

# EFSA VISIONS ON THE FUTURE OF TRACING IN EUROPE

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Olaf Mosbach-Schulz: EFSAs vision

# **INFORMATION WORKFLOW OF TRACING**



Similar tasks on regional, national, and European level



#### ACTORS



## **INFORMATION WORKFLOW OF TRACING**

Similar tasks on regional, national, and European level:

- Similar standards:
  - For data collection (WHAT?)
  - For data classification (HOW?)
  - For data exchange (WHICH FORMAT?)
- Similar tools:
- For data input, e.g. consistency check
- For data clearance, e.g. conflict solving
- For data analysis, e.g. reporting, FCL



- Improve the data structure within the RASFF system, esp. for tracing data
- Enable the use of reporting and analytical tools, e.g. FoodChain-Lab
- Distribute workload from central to decentral
- Avoid double work via data exchange between EFSA and MS





#### SIMILAR STANDARDS: UTX



# DATA EXCHANGE

All exchange of tracing data will be made via attachments within the RASFF system:

- Structured data in json format (UTX file)
- Initial, additional and summary files
- Versioning of information
- Possibility to combine several RASFF notifications, e.g. outbreaks of similar genotype of the past





### UTX MAIN PRINCIPLES

- Shareable
- Structured
- Lightweight
- Open
- Transparent



# DATA INPUT OF LOCAL INSPECTORS

Local inspectors will collect the data directly in the standardized format:

• Web-based guided input mask with supporting functions, e.g. addresses, register etc.

1: Data input mask for local inspectors

Register

• Output in standardized, machine readable UTX format

#### • Pilot project with German region of North Rhine Westphalia





# **CONVERSION OF "EXCEL"-FILES ETC.**

If the company provides listed information (e.g. EXCEL), a web-based wizard will convert the information into the standardized UTX format:

• Guided interpretation of the listed information





All information of a standardized UTX file will be reported in pdf format:

- Data check of collected information
- Summary of merged files
- Possibility of specialized reporting of measurements, mass balancing etc.



4: Single dataset report for data validation and for data summary



# **CONVERSION OF RASFF NOTIFICATIONS**

Information of unstructured RASFF notification will be converted to structured UTX files:

- Web-based, guided data extraction
- Output in standardized machine readable UTX file



### **MERGING AND DATA CLEANING**

Several standardized UTX files will be merged respecting:

- Consistency check
- Versioning
- Data cleaning, e.g. double entries
- This allows distributed workload.



# TRACING ANALYSIS

Several standardized UTX files can be read into FCLs web-app allowing:

- Graphical output
- Tracing analysis, e.g. scoring



• Merging of stations, deliveries etc.

Results will be stored in the UTX format



FoodChain-Lab analysis can be printed for publications:

- In complete version
- In anonymized version
- In graphical and pdf format



#### USE IN STRUCTURED DATABASES

- File in the UTX format may be directly produced from RME systems of FBOs
- Databases of MS or regions may be read directly UTX files for their workflows





### **MAIN PRINCIPLE: SHAREABLE**

- UTX serves tracing of items in the food and feed supply chain
- UTX allows co-working with several tools
- UTX parameters and their formats are interoperable to existing tracing systems on European, national, commercial, or food area specific level.
- UTX uses existing standards for tracing
- UTX contains clear-text, as xml or json
- UTX has no data protection



### MAIN PRINCIPLE: STRUCTURED

- UTX is organised in core tables
- UTX core tables are:
  - Investigation to collect information
  - Product under investigation
  - Station in the supply chain
  - Activity in the supply chain
- UTX core tables are interoperable
- UTX core tables have hierarchical sub-tables (1:n relations):
  e.g. Product → Lot → Tracing unit (TRU)



### MAIN PRINCIPLE: LIGHTWEIGHT

- UTX stores information on highest level:
  - e.g. Product: "Band name=Coca Cola"
  - e.g. Lot: "Expiry date=31/01/2023"
  - e.g. TRU: "Package unit=1 litre(bottle)"
- UTX uses relations between tables
- UTX stores all necessary information to perform a tracing exercise (minimal requirement of information)
- UTX can store all available information, which is collected during an investigation (maximal extent of information)



#### MAIN PRINCIPLE: OPEN

- UTX specifications are freely accessible
  - requires information on different levels:
    - mandatory  $\rightarrow$  rejection when missing
    - recommended  $\rightarrow$  warning when missing
    - optional  $\rightarrow$  no action when missing
- UTX allows tool specific extensions
  - UTX can contain extra-core tables
    - managed only by specific applications
    - non standardised
- UTX supports different languages
  - uses codes, if possible



#### MAIN PRINCIPLE: TRANSPARENT

- UTX table entries are linked to an information source
- UTX allows merging of files
  - double entries will be cleaned
  - additional information will be merged
  - conflicting information will be solved
- UTX records all actions on entry
  - data input, merging, changes
  - includes versioning of entries



# DATA COLLECTION TOOL

- UTX will be provided with a specific editor for the end user
- (The UTX editor supports multi-languages)
- The UTX editor has two access modes:
  - Read-only  $\rightarrow$  free access
  - Editing  $\rightarrow$  information source needed
    - Open a specific entry for editing
    - Submit changes
- (The UTX editor recognizes manipulations and enables warnings, e.g. include a hash that ensures data integrity)



# THE ONGOING TASKS

• UTX editor: data collection & extraction

UTX merging & clearing tool

• UTX reporting tool







Review of the UTX format and tools:

- Compatibility with national / industry formats
- Integration of national / industry into the workflow
- Support functions to increase acceptance
- Possible disadvantages



# THE FOCUS INTERVIEWS

#### Focus interviews in spring 2023

- Small discussion groups
  - Primary producer, e.g. meat, diary
  - Fresh products / fast food chain, e.g. auctions
  - Processed products, e.g. convenience products
  - Distribution and retail, incl. logistic
- Virtual (2-3x1h sessions each) [OR physical]
- Different views: Multi-national vs. SME
  - Southern/Central/Eastern/Northern

Results will be documented

and presented at a MS workshop in Summer 2023



## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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