



strategies for the development of agricultural mechanisation



31th Members' Meeting of the «Club of Bologna

The challenges for Agricultural Mechanization

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Traceability status and trends.

Raffaello Prugger r.prugger@tecnoalimenti.com



Raffaello Prugger: Director General of Tecnoalimenti S.C.p.A. since 2016, a R&I consortium of 30 food industries. He studied at the University of California UCD, Davis and holds a University degree at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Padova, a Masters degree SMEA in agricultural economics and a post-graduate degree in Management of Technology. He worked for over 30 years in agrifood research and innovation co-ordinating a large number of European and national research and innovation projects. He provides the institutional link to networks such as the food industry associations in Confindustria, the food clusters CL.AN and CAT.AL, the think tank European House Ambrosetti and the Ministry of Research.

MEMBERS ACCOUNT FOR 12% OF FOOD SALES IN ITALY

















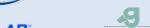






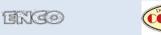










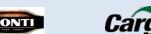


























RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION FOR THE FOOD INDUSTRY

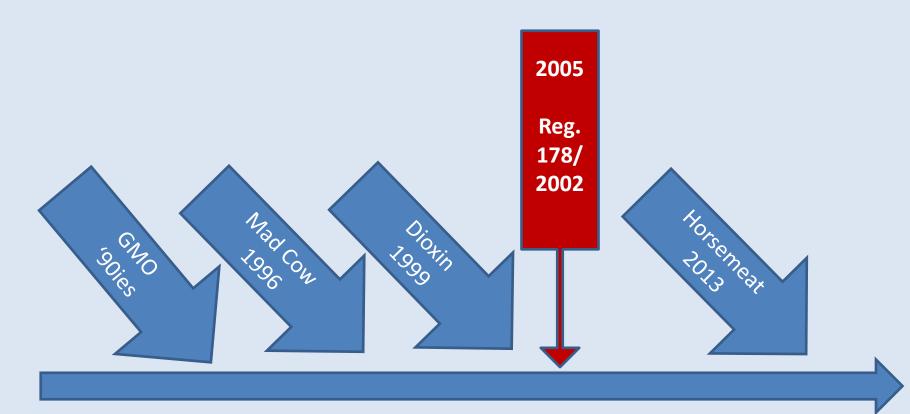


- NO PROFIT
- 40 YEARS IN THE BUSINESS
- CLOSE TO INDUSTRY
- TECHNOLOGY FOCUSED
- NATIONAL AND INT.L PROJECTS
- WIDE NETWORK
- THINK TANK STUDIES

Our network



The origin of the traceability need



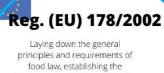
The purpose of traceability

The purpose of traceability is **to keep track of** and record the history of an item — which is often used to comply with regulations and minimize risk.

Traceability is the ability to formally identify the provenance, motivation, and relations between components of a product.

A key method to counter the growing complexity of product development.

The ability to ensure the tracking, if possible in real time, of activities and of information flows linking activities. The basic principle consists in **linking information flows to the physical flows** and activities of a given process.



principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety

Reg. (EU) 1169/2011

Provision of food information to consumers

Reg. (EU) 852/2004

Reg. (EU) 1935/2004

Materials and articles intended to come into contact with food

Reg. (EU) 396/2005

Maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin

Reg. (EU) 1829,1830/2003
Traceability and labelling of GMOs

Related to traceability



The benefits of traceability

Cost and speed of recalls

Public health
Food safety
Brand image
Inventory tracking

Average cost of a food recall is 1-8 Million EUR

...

Counterfeits

Client confidence Protect sales Customer service

5-7% of EU produce is counterfeited = 500 Million EUR (Intellas, 2022)

Approx. 1400 food products are recalled from the EU market every year (2020 RASFF)

The market value of traceability



PDO - Protected Designation of Origin

is a EU product quality scheme identifying products that are produced, processed and prepared in a specific geographical area, using the recognized know-how of local producers and ingredients from the region concerned.

PGI - Protected Geographical Indication

is an origin trademark attributed by the European Union to those agrifood products for which a specific quality, the reputation or other characteristics depends by the geographical origin, and whose production and or processing happens in a specific geographical area.

