Sustainable Value Chains

Traceability

Custody

Standards

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# Traceability information entities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification</th>
<th>Registration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Product</td>
<td>• Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Process</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Events</td>
<td>• Sharing data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What</td>
<td>• Ownership</td>
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<tr>
<td>• When</td>
<td>• Access rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Why</td>
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<td>• Where</td>
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<td>• Who</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Product Characteristics

• Identification

- Physical goods
  - (wool, cotton, twine, fabric, coal, water)
- Non physical goods
  - (solar) electricity, organic, labour wages
- Service
  - (transport, storage, insurance, finance)
Traceability chain

Entry point → Traceable Asset Event → Traceable Asset Event → Exit Point

OR
NETWORK?

Covering only a section of the supply chain?

Or covering the full supply chain?

What is the starting point and the end point?
Traceability models

- Product Segregation
  - Bulk Commodity
  - Identity Preservation
- Mass Balance
- Book and Claim
Chain of Custody

ISO/WD 22095

General terminology, models, requirements and guidance

• Terms & Definitions based on ISO standards
  (e.g. ISO 9001, ISO 22000, ISO 38200 etc.)

• Chain of Custody models and their respective requirements
  • Identity preserved (IP)
  • Segregation (SG)
  • Controlled blending (CB)
  • Mass Balance (MB)

• Determination of the appropriate CoC model

• General requirements for organizations active in a CoC
Internal process of an organisation for recording and administration

Information exchange between organizations about product characteristics
Issues in traceability projects

- Sensitive data
- Business partners not known
- Different business conditions
- Present information exchange from node to node
- Product batches are put together, split up or used as inputs
UN/CEFACT T&T Standard Implementation

STAKEHOLDERS AGREE ON:

- Who registers what information
- Who can Access what information
- Who is/are repository parties
- How the network of repositories will function
- Software is developed accordingly
Key Points

Interoperability

• T&T systems and implementations
• Chain of Custody models and implementations

Transparency

• Start and End Point
• Access rights for actors: producer, trader, consumer

Certificates
Thank you!

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