

CHAIN OF CUSTODY STANDARD

Version 1.1 December 2015

+ TEA ANNEX

Version 1.1 December 2015



Copies and translations of this document are available in electronic format on the
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www.utz.org

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1. Introduction

UTZ is a program and label for sustainable farming worldwide.

Our mission is to create a world where sustainable farming is the norm. Sustainable farming helps farmers, workers, and their families to fulfill their ambitions and contributes to safeguarding the earth's natural resources, now and in the future.

A world where sustainable farming is the norm is a world where farmers implement good agricultural practices and manage their farms profitably with respect for people and planet, industry invests in and values sustainable production, and consumers can enjoy and trust the products they buy.

1.1. What is the Chain of Custody Standard?

The Chain of Custody Standard is a set of requirements designed to provide a high level of confidence that UTZ certified products are physically or administratively (in the case of mass balance) related to UTZ certified producers/producer groups, and ensures the traceability of UTZ certified product. Certification against the Chain of Custody Standard ensures that the products sold by a certified supply chain actor (SCA) are UTZ certified, and have been traded and handled according to the requirements set forth by UTZ.

Those who use the Chain of Custody Standard should consult the product specific annex corresponding to the product they are trading and/or processing. The product annex does not include requirements in the form of control points, however does stipulate rules and specifications regarding physical handling activities, traceability levels, conversion rates, and GIP transactions and stock activities relating to the product, which must be respected in order to obtain Chain of Custody certification.

Note: The version number of the product annex may differ from the version number of the Chain of Custody Standard as either of these documents may be revised separately.

UTZ has the overall authority for the issuing and amendment of the content and requirements stated in this document.

1.2. Why an updated version?

The UTZ standards are revised, improved, and updated periodically based on changes in the UTZ program, past experience with the standard, and feedback received from stakeholders. The prior versions of the Chain of Custody standards (coffee version 5.0 May 2013; tea and rooibos version 2.0 November 2011; cocoa version 3.1 June 2012) have been revised in order to:

- establish a generic Chain of Custody Standard that includes the same requirements for all products;
- establish clearer Chain of Custody requirements;
- align with the latest version of the UTZ Certification Protocol.

In addition, the development of a generic Chain of Custody standard will facilitate the incorporation of new products into the UTZ program.

The Chain of Custody Standard 1.1 immediately replaces version 1.0, and incorporates minor changes to provide further clarification on the definition of product claim; minimum percentage requirements for making UTZ product claims; and the use of the Remove function in the Good Inside Portal.

1.3. When to comply with the Chain of Custody Standard version 1.1 December 2015

All audits performed after January 1st 2016 must be against the version 1.1 December 2015 of the Chain of Custody Standard and applicable product annex. After January 1st 2016, the UTZ Chain of Custody Standard version 1.1 December 2015 substitutes any previous version of an UTZ Chain of Custody standard (Coffee version 5.0 May 2013; Tea and Rooibos version 2.0 November 2011; Cocoa version 3.1 June 2012).

Between December 1st 2015 and January 1st 2016, an audit can be performed either against a latest prior version of a Chain of Custody standard (Coffee version 5.0 May 2013; Tea and Rooibos version 2.0 November 2011; Cocoa version 3.1 June 2012) or against the Chain of Custody Standard version 1.1 December 2015, unless the audit is for a product new to the UTZ program (hazelnut or herbal tea) in which case only the Chain of Custody Standard version 1.1 December 2015 can be applied.

SCAs who wish to trade and/or process a certified product which is new to the UTZ program (hazelnut or herbal tea) and who received an audit that resulted in certification prior to July 1st 2015 which was based on a previous version an UTZ Chain of Custody standard for any of the above mentioned versions for cocoa, coffee, tea or Rooibos do not need to undergo a separate audit for the new product. Instead they can sign a “Chain of Custody Standard Compliance Declaration” for the product they wish to add to their scope. They will then receive a license for the new product. Please contact hazelnut@utz.org or tea@utz.org if you wish to make use of this option.

Product cannot be sold as UTZ unless the SCA has a valid certificate/license, or an authorization from UTZ.