Origin linked products represent 5.7% of European food and beverage sales in 2010 and 58% of respondents were willing to pay a premium price of more than 20% for these products

(AND International, 2012)

Tecnoalimenti's participation to EU and National projects revolving around traceability concepts (2005-to date)





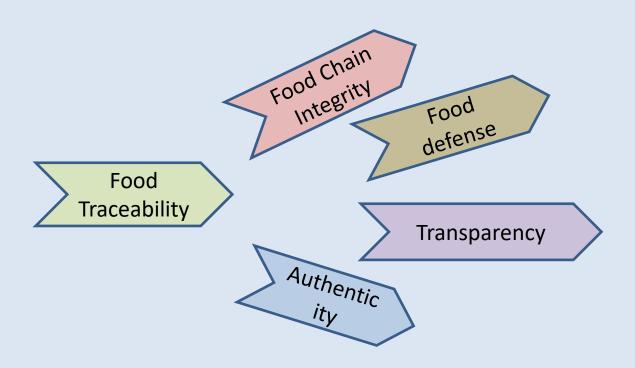


BLOCKFIL

AUTENTICapp



Evolution of the concept in the last 2 decades



⁻ Mignani A. G., Prugger R. "Photonic Sensors for Food Quality and Safety Assessment" in "Photonics for Safety and Security" edited by Antonello Cutolo, Anna Grazia Magnani, Antonella Tajani, World Scientific Publ. Co. Inc., Singapore, Nov. 2013

⁻ Hoorfar J., Prugger R. et al "Food Chain Integrity. A holistic approach to food traceability, safety, quality and authenticity" Woodhead Publ.,, Cambridge, 2011

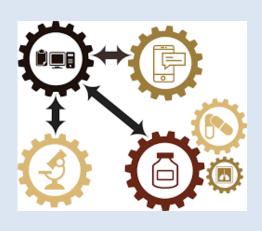
⁻ Holt, G.C, Contini L., Prugger R. et al. "Research agenda for SMEs in electronic platforms for the European food industry" Foresight, Emerald Publ., vol.9, n. 3. 2007

The central issue



Lessons learnt: 1. Data highway

- Infrastructure connecting all players along food chain
- Interoperability of the different systems





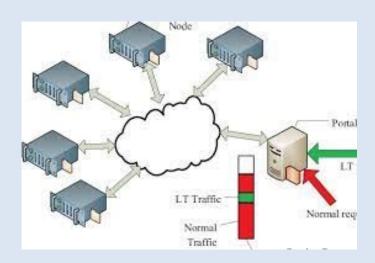
Lessons learnt: 2. Data integrity

- Reliable data
- Allow flexible data input!



