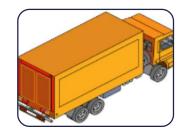


Cross Industry Supply Chain Track And Trace Project Kick-off meeting

- Lance Thompson, UN/CEFACT Secretary
- Hanane BECHA, Project Lead
- Ian Watt, UN/CEFACT supporting Vice chair
- Sue Probert, UN/CEFACT chair







Agenda

- Participants Introduction
- UN/CEFACT presentation
- Cross Industry Supply Chain Track And Trace Project Scope
- Definitions Questions & Answers
- Next steps

Participating within UN/CEFACT

- All experts should be registered at:
 https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublic/UNCEFACT+Expert+Registration
- All experts (and Bureau members) participate within UN/CEFACT in their own capacity and do not represent any organization or country (in accordance with the UN/CEFACT Code of Conduct).
- All participants within UN/CEFACT respect the relevant IPR policy.
- UN/CEFACT is a collaborative environment where over 500 public sector experts and private sector experts work together on trade facilitation and e-business standards for the global trading community.

Developing projects within UN/CEFACT

- All projects developed in a transparent manner under the "Open Development Process"
 - http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/cefact/cf_plenary/2016_plenary/CF_2016_ 017E_ODP.pdf
- All project development is saved on the Collaborative UN/CEFACT Environment (CUE):
 - https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublic/UNCEFACT+Projects
- If you have any questions about UN/CEFACT, you can contact the secretariat:
 - Lance.Thompson@un.org

Cross Industry Supply Chain Track And Trace Project Scope

The scope of the project is tracing (monitoring the history of a traceable asset) and tracking (monitoring the present and future movements of the asset). Business cases supported by these processes are business to business concerning products, events within a country or transborder events. A traceable asset can be any item (for example an object, a product or other traded item or a service) that needs to be tracked along a supply chain. This requires a high level of organization in the supply chain, i.e. assets or a group of assets (such as a lot, pallet or container) can be tagged, traced and the information can be made available in electronic format. The definition of traceability is to retrieve information about locations and events, what happened to the assets). The information exchanged concerns with trade, transport and/or their products. The outputs will be the harmonized XML schemas to support the business process.

Problem Statement

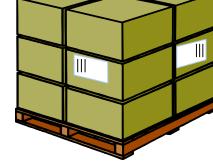
Where is the product at any time? And in which condition?

- → Regardless how it is packaged (box, pallet, container, etc.)
- → The history of the asset is part of the project (even empty)
- → The end-user's expectations are getting higher: requiring better quality, more visibility, better services and more control of their supply chain.



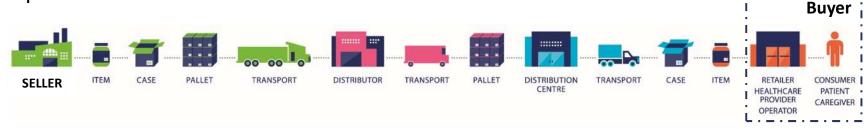






Mission Statement

- The mission of this project is to enable tracing, tracking and monitoring of products (or assets) and to enable information sharing in standard electronic format.
- Scenarios will be defined to explain the data that will be generated and captured concerning products or other traded items (e.g. lots).
- To trace, track and monitor any traded items we may have to trace transport equipment/assets (e.g. pallet, container) also.
- The focus is on logistics services (enhancing visibility, preserving quality) to transport the traded goods between the **seller** and the **buyer**.
- The outputs will be the harmonized XML schemas to support the business processes.



Definitions

Where is the product at any time? And in which conditions?

- → The **assets** can be the products and/or transport equipment
- → The **tracing** is knowing the history of the asset (any time)
- → The **tracking** is knowing where is the asset at a specific time
- → The monitoring is knowing the physical condition of the asset
- → My asset should have a unique **identifier** (bar code, RFID, IoT device)
- → A lot is an attribute to a traded item! An identifier assigned to a collection of products / traded items.

Reporting

Milestones or Event Exceptions

- Milestones are agreed on in advance enabling fixed reporting
- Event exceptions happen in unpredictable fashion –
 enabling ad-hoc reporting (which may be contractual or not)

Out of scope

→ No Regulatory Compliance within the country and/or at border control

As well as:

- → Not Farm to Fork
- → Not at manufacturing processes that precede the sales of goods.

Three Project Deliverables

- → Business Requirements Specification (BRS) detailing the Business Process Models of Cross Industry Track and Trace
- → Message structures (as class diagrams) for the business transactions of Cross Industry Track and Trace
- → XML Schemas

List of Initial Contributions

- BRS Product traceability data exchange Process 1.0, issued September 2017.
- BRS Animal traceability data exchange v1.2, issued April 2017
- BRS Cargo tracing and tracking process v.25, issued July 2012
- BRS Mapping Cargo Tracing and Tracking v0.2, issued July 2010.
- Harmonized BIEs of UN/CEFACT CCL.
- Published SCRDM & MMT RDM, based on the latest CCL.
- Published document-centric XML schemas concerning Animal and Product traceability, based on the latest CCL.
- Procedures for Reference Data Model (RDM) & Associated Artefacts Publication, draft v1.0.0.9.
- UN ECE TRADE Traceability For SustainableTrade
- GS1/ISO EPCIS standard
- In progress UN/CEFACT Projects: Smart Container, Buy-Ship-Pay, RDM, Electronic Interchange of fisheries catch data (FLUX), Sustainable Textile and Leather Traceability and Transparency project

BRS: Business Requirement Specifications

For more information

UN/CEFACT Web site

https://uncefact.unece.org/display/uncefactpublic/Cross+Industry+Supply+Chain+Track+and+Trace+Project

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