



Good Hygiene Practices compliance and traceability training

Traceability

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What is Traceability?

Traceability is the ability to trace and track any food through all stages of production, processing and distribution.

Track: Following forward transmission of information through the supply chain

Trace: Following backward transmission of information through the supply chain



Why We Need Traceability? (1)

Example 1: A customer in Europe had sprouts for dinner, he wants to know where did the mung beans come from and how were they cultivated and processed in the country of origin.

Traceability can provide relevant quality information requested by consumers

Example 2: Department of Agriculture wants to check if a parcel of mung beans complies with relevant national and international legislations.

Traceability ensures the safety, quality and origin of a product



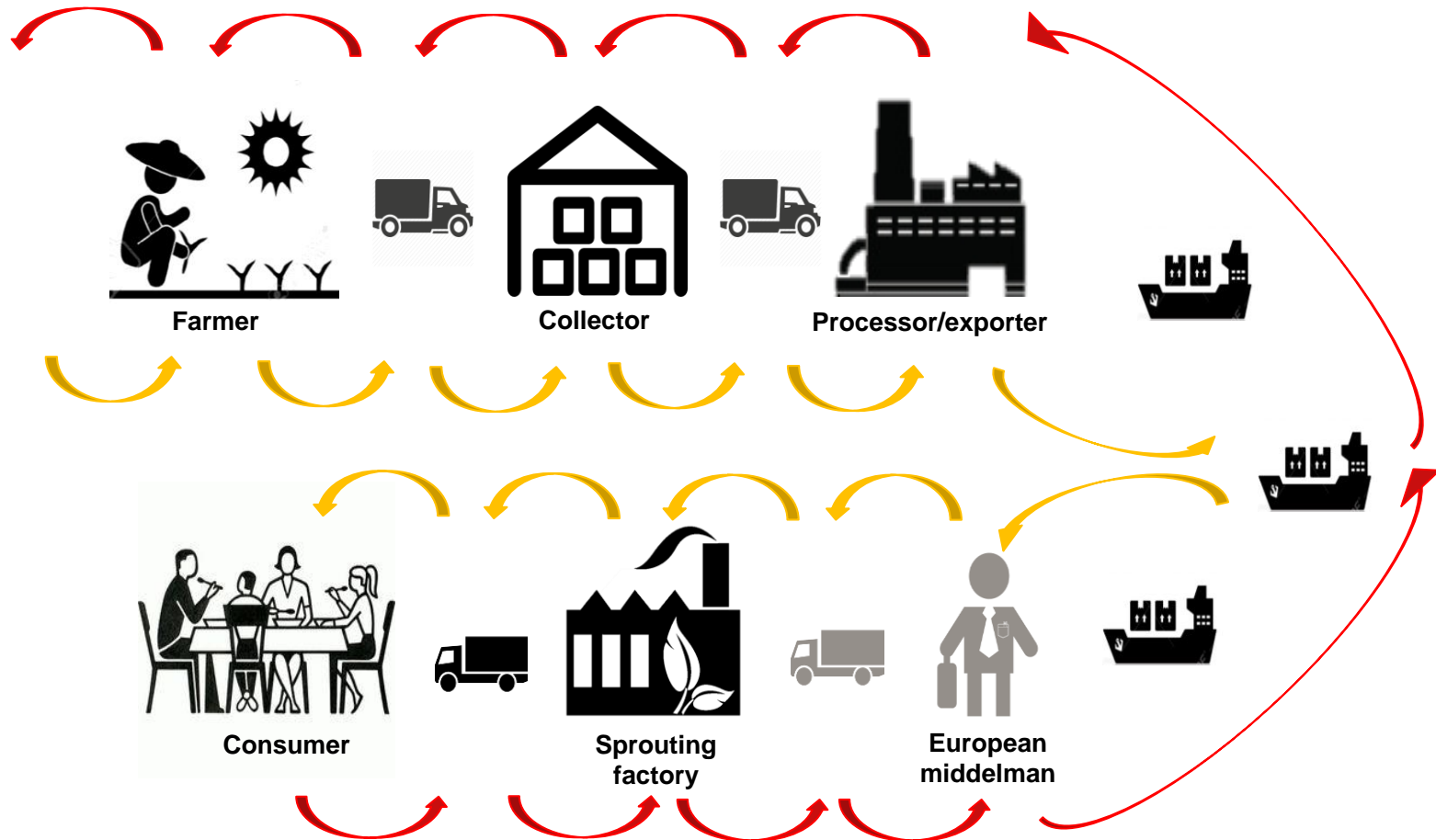
Why We Need Traceability? (2)

