

**UN/CEFACT standards for electronic  
information exchange  
on tracking and tracing of animal  
and plant products**

# **UN/CEFACT standards for electronic information exchange on T&T**

Is developed in close cooperation with other United Nations bodies, governments, business and non-governmental organizations.

Use of these standards make systems and applications worldwide interoperable.

Electronic information exchange using global standards is more reliable.

Paperless trade will reduce the cost and time required for trade formalities.

# UN/CEFACT project on Traceability of animal and plant products

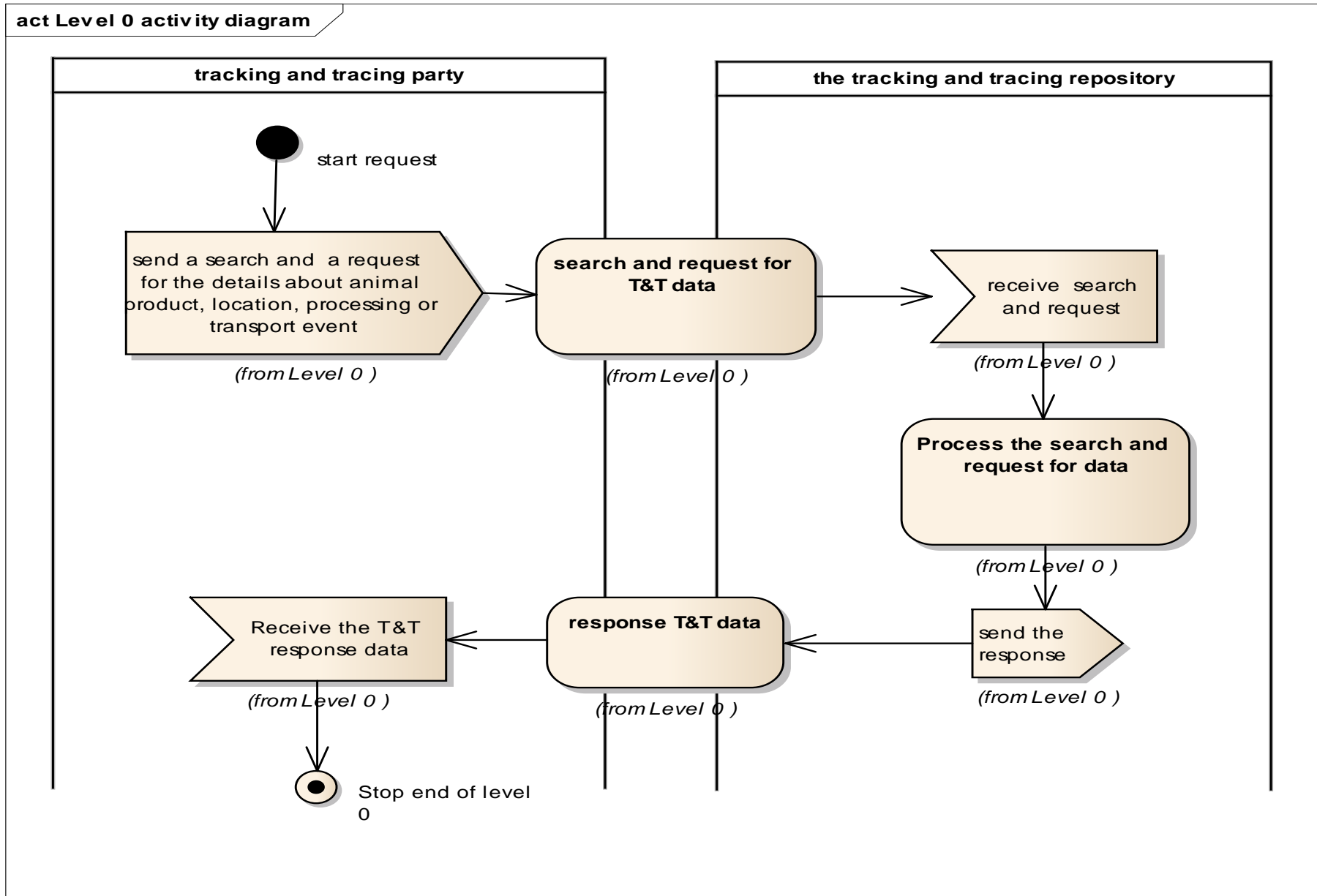
End result of the project:

- A generic model, structure and data formats
- All traceability information fits in
- All production chains

# Where are we now

- Standard published on Tracking and Tracing of animals and fish.
- Draft version of BRS for Tracking and Tracing of animal product.
- Draft version of BRS for Tracking and Tracing of plant and plant product.