1.4. Scope of the Chain of Custody Standard

The Chain of Custody Standard applies to all SCAs who trade and/or process an UTZ certified product. Some of these SCAs do not need to be audited and certified, but still have to comply with the Chain of Custody Standard and may require a license to trade UTZ certified product in the Good Inside Portal¹. Further information on which SCAs do and do not need to be audited and certified can be found in chapter 2 of the Certification Protocol.

The requirements included in the Chain of Custody Standard apply only to the trading and/or processing of the UTZ certified product, and not to any other product or ingredient.

This document is the original English version. In case there is any doubt on the accuracy of the information in any translated version of this document, please refer to the English version which is the official and binding version.

1.5. Other relevant documents

Translations of the Chain of Custody Standard and product annexes are available on the UTZ website². Other relevant documents relating to the Chain of Custody Standard are also available on the website. These documents include:

- **Certification Protocol:** describes the procedures and conditions for who needs to become certified and how to become an UTZ certified member. It also describes the procedures and requirements for becoming an UTZ approved Certification Body (CB).

¹ UTZ's online Certificate Administration and Traceability System, accessible at www.goodinsideportal.org

² www.utz.org/

- **List of approved CBs:** list of CBs which are approved by UTZ to perform UTZ certification audits. Indication of the region/country where each CB can perform audits is also provided.
- **Chain of Custody Checklist:** summarized list of the Chain of Custody requirements (with an additional area for adding comments). This document is used by the SCA while carrying out the self-assessment. The checklist can also be used by auditors from CBs carrying out external audits.
- **Code of Conduct:** standard for producers/producer groups covering better farming methods and working conditions as well as better care for nature and next generations. If a producer/producer group implements the requirements of the Code and receive an audit carried out by an approved Certification Body which results in certification, they can sell their products as UTZ certified and need to record the sale in the UTZ traceability system.

1.6. Labeling and Trademark Policy

The Labeling and Trademark Policy defines the requirements for:

- On-pack labeling of both retail and foodservice products, e.g. the UTZ label on coffee packages for the retail market and bean packages for the out-of-home markets.
- Off-pack use of the UTZ trademark, e.g. use of the UTZ trademark on a website, advertisement or corporate report.

Labeling includes all references to UTZ certified ingredients, both with and without the logo. The correct wording (text claims) is part of the policy as well as details on the correct logo use (color, positioning, size).

The policy can be found on the UTZ website or by contacting the Member Support Team.

1.7. Abbreviations

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this document:

CB	Certification Body approved by UTZ
CP	Control Point
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
GIP	Good Inside Portal
IP	Identity Preserved (traceability level)
MB	Mass Balance (traceability level)
SCA	Supply Chain Actor
SG	Segregation (traceability level)
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit

1.8. Definitions

Buyer confirmation	Confirmation of a purchase in the GIP of UTZ product
Certificate	Document issued by an UTZ approved CB when a member complies with the requirements of one or more of the UTZ standards. The certificate provides a means to request a license in the GIP for the certified member to trade UTZ certified products.
Consumer end-product	A product that requires no further transformation in terms of processing or packaging prior to consumption, and is destined for retail sale or foodservice
First buyer	The supply chain actor that is the first buyer of the UTZ certified product. The first buyer purchases product from a producer/producer group who is certified against the UTZ Code of Conduct.
Foodservice (also called Out-of-Home)	A company which purchases consumer-end product, and handles the product before serving or selling to consumers.
Good Inside Portal (GIP)	UTZ's online certificate administration and traceability system
Half-finished product	Product which is not a consumer-end or foodservice product and is not traded in the GIP. Volumes of UTZ certified product used for the production of half-finished product must be traced in the GIP. Half-finished products include extracts, aromas, color, etc. not sold as consumer-end or foodservice products.
Label approval	An approval issued by UTZ for any on-pack communication about UTZ towards end-users in retail and foodservice
License	Permission granted by UTZ to its members to use the UTZ trademarks and to use the GIP to record transactions and manage and store labeling approvals of UTZ products.
Member	All producers, producer groups, and SCAs that have successfully registered with UTZ.
Multi-certified	When a product has been certified against two or more certification standards
Non-pure product	UTZ certified product which has been mixed with one or more ingredients or products different from the UTZ certified product (e.g. sugar, milk, etc.)
"On Behalf User Authorization"	Authorization signed by a supplier (producer/producer group) and a first buyer which authorizes the first buyer to register transactions in the GIP on behalf of the producer/producer group
Packing	The action or process of putting products into a package. Packing takes place at different stages in the supply chain, and also includes consumer-end packing (final packing of consumer-end products). Those who perform consumer-end packing must obtain a labeling approval from UTZ.
Physical Handling	Any activity that includes physical contact with un-bagged, un-sealed, or un-packaged product. Activities considered as physical handling are listed in the product specific annexes.
Product Claim	<p>Any reference made about UTZ or about the sustainable or responsible sourcing of a product or ingredient(s), that to all intents and purposes are wholly or partially based on UTZ origin or status, with or without the UTZ logo, which is made on-product or off-product, in relation to the offering or selling of the product. This can be both business-to-business and business-to-consumer. UTZ reserves the right to take the final decision on whether or not something is considered a product claim.</p> <p>The following examples are considered to be a product claim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the member mentions UTZ or the sustainable sourcing of the product or ingredient(s) on an invoice to its clients; • If the member refers to UTZ or the sustainable sourcing of the product or ingredient(s) in brand or product communications, including online, press, advertisements, point-of-sale; • If the member refers to UTZ or the sustainable sourcing of the product or ingredient that has been delivered to them. <p>Product claims are further explained in the Labeling and Trademark Policy.</p>
Program Fee	<p>The program fee (formerly "administration fee") is a volume-based contribution to the UTZ program. The program fee is UTZ's main source of income and enables it to sustainably run and maintain its program and to provide the following services to its members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Client support on implementation, sourcing and commercialization of UTZ certified products - Stakeholder acceptance and maintenance of the certification standards and assurance system in producing and consuming countries - Quality control and training in the certification process - Maintenance and innovation of the traceability system - Training and support to field extension providers to ensure proper implementation

Purchase announcement	When a first buyer purchases pure products from a producer/producer group, and they have received authorization to register transactions in the GIP on behalf of the producer/producer group. Authorization from the producer/producer group provided via the GIP, or an "On Behalf User Authorization" form signed by both parties is required to perform this stock transaction.
Pure product	UTZ certified product which has not been mixed with any other ingredient or product different from the UTZ certified product (e.g. milk, sugar, etc.).
Retroactive claiming	When a product is claimed as UTZ certified at a later stage than the initial sale/purchase of the product, or after expiry of a license. In the case that the supplier or the buyer no longer hold a valid license, an application for a retroactive claim must be submitted to UTZ, and conditions may apply for the claim to be accepted.
Sales announcement	Sale of UTZ certified product performed in the GIP to a SCA by a producer/producer group or a SCA.
Self-assessment	Evaluation performed by a member of its own implementation level of any of the UTZ standards.
Stock activity	Any activity, excluding sales or purchase announcements and buyer confirmations performed on a member's stock of UTZ certified product. Stock activities include "Convert", "Downgrade", "Mix", "Remove", and "Trace".
Stock keeping unit	A distinct item for sale and all attributes (e.g. material, ingredients, size, packaging, etc.) associated with the item that distinguish it from other items.
Subcontractor	A supply chain actor contracted by the member to carry out specific activities. Typically they do not own the UTZ certified product.
Supply Chain Actor	An entity that operates within the UTZ supply chain and is not a producer/producer group. Examples of SCAs are processors (including subcontractors) and traders.
Traceability level	<p>Defines to what degree a product can be traced back to its certified source. In the UTZ program, there are three options (IP, SG, MB) of traceability levels that can apply to the certified product and related processes.</p> <p>Identity Preserved (IP): The identity of a certified producer/producer group is maintained along the supply chain. The product can be traced all the way back to the producer/producer group that it originates from. A variation of the IP traceability level is Mixed Identity Preserved (MixIP). Under this level, the product from multiple producers/producer groups is mixed, but the product can be traced back to this group of producers/producer groups. Requirements which apply to the IP traceability level also apply to MixIP.</p> <p>Segregation (SG): UTZ certified product from different producers/producer groups is mixed. The product was produced by UTZ certified producers/producer groups, however the identity of the specific producers is lost.</p> <p>Mass Balance (MB) (<i>Note: the MB option is only possible for UTZ certified cocoa and hazelnut SCAs</i>): Administrative traceability of a certified product. Mass balance traceability allows a proportion of the outputs of a SCA to be sold with an UTZ MB claim, corresponding to the quantity of UTZ certified inputs (and considering the conversion rates).</p>
Trace	Manufacturers of half-finished, consumer-end, or food service products (e.g. coffee roaster, tea packer, chocolate maker) that operate in the Good Inside Portal must trace all UTZ volumes for which they have confirmed receipt and which they will not sell onwards in the GIP. Their Trace Reports may be used further down the supply chain as supporting evidence of UTZ certified status.
Transactions	Commercial transactions of UTZ certified product traded in the GIP. Includes "sales announcement", "purchase announcement" and "buyer confirmation".
UTZ certified product	For IP and SG: product produced by an UTZ certified producer and kept physically separated from non-UTZ certified products. For MB: product administratively related to an equal amount of product produced by an UTZ certified producer.
UTZ Premium	An additional cash amount paid above the market price for a similar conventional (non-certified/non-verified) product, because the product is sustainably produced and meets the requirements of the UTZ standards. The UTZ premium is mandatory and agreed upon between the UTZ Code of Conduct certified group or producer and the first buyer, is net of any deductions for repayment of pre-financed goods or services, and is registered in the UTZ Good Inside Portal.