Example 3: A exporter in Myanmar finds out five containers of mung beans he exported to Europe are infected by Salmonella, he wants to inform his customer as soon as possible

Traceability allow hazards management and product recall or withdraw if necessary



Traceability of mung bean for sprouting





Three Characteristics of A Traceability System:

- **Identification** of batches of products that move. Give a unique code to each batch.
- **Information** on each identified batch, different supply chain actors should record different information.
- **Linkages** to all data collected as part of a system. Every supply chain actor should be able to trace one step backward and track one step forward of each identified batch. The movement of a identified batch in the whole supply chain can be followed.



How to Identify a Batch? (1)

- Define a batch
Field? Variety? Sowing/Harvesting date?....
Farmers? Villages? Variety? Quality? Vehicle nr?.....
Collectors? Villages? Variety? Quality? Vehicle nr?.....
- Find your way to code, and give each batch a unique code.
- Record the code in your book keeping system, that information related to certain batch can be found under this code.



How to Identify a Batch? (2)



Use drawings, simple
marks, etc.



What information need to be recorded? (1)

----- Farmers

The following information should be recorded by farmers for each batch:

1. Farmer's batch code
2. An accurate description of the seeds, including the taxonomic name of the plant (Vigna radiate (L) Wilczek)
3. Farmer's name
4. Farmer's address, village name (latitude-longitude)
5. Variety, sowing date and sowing seed origin
6. Field management information
7. Harvesting date
8. Threshing date
9. Date of delivery, vehicle number
10. Volume & quantity of delivery



What information need to be recorded? (2)

----- Collectors

The following information should be recorded by collectors for each batch:

1. Collector's batch code
2. An accurate description of the seeds, including the taxonomic name of the plant (*Vigna radiate* (L) Wilczek)
3. Collector's name
4. Collector's address, village name (latitude-longitude)
5. Storage compartment raw material
6. Processing line and date
7. Storage compartment end product
8. Date of delivery, vehicle number
9. Volume & quantity of delivery
10. Relevant batch code and record from farmer



What information need to be recorded? (3)