# Activity Diagram

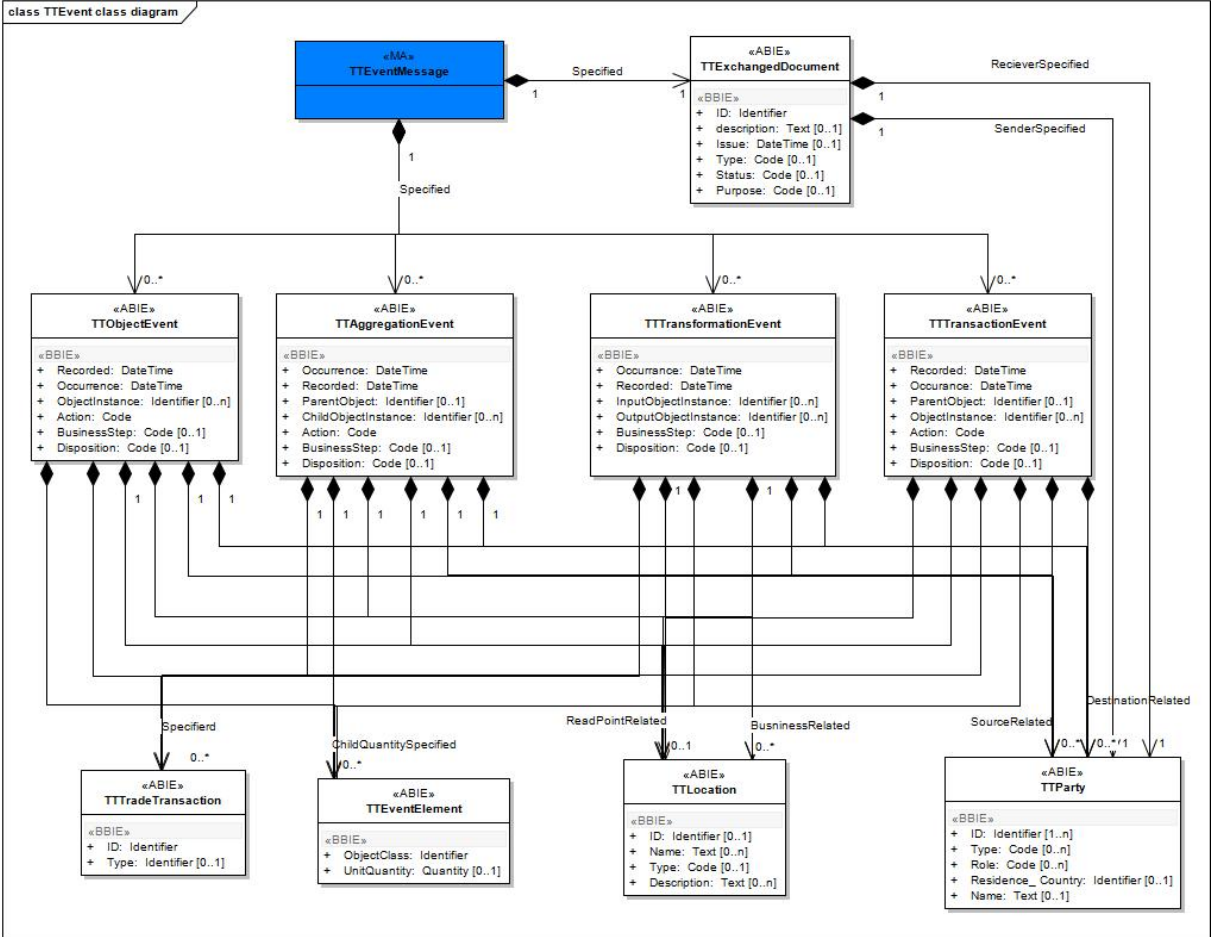


# T&T = event recording and data retrieving

Event :