1.9. Traceability levels

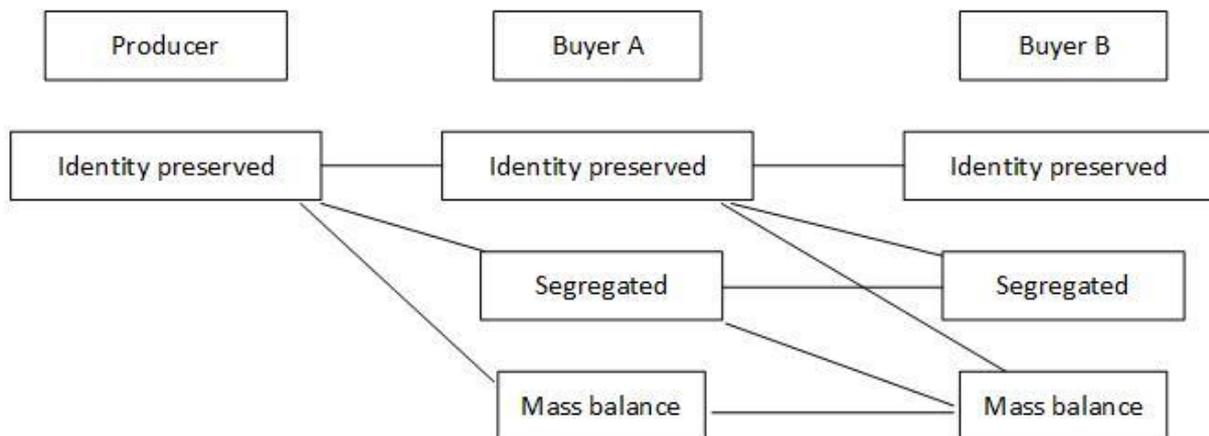
Different traceability levels can be used in one supply chain and within one supply chain actor. This choice depends on the traceability level used by the supplying SCA. **Throughout the chain, it is only possible to choose a traceability level with a physical link that is equal to or lower than the supplied input.** Each of the traceability levels is linked to different options for making product claims and/or logo use.

Supply chain actors can choose between the following traceability levels, listed from “strongest” to “weakest”:

- Identity Preserved: physical traceability with producer information
- Segregation: physical traceability
- Mass Balance: administrative traceability

UTZ Code of Conduct certified producers/producer groups can only operate under the IP traceability level.

The mass balance traceability level is only applicable to cocoa and hazelnut, and not to any other UTZ certified product. The first buyer is the first actor in the UTZ supply chain who can operate at the MB traceability level.



Possible combinations of traceability levels throughout the chain (the physical link can only remain the same or become weaker when sold to a next buyer).

Based on the certification body’s risk assessment, the sites to be physically audited are determined by the CB. SG/IP implies a physical audit (head office, all production sites) whereas MB implies a full documentation review (head office). Please consult Chapter 2 of the Certification Protocol for further information on which sites are included in the audit.