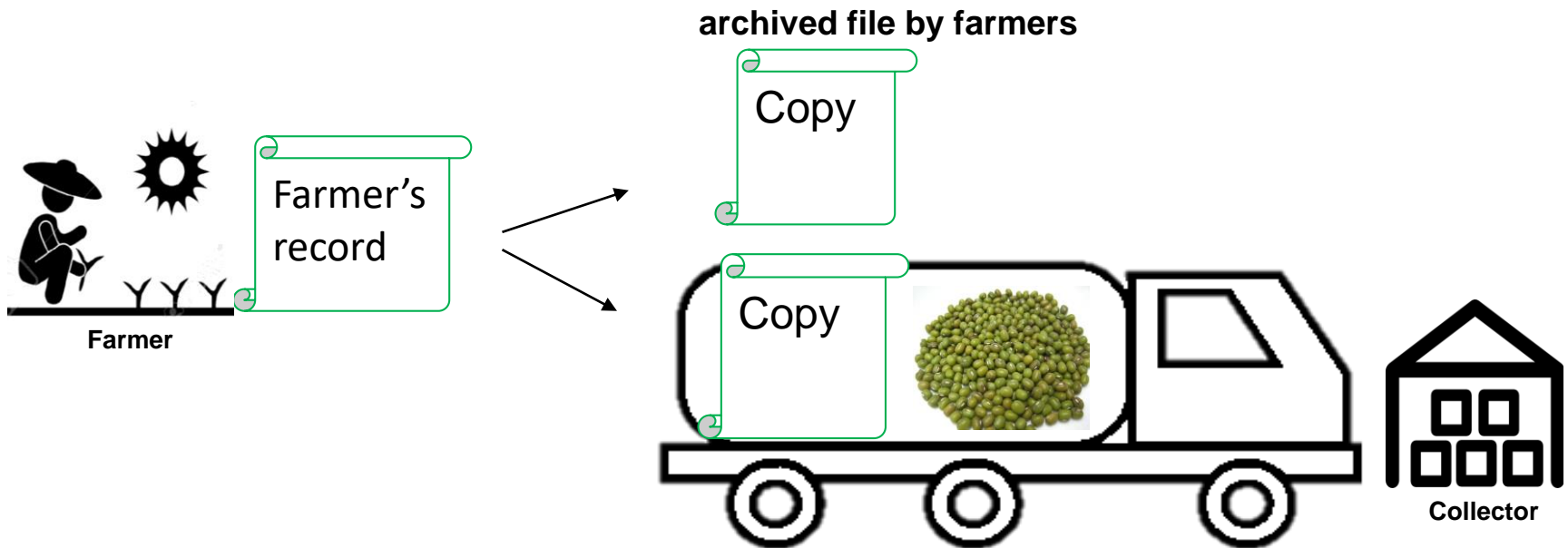
----- Processors&Exporters

The following information should be recorded by collectors for each batch:

1. Processor&Exporter's batch code
2. An accurate description of the seeds, including the taxonomic name of the plant (Vigna radiate (L) Wilczek)
3. Processor&Exporter's name
4. Processor&Exporter's address (latitude-longitude)
5. Storage compartment raw material
6. Processing line and date
7. Storage compartment end product
8. Date of loading, date of shipping
9. Volume & quantity of delivery
10. Relevant batch code and record from farmer and collector

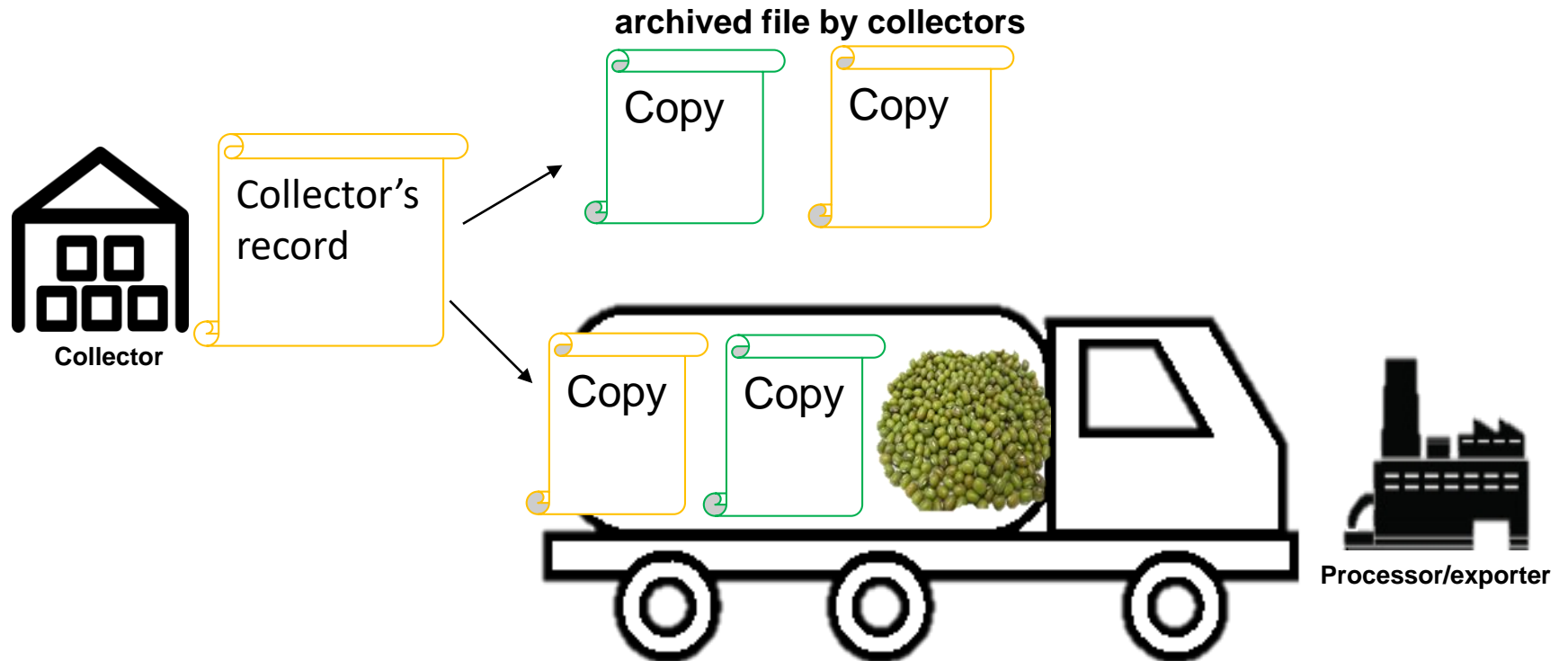


Record Flow (1)



