

This is for a **SINGLE** policy claim, so as a product moves through a value chain, there may be multiple Traceability Entry Points and policy claims (which may cumulate). This use case needs to be repeated for each separate policy claim

Generic Use Case: Traceability to Support a Single Policy Claim

These could include: 3rd party audit or certification; inspection/audit by the brand or retailer; self certification; other

Options include: The Transformation Supply Chain Partner; the Brand/Retailer; An Auditor/Certifier; another 3rd party;

An Auditor may be a brand or retailer, or even an internal audit by the supply-chain partner. This is decided in use case 2

The entity to be traced may be a crop, a group of products or package, an individual product, etc.

This allows you to show chain of custody

Examples of such info. include: volume/quantities; processing undertaken; added content; transport mode, distance travelled, etc.

Use case 7 could verify, for example, that all supply chain parties possessed the necessary audits/certificates/processes needed as proof for the policy claim being traced. Could also include other verifications, such as for mass balance.

"Product guardian" supply chain partners who are involved in transport, warehousing and other activities that do not create changes in the product however their possession of the goods needs to be registered in order to show chain of custody

Transformation Supply Chain Partner - i.e. a party that creates a change in the product, For example, the farmer, ginner, spinner, dyer, manufacturer, etc.

Product Guardian Supply-Chain Partners (transporter, warehouse, etc.)

Customer

Provider of ID

Auditor(s), Issuer(s) of Certificate(s) or Other source(s) of validation

Brand/Retailer

1. Decide upon Policy Claim to be supported

2. "Register" which certificates and/or audits or processes are accepted as proof of policy claims

3. Supply-chain Partners are audited or certified in line with the certificates/audits identified in use case 2 and those audits / certifications / processes are registered

4. At the Traceability entry point: Register the identity of the entity to be traced and link that entity ID to product policy claim(s)

5. At each step in the supply chain, after the entry point, link the ID of the product/traceable entity to the supply chain party possessing the goods

6. Register other product/entity information needed for policy claim

7. Either at the Traceability Exit Point OR after each transfer of possession, - verify that policy claim(s) are valid

8. Provide policy claim/traceability information to customer (optional)