2. The Chain of Custody requirements

The Chain of Custody requirements are listed as “control points”. The SCA must comply with all control points applicable to their activities and products in order to be certified. The requirements are grouped into four chapters: Management, Traceability, Product Separation and Identification, and Product Claims.

The column entitled “Traceability Level (TL)” indicates to which traceability level(s) the control point applies. For example, if MB is indicated, the control point applies only to MB products. Supply chain actors who do not operate at the MB traceability level can indicate all MB control points as non-applicable.

If no traceability level is indicated, the control point applies to products of all traceability levels.

When you see an asterisk (*) in the text, this is an indication that further specifications can be found in the product annex.

CP#	Control Point	TL
Management		
General documented control system		
1	<p>The SCA has a clearly documented management system, which addresses each applicable UTZ Chain of Custody requirement.</p> <p>The documented control system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) specifies the personnel responsible for the various requirements of the Chain of Custody Standard. b) specifies the procedures in place for the implementation of the Chain of Custody Standard. <p>Procedures in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - take into account the traceability program level(s); - specify how records are kept. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) provides templates, forms, records, and documents necessary for compliance with the standard. <p>If the SCA has a computerized tracking and traceability system such as an ERP system, it must cover all the traceability elements of the Chain of Custody Standard.</p> <p>All documentation must be legible, dated, and up-to-date.</p>	
Self-assessment		
2	The SCA completes a self-assessment to evaluate the compliance with all applicable control points of all sites to be included on the SCAs certificate. The self-assessment is completed annually using the UTZ Chain of Custody Checklist.	
Subcontractors		
3	<p>The SCA is responsible for the compliance of the subcontractor(s) with the applicable control points of the UTZ Chain of Custody Standard, and has a system in place to ensure compliance.</p> <p>The SCA must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) request from the subcontractor(s) or complete on their behalf (at least annually) a self-assessment of compliance against the UTZ Chain of Custody Standard; <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) verify that the subcontractor(s) hold a valid UTZ Chain of Custody certificate for the processes performed at the time that the subcontractor(s) provide a service to the SCA. 	
Traceability		
Record keeping		
4	All records requested in the Chain of Custody Standard are kept for a minimum of two years.	
5	<p>The SCA keeps records and sales invoices of all purchases and sales of UTZ certified product and non-UTZ certified product.</p> <p>The records can consist of written documents and procedures and/or an automated system.</p> <p>Records of all GIP transactions are available (documents generated when a transaction is registered, or overview of all transactions registered in the GIP).</p>	

CP#	Control Point	TL
6	The calculations of conversion rates used within each processing facility are indicated in the documentation relating to the transformation of the product, and kept up-to-date.	
Identification of certified input and output		
7	<p>The SCA operates a system for ensuring, verifying, and monitoring that the product purchased as UTZ certified is indeed UTZ certified.</p> <p>This system includes:</p> <p>a) Verification of the validity of the supplier's UTZ license. Any supplier must have a valid UTZ license at the moment the product is claimed as UTZ certified.</p> <p>b) Verification of invoices and/or documents coming from the supplier. Documentation must include a reference to "UTZ" and to the corresponding traceability level to identify which products are traded as "UTZ".</p> <p>c) Verification that inputs received are of equal or "stronger" traceability level than the level the SCA is certified for.</p> <p>d) Ensuring a transaction ID is available for all purchases of UTZ certified product traded in the GIP. This ID is generated in the GIP with every transaction of UTZ certified product.</p>	
8	<p>Documentation relating to the sale of UTZ certified product includes a reference to "UTZ" and to the corresponding traceability level.</p> <p>For products traded in the GIP, sales invoices issued for UTZ certified product have a corresponding GIP transaction ID.</p>	
9	SCAs who trade multi-certified product have available all purchase and sales documentation of product traded under other certification schemes. When a multi-certified volume is sold under a non-UTZ certification scheme, the volume is "removed" from the SCA's GIP stock, and cannot be double sold.	
<p>GIP (Note: 10-15 are not yet applicable to SCAs who have never had a license, as transactions and stock activities can only be performed once the first license is granted. These CPs are also only applicable to pure products as non-pure products or half-finished products are not registered in the GIP.)</p>		
10	<p>The SCA manages a trading stock in the GIP for all UTZ certified products and traceability levels required to be traded in the GIP. The SCA must perform all transactions and stock activities applicable to their product and activities*.</p> <p>Transactions and stock activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sales announcement, - purchase announcement, - buyer confirmation, - trace, - remove, - convert, - mix, - downgrade. <p>Retroactive claims are also registered in the GIP.</p>	
11	First buyers who have on-behalf user rights for the GIP account of a producer/producer group inform their supplier of all purchase announcements (including the volume) performed, and provide them with the confirmation of the transaction generated in the GIP within 2 weeks after confirming the transaction.	
12	<p>SCAs who provide warehouse services to producers/producer groups manage a warehouse stock in the GIP. The warehouse stock is updated at least once every three months.</p> <p>SCAs who provide warehouse services to other SCAs clearly record the volume stored for other SCAs on documentation outside of the GIP.</p> <p>The physical stock warehoused by the SCA matches the warehouse stock in the GIP.</p>	IP SG

