



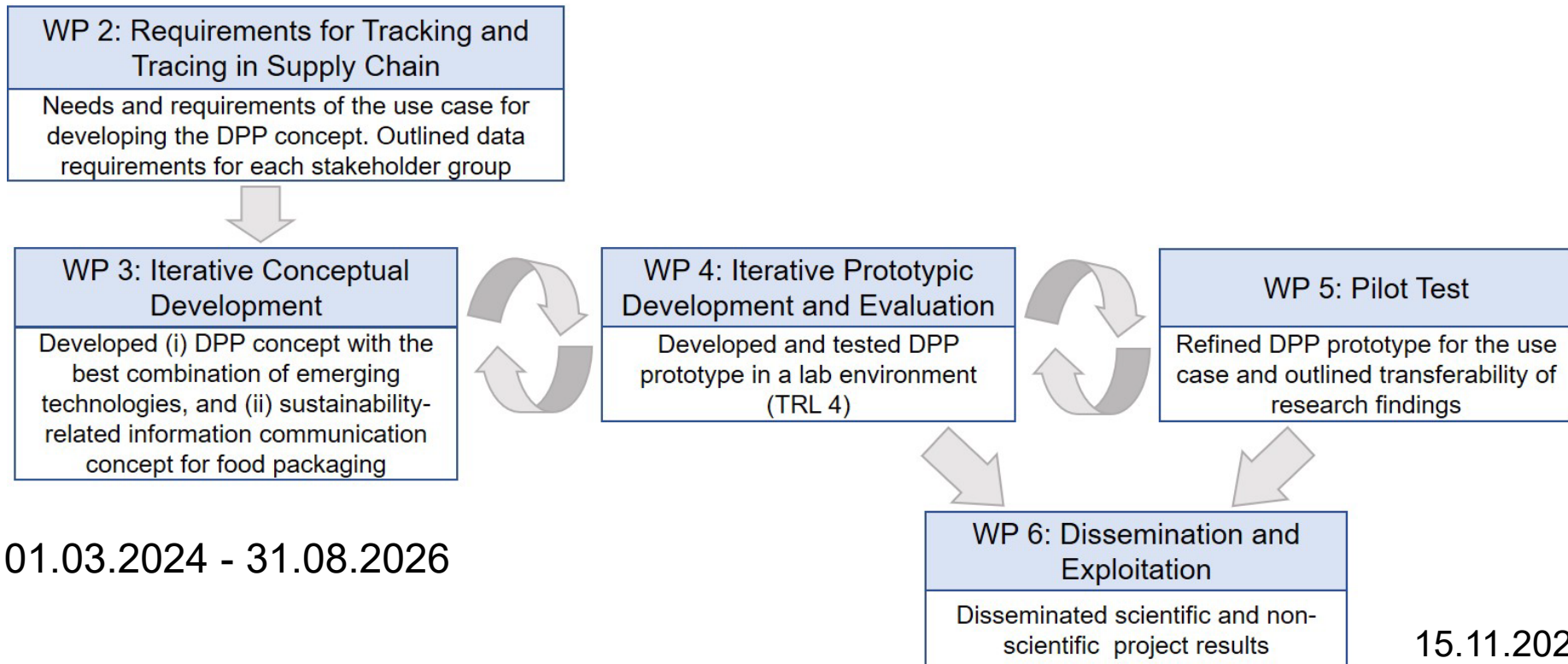
DPP4Food: Digital Product Pass Concept for a Soy Supply Chain

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1st ICCS event on Digital Product Passport & Tracing: projects joining forces

The DPP4Food Project

Project objective: Development of technological **concept** and lab-prototype for a DPP to communicate sustainability-related, mandatory and optional information along a food supply chain to improve traceability and test it for the soy case