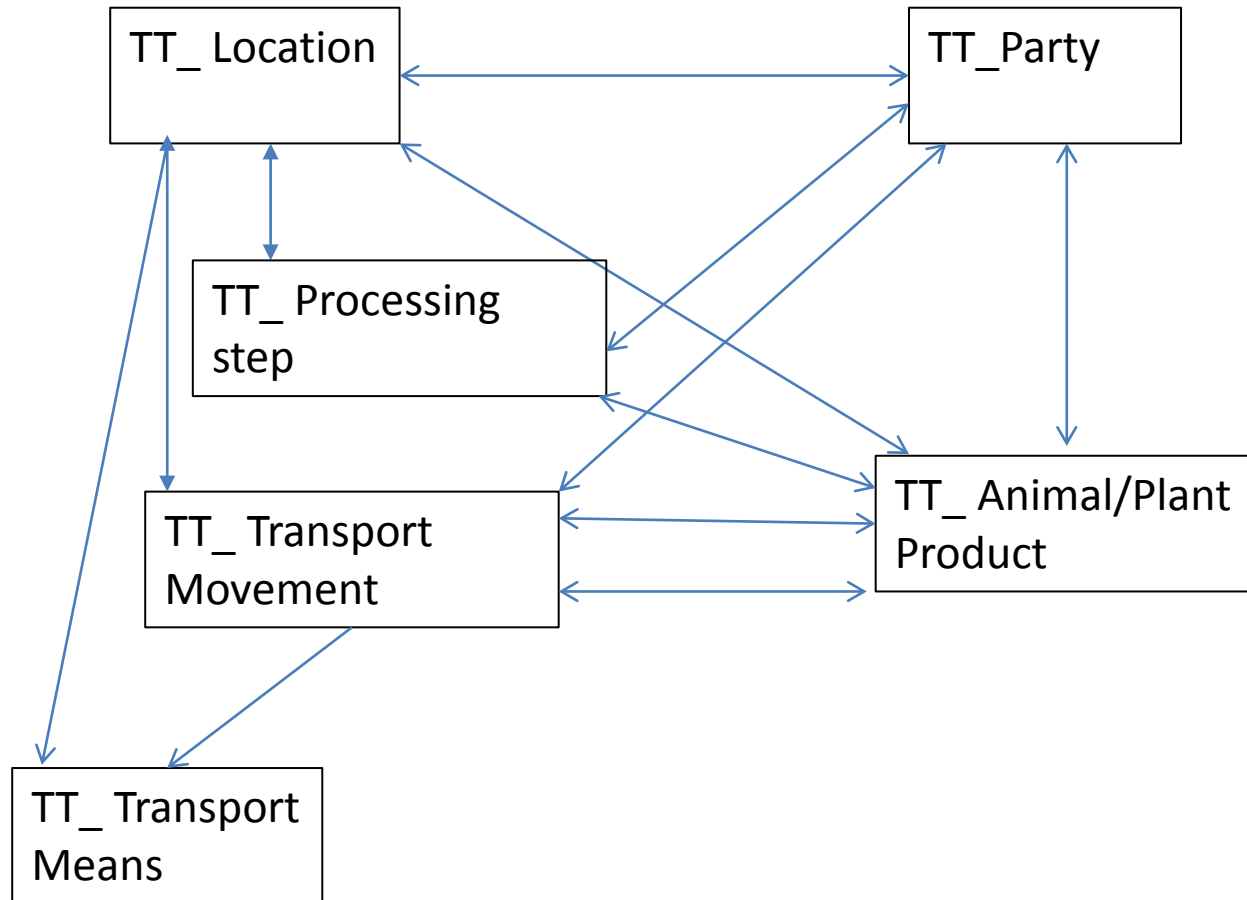
- What product ID and product type
- When read and recording date time
- Where read and business location
- Who party involved
- Why process / business step / disposition