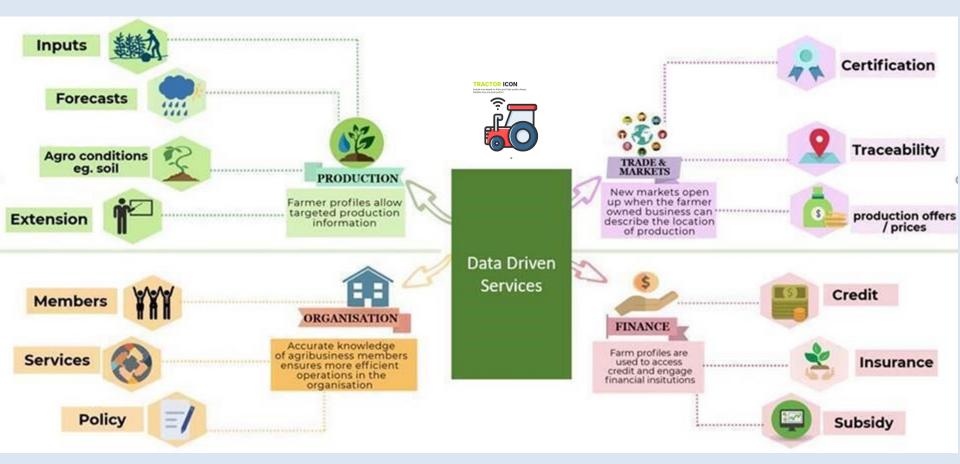
Lessons learnt: 3. Digitalisation

- Data management platforms
- Regulate ownership, confidentiality and privacy



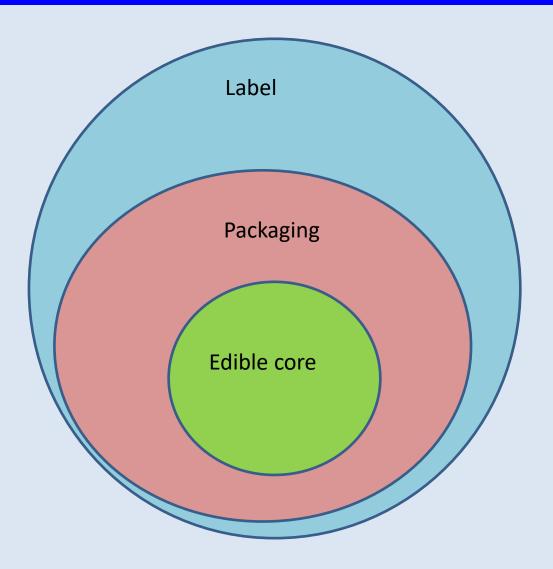


Lessons learnt: 4. Opening of a wider picture beyond tracking and tracing



Source AIMS-FAO, 2020

«Meta Food Product»



Future outlook: 1. Traceability data are important from the very onset of the food chain

To improve internal farming processes and decision making:

- Precision agriculture
- Digital agriculture
- Crop yield prediction
- Crop selection
- Smart irrigation
- Crop disease prediction
- Insurance smart contracts
- Vertical agriculture
- Monitor food safety
- Monitor food defense
- ...



Future outlook: 2. Traceability data are a source of data for a fast growing business

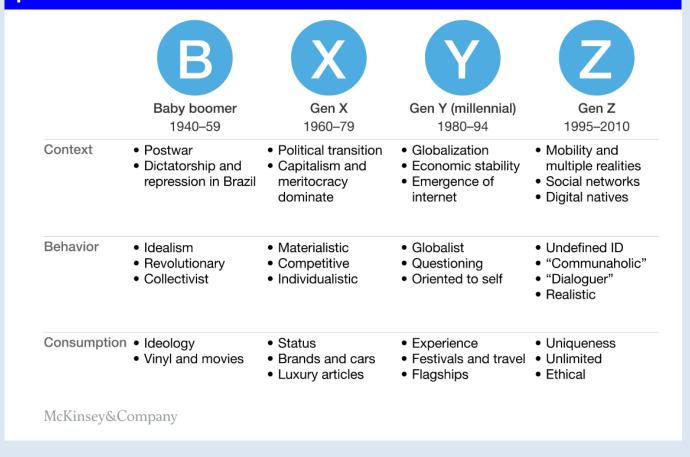
Global agriculture analytics market size

- 2020 0,8 Billion USD
- 2025 1,4 Billion USD
- Growth rate 12,2% annually

Source Report Linker, 2021

! Who owns the data owns the power!

Future outlook: 3. Traceability is providing data for the growing data driven consumer preferences



Future outlook: 4. Traceability data are valuable for the food market

To increase the value of the product in the eyes of the consumer:

- Support evidence for «credence attributes»
 Environmental concerns of consumers
 Sustainability
 Social and ethical concerns
- Support product transparency (consumer trust)
- Market intelligence
- Fight counterfeit
- ...

Future outlook: 5. Data are required to evaluate sustainability metrics of agricultural production

Sustainability targets of EU Green Deal require:

- traceable, transparent and trusted data about farming
- what input used? (pesticides/herbicides, fertilizers, fuel, antibiotics...)
- how used? (compliance to good practice, to production protocols, to

environmental restrictions)

where used? (which lots of produce)

how much used? (quantitative indicators of sustainability)

2030 Targets for sustainable food production



Reduce the overall use and risk of chemical and hazardous pesticides



Reduce nutrient losses by 50% whilst retaining soil fertility, resulting in 20% less fertilisers



Reduce sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and aquaculture



Increase the percentage of organically farmed land in the EU

#EUFarm2Fork

#EUGreenDeal



Tools are getting available to convert traceability data into product value

Technologies are getting available to provide real value to data collected for traceability:

Artificial Intelligence
Data analytics
Machine Learning
IoT
Blockchain
Big Data Analysis
Small Data Analysis
Label 4.0
Algoritms
Decision Support Systems





We are always open to new ideas, projects and collaborations!



r.prugger@tecnoalimenti.com

Milan and Neaples,IT

