



# Introduction to Traceability in CITES

Johannesburg, September 2016

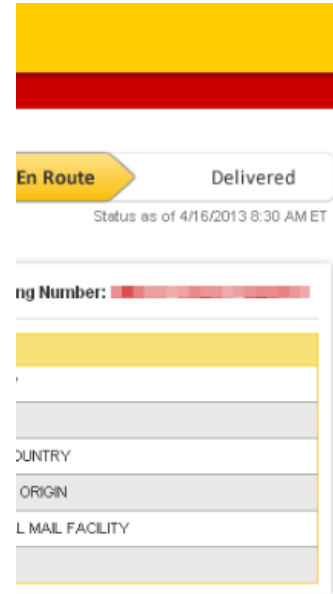


# Traceability in CITES: Many options ..

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

## Traceability in CITES:

- Tracing what?
  - Specimen, derivatives, 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?
  - Tags, labels, barcodes, RFID, biometric markers, blockchain..
  - Event based methods, mass balance, book&claim, accounting systems, Forest Management Systems, ..



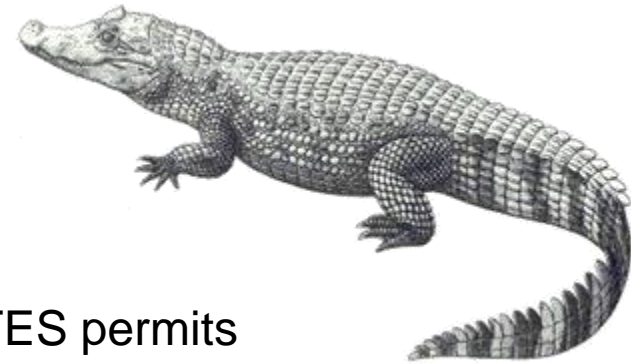
**Risk of fragmented, non complementary approaches for different species and different commodity sectors**

**→CITES looks for common standards and approaches to traceability**

# Traceability and CoP 17: Discussions

## ❑ CITES objectives for traceability

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



## ❑ Proposal for CITES to work on

- ❑ Common **definition** for traceability
- ❑ Common **technical standards**
- ❑ 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)

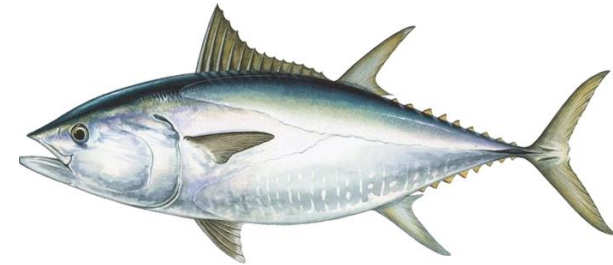


- ❑ Liaison with WTO, WCO, IMO, FAO, IPPC, GS1...
- ❑ **CEFACT standard for traceability of agriculture produce** ..based on ISO 19987 and GS1 EPCIS
- ❑ CEFACT will integrate **traceability requirements of CITES** as required



CEFACT traceability standard from the CITES perspective:

- ✓ Global standard with broad support
- ✓ Low cost technical solutions available
- ✓ Fully compatible with eCITES and IPPC eSPS
- ✓ Standard is fully integrated with other eBusiness standards (WCO DM, CEFACT CCL, FLUX..)



# Traceability: Governance structure

- ❑ Traceability projects are multi stakeholder projects
- ❑ These projects require extensive consultation with all stakeholders during project scoping phase

*It's 90% talking and 10% doing*

## ***UN/CEFACT Guide for planning traceability projects in cross border trade***

A Guide to develop the functional design of a traceability system ..

.. and to discuss the objectives and requirements of the system with all stakeholders

- ➔ Objectives and responsibilities, not technology
- ➔ Transparent process to reach consensus
- ➔ Basis to select the technology for the traceability system



# Traceability and automation of CITES permits

## Foundations of a Traceability system

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

## CITES ePermitting system

- ❑ Standardises and automates CITES business processes
- ❑ Provides reliable electronic information on CITES permits and business processes
- ❑ Exchanges electronic CITES information with other government agencies



# Traceability: Observations



## Traceability and CITES

- ❑ 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

## 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** transparency and **compliance of CITES regulated trade**

# Thank you!

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