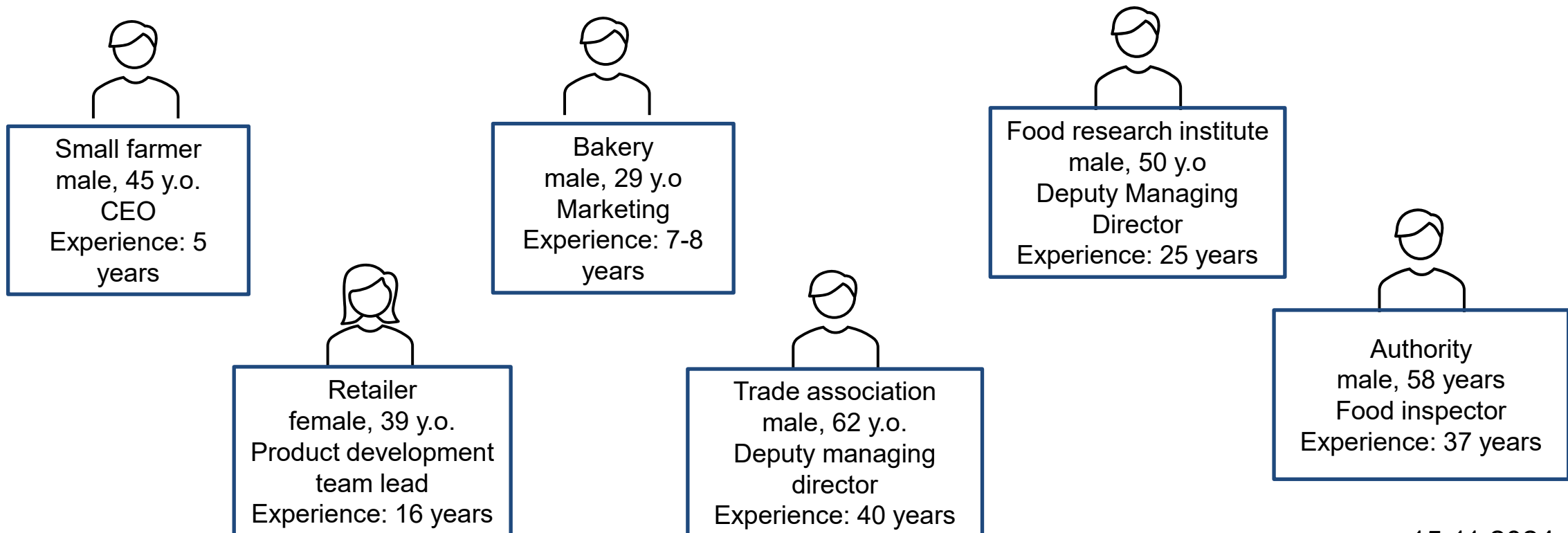


Project duration: 01.03.2024 - 31.08.2026

Requirements

Goal: collect existing perceptions, openness and opinions towards a DPP implementation in the food industry

Exploratory semi-structured face-to-face expert interviews



Requirements

- DPP implementation is **not desired** for small companies and entities if there is **no** financial (e.g., tax), technical and government **support** provided
- More transparency in the food industry (especially in Austria) is oftentimes not desired as it would lead to higher costs and prices, which will have to be taken over by companies and consumers, and **skepticism to share potentially competitive information**
- Small producers oftentimes **do not have detailed information on food**, and increased transparency means higher costs and financial burden for them
- Existing regulations and standards on food quality control in Austria and EU are **already very standardized** and well regulated, hence creating **further bureaucracy** will generate resistance
- Greater transparency is oftentimes welcome among authorities and auditors as it will **facilitate quality control** processes and among companies that see potential in increased financial gain or cost savings
- DPP as it is now is **not designed for perishable low-cost products**, such as food → further unnecessary transparency can weaken the economy and small and medium business market

Data

- Mandatory data (based on existing regulations, standards, etc.) vs. optional data
- Stakeholders in the system
 - Corporate industrial companies (farmers, producers, retail)
 - Authorities and audit organizations
 - End consumers
- Access rights distribution in the DPP

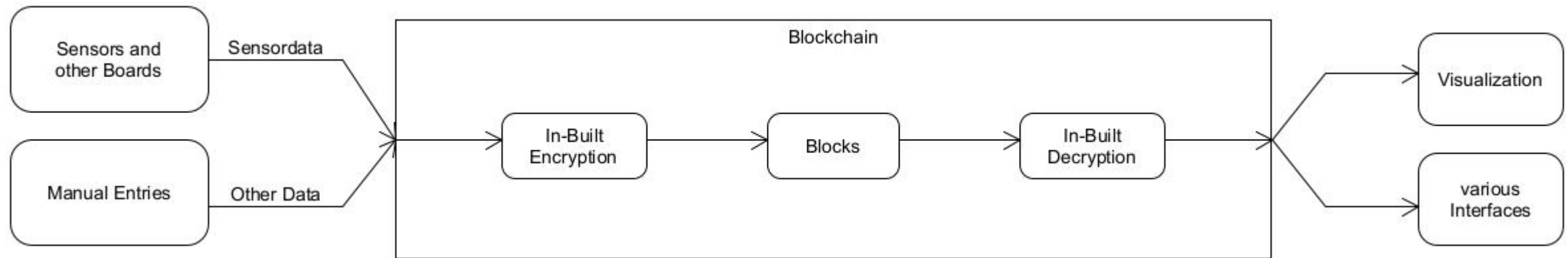
Data

Data to be stored in DPP (mandatory)	Relevant regulation	Lifecycle
Corporate food waste reporting	Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz 2002	Disposal & Recycling
Corporate food donation reporting		Distribution & Recycling
Health impact, nutritional value	EU Green Deal related, Farm to Fork strategy	Usage
Food quality- and safety-related information	Existing national and EU food quality and safety regulations	Production
Food content, allergens, origin		Production
Best before date, certifications		Production, Market, Distribution
...		



First Concept

- Review of feasibility of DLTs, AI and IoT (sensor devices) for developing a DPP prototype
- Necessary encryption schemes or DLT infrastructures to restrict access rights for different stakeholders in the system
- First DPP concept utilizing available data



Next Steps

- Finish interviews
- Develop lab-prototype of DPP in continuous discussion with companies
- Test prototype with players along the soy supply chain
- Consider customers' view

Contact

DPP4 Food Project

<https://research.fhstp.ac.at/en/projects/dpp4food-digital-product-pass-for-food>

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