annex 1.

ANNEX 1 IDF CONVENTIONS ON SPELLING AND EDITING

In the case of native English speakers the author's national conventions (British, American etc.) are respected for spelling, grammar etc. but errors will be corrected and explanation given where confusion might arise, for example, in the case of units with differing values (gallon) or words with significantly different meanings (billion).

".....	Usually double quotes and not single quotes
? !.....	Half-space before and after question marks, and exclamation marks
±	Half-space before and after
microorganisms.....	Without a hyphen
Infra-red	With a hyphen
et al.....	Not underlined nor italic
e.g., i.e.,... ..	Spelled out in English - for example, that is
litre.....	Not liter unless the author is American
ml, mg,	Space between number and ml, mg, ...
skim milk	One word if adjective, two words if substantive
sulfuric, sulfite, sulfate.....	Not sulphuric, sulphite, sulphate (as agreed by IUPAC)
AOAC <u>International</u>	Not AOACI
programme	Not program unless a) author is American or b) computer program
milk and milk product	rather than "milk and dairy product" - Normally some latitude can be allowed in non scientific texts
-ize, -ization	Not -ise, -isation with a few exceptions
Decimal comma.....	in Standards (only) in both languages (as agreed by ISO)
No space between figure and % - i.e. 6%, etc.	
Milkfat.....	One word
USA, UK, GB.....	No stops
Figure.....	To be written out in full
1000-9000	No comma
10 000, etc.	No comma, but space
hours.....	ø h
second	ø s
litre.....	ø l
the Netherlands	

Where two or more authors are involved with a text, both names are given on one line, followed by their affiliations, as footnotes

for example A.A. Uthar¹ & B. Prof²

¹ University of

² Danish Dairy Board

IDF does not spell out international organizations