# EPCIS ISO /IEC 19987 harmonised in UN/CEFCAT CCL



# Track and Trace Event: key information entities

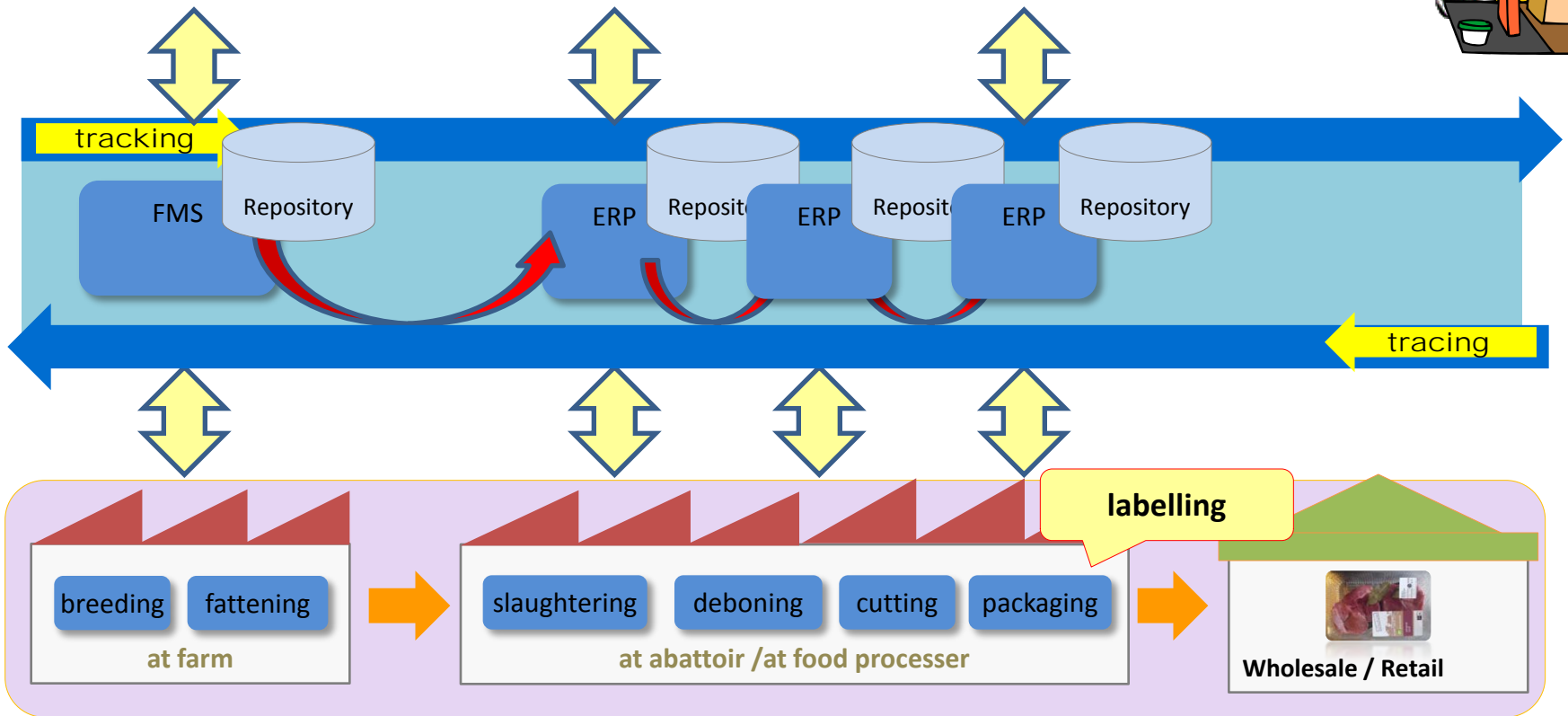
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# Services: discovery / search / smartphone apps



# Issues in traceability

- Sensitive data
- Business partners not known
- Product batches are put together, split up or used as inputs
- Present information exchange from node to node

# Solution for the issues

A generic system for all T&T products:

- Level 0 Search and retrieve basic tracking information, based on event recording (what, when, where, why, who)
- Level 1 request and retrieve info about animal/plant product, processing step, transport, location, party
- Level 2 as in level 1, but more details

# Minimum conditions for using the UN/CEFACT T&T standard

Authorities and business partners 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

# Implementation guides

1. 'Handbook on electronic business standards for agricultural trade facilitation' by Heiner Lehr (a handbook for policy makers and project managers)
2. 'Guide for best practice in the set up of traceability projects in cross border trade' by Andrew Baxter (a well-defined framework that will guide decision makers on setting up a traceability project)
3. 'Electronic Product Code Information Services (EPCIS) implementation guideline' GS1 (implementation guide for EPCIS: ISO / IEC 19987, level 0 of T&T)

# How to proceed

Next step:

- Harmonisation and publication of the standards
- Setting up one or more pilots
- Adapt the EPCIS guide to UN/CEFACT T&T standard (level 0)
- Drafting an implementation guide for software development (level 1 and 2)

# Questions for discussion

- Level 0 can be left out of the BRSEs. It has already been published and can be included in the implementation guideline.
- Individual plant/animal Product is a batch of 1 (Simplification)
- In TT\_Plant Product: for species use the botanical name: BIE = Classification, Type, Code, Code responsible agency (USDA has correct plant names).
- Polygone is not necessary for tracking and tracing in 'Location'.
- Only 1 BRS and diagram for plant products and animal products. The mandatory and conditional elements can be decided per sector. Software can ignore elements which are not in scope.
- BIE: Location Responsible Organisation (in addition to TT\_Party). Is it necessary?
- Are 'Species Additional TT Production' and 'Species Additional TT\_Product Details' useful elements or to be left out? Include specifications in the Master Data?
- Idem for Plant label?



# Contact

[niki.dieckmann@rvo.nl](mailto:niki.dieckmann@rvo.nl)

[frans.vandiepen@rvo.nl](mailto:frans.vandiepen@rvo.nl)