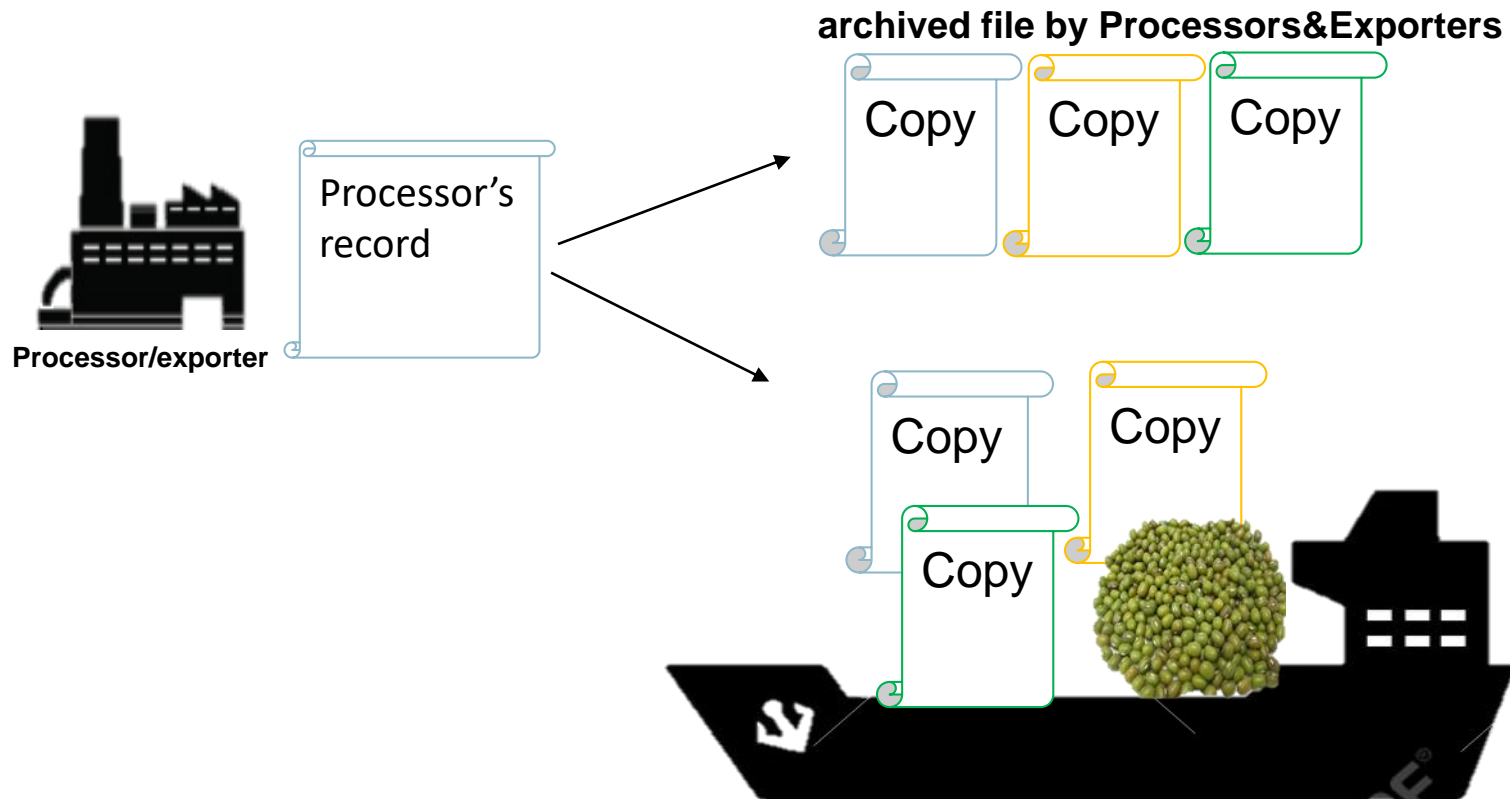


Record Flow (2)





Record Flow (3)





Example Traceability