CP#	Control Point	TL
13	The SCA's trading stock is updated at least once every three months. The objective is that the volume available in the trading stock of the SCA in the GIP matches the physical stock of UTZ certified product in their facilities.	IP SG
14	The SCA's trading stock is updated at least once every three months.	MB
15	All GIP sales or purchase announcements and buyer confirmations must represent one or multiple physical deliveries. The information registered in the GIP transaction which corresponds to the product (volume, quality, etc.) is the same as the information reflected in the documentation accompanying the physical delivery.	
UTZ premium (Note: 16 & 17 only apply to first buyers)		
16	The producer/producer group and first buyer agree upon a procedure for payment (covering amount and timing) of the UTZ premium on all product claimed (or retroactively claimed) as UTZ certified. The UTZ premium is net of any deductions for repayment of pre-financed goods or services Proof of payment and of acknowledgement from the producer/producer group of the reception of the UTZ premium is available.	
17	The UTZ premium is indicated in the sales or purchase announcement in the GIP.	
Annual overview of volumes and credit account		
18	The SCA makes an overview of the total annual volume purchased and sold of UTZ certified product. The overview includes: - stock remaining from the previous year; - inputs received; - inputs still in stock; - outputs still in stock; - outputs sold. If all products traded by the SCA are purchased and sold in the GIP (the SCA trades only pure products), the annual overview can be extracted from the GIP. The volume sold does not exceed the volume purchased.	IP SG
19	The SCA makes an overview of the total annual volume purchased and sold of UTZ certified product. The overview includes: - stock remaining from the previous year; - inputs received; - outputs sold. If all products traded by the SCA are purchased and sold in the GIP (the SCA trades only pure products), the annual overview can be extracted from the GIP. If the SCA purchases and/or sells non-pure UTZ certified product, the annual overview is reflected in a credit account. The credit account must provide sufficient information to calculate and verify the UTZ credit balance (UTZ product purchased minus UTZ product sold) of UTZ products used for processing, taking into account the rules regarding MB credit exchange*. The SCA has a functioning system to monitor and update the credit balance. The credit account must include: - balance remaining from the previous year; - volume of UTZ product purchased; - pure product content (% and/or kg or MT) in UTZ product purchased;	MB

CP#	Control Point	TL
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quantity of UTZ product sold; - pure product content in UTZ product sold (% and/or kg or MT); - « recipe » (volume of UTZ product used per unit of UTZ product sold). <p>To facilitate verification, the credit account can also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purchase/delivery dates, sales dates; - shipment references (order number, invoice number, etc.); - GIP transaction IDs corresponding to each purchase of pure UTZ certified product; - GIP unique traceability number corresponding to product traced; - conversion rates. <p>SCAs do not need to maintain a credit account if they purchase only UTZ certified product for their entire production, and are able to provide proof of this.</p> <p>MB rules and limitations regarding mixing, 100% volume coverage, and credit exchange are respected.*</p> <p>If volumes of UTZ product have been over claimed (i.e. the SCA has sold more UTZ product than they have purchased), there is proof (i.e. a purchase order) with an expected delivery within two months of UTZ certified product which fully compensates for the negative credit balance.</p>	MB
Product Separation and Identification		
21	The SCA operates a system which ensures that UTZ certified product is not mixed with non-UTZ certified product (including during transportation and storage), unless otherwise specified in the product annexes.*	IP SG
22	The supply chain actor enables