



Introduction to Traceability in CITES

Johannesburg, September 2016



Traceability in CITES: Many options ..

Traceability in the private sector: Who, what, when, where?

Traceability in CITES:

- Tracing what?
 - □ Specimen, derivates, products, batches, features of products
 - □ Complete supply chain, parts of the SC, selected markets,...
- ❑ Tracing why?
 - Compliance with CITES, compliance with (national) regulations, sustainability of trade, UN SDGs, …
- Tracing how?
 - Methods: Event based methods, mass balance, book&claim, accounting systems, Forest Managment Systems
 - □ Identification: Labels, tags, barcodes, RFID, biometric markers, blockchain ...

Risk of fragmented, non complementary approaches for different species and different commodity sectors

→CITES looks for structured approach to traceability

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Traceability and CoP17 Discussions

CITES objectives for traceability

- Standards based approach
- Mutually complementary traceability projects
- Generate information for non detriment findings and monitoring programmes
- Links with electronic CITES permits

Proposal for CITES to work on

- Common **definition** for traceability
- Common technical standards for traceability
- Common managerial standards: governance structure to plan and oversee traceability projects



Traceability: Technical Standards

United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)

- CEFACT standard for traceability of agriculture produce ..based on ISO 19987 and GS1 EPCIS
- CEFACT will integrate CITES traceability requirements as required

CEFACT traceability standard from the CITES perspective:

- Global standard with broad support
- Low cost technical solutions available
- Fully compatible with eCITES and eSPS permits
- Fully integrated with other relevant eBusiness standards
- CEFACT liaises with all major players WTO, WCO, IMO, FAO, IPPC, CITES, ...









Traceability: Governance structure

- Many choices to implement traceability in CITES
- Extensive consultation with all stakeholders required when planning the traceability project

UN/CEFACT Guide to plan traceability projects for sustainable trade

A Guide to develop the functional design of a traceability system

- Transparent process for planning a traceability system
- Describes the system from the perspective of the stakeholders
- Stakeholders define objectives first, then decide on technology
- Common planning framework for all traceability projects
- ➔ Makes traceability projects comparable



UNITED NATION



Traceability and automation of CITES processes

Common for all traceability systems

- Traceability requires **standardised**, **transparent business processes**
- Require **reliable data** on current and past trade transactions
- Traceability systems can only reuse data that is already avilable in the in-house information systems

CITES ePermitting system

- Standardises and automates CITES business processes
- MA has reliable electronic information on issued CITES permits in its database system
- The permit information can be reused for different purposes: traceability, Customs control, annual reports, non detriment findings, ...



Traceability - For discussion

Traceability and eCITES

- CITES traceability system will heavily rely on data from electronic CITES permitting systems
- Planning of CITES traceability systems should be integrated into a vision of automation of CITES business processes
- Use of information technology to improve transparancy and compliance of CITES regulated trade

Traceability in CITES

- Traceability in CITES is complex with limited outside experience available
- 6 traceability studies in over 4 years but no electronic traceability systems have been implemented so far
- Value of traceability for CITES still needs to be demonstrated



Thank you!

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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft Confédération suisse Confederazione Svizzera Confederaziun svizra Implementing electronic CITES Permits



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