

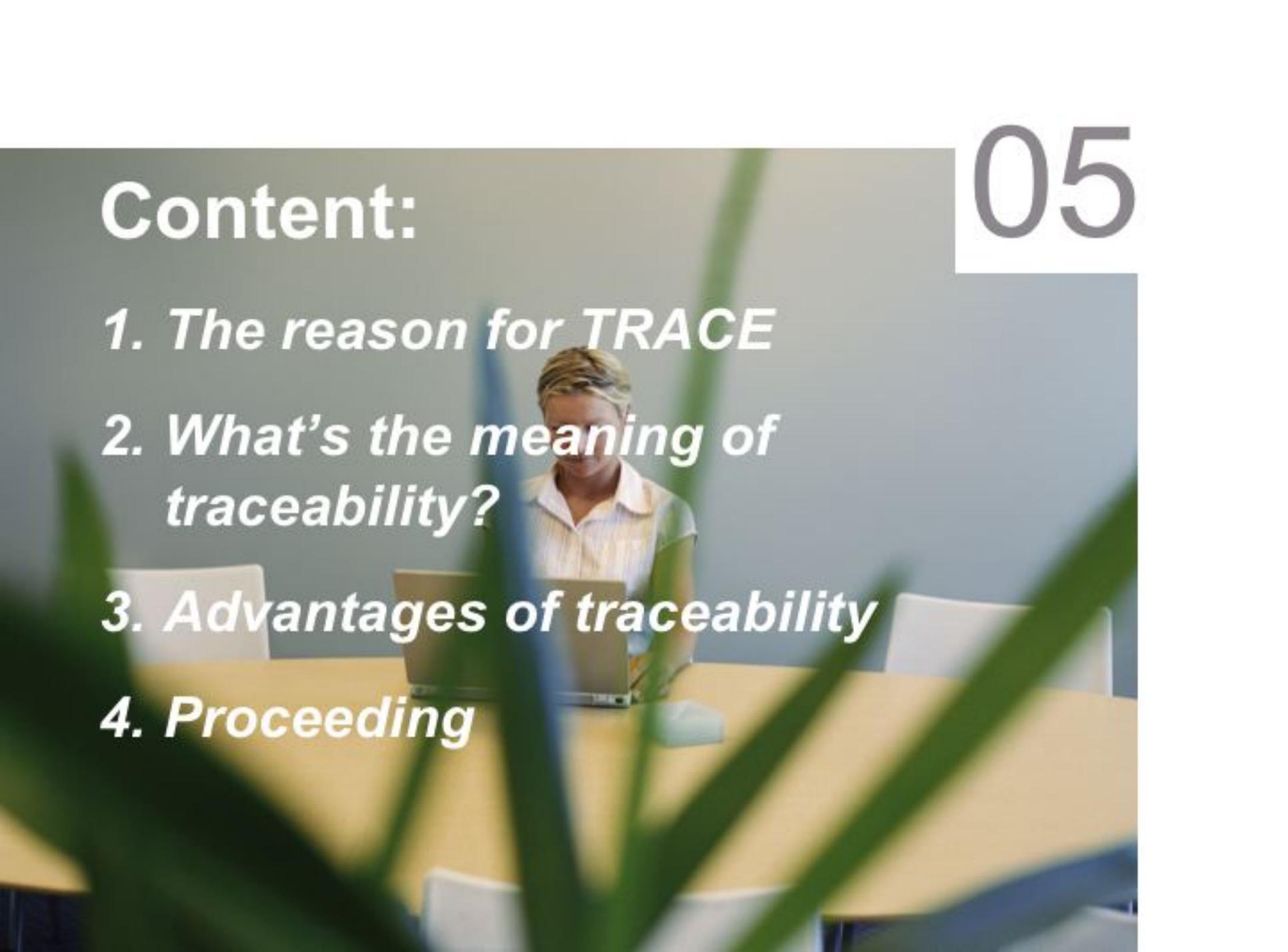
Project ***TRACE*** – ***traceability***

**Traceability Criteria for the Organic
Meat Production**

**Project studies in the regions and
comparative representation**



Content:

- 1. The reason for TRACE*
 - 2. What's the meaning of traceability?*
 - 3. Advantages of traceability*
 - 4. Proceeding*
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TRACE

1. The reason for TRACE

- The food scandals of the last years made consumers more aware when purchasing their food.
- The consumers want to be informed where the product originates and how it has been produced.
- An important device to support reputation is traceability.
- The purpose of traceability is to limit discontinuity and breaks of information throughout the food supply chain.
- The decision to produce and offer organic meat is connected with the search for a suitable board of control

2. What's the meaning of traceability?

- Traceability includes the documentation of the production, the use and the location of a product or an activity by means of registered identification.
- It includes the ability to trace back the path of production from the primary resources including the ingredients up the sale to the consumers and, if necessary, the production, processing and distribution of animal feed.

TRACE

3. Advantages of traceability

- For the consumer
 - Safety by controlled primary products
 - Transparency of the production and distribution conditions of organic products
 - For the producer
 - Stronger consumer confidence
 - Stabilisation of the market
 - Serves both as mean of differentiation and a quality attribute for organic products
- Integrative part of the quality management system

4. Proceeding

- a) **Inventory of the Legal Framework**
- b) **Case Studies in the Regions and comparative presentation**

TRACE

The biological beef production in the following areas is examined in detail:

- **Styria beef (Steiermark - Austria)**
- **ARGE Biofleisch South Tyrol (Italy)**
- **Valle d'Aosta (Italy)**
- **Bio Alpin Tyrol (Austria)**

TRACE

It is dealt in particular with the following criteria:

1. Description of the creation of value chain

(Number of farms, Number of animals, Output of Production, Turnover figures, Other data, facts, and characteristic numbers substantial for the understanding of the creation of value chain)

2. Organisational structure of the creation of value chain

(Organization form, relations between the participants in the chain, Selling structures, description of the surrounding field)

3. Applied traceability and labeling systems

(Which systems to the safety device of the traceability are used?

How does labeling take place?

Does labeling correspond to the legal legislation?

Which over the laws of going out quality attributes are specified?

Which advantages are to be obtained?)

4. Economy of the systems

(Which costs are connected with the respective systems?)

In what respect there is control (inspection stations, kind and complexity of control)?

Are the costs of the documentation and control high?

How do the used systems the legal requirements in the regions become fairly?)

5. Comparison of the individual systems to the traceability and labeling

(Where does their thing in common lie?

Where do their characteristics lie?

On what are these characteristics to be led back?

Where do the strength/weaknesses of the systems lie?

In what respect are the systems transferable to

Duration of the project:

- March 2005 until January 2006
- Presentation of the results:
10th february 2006

Project management

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Thanks for your attention!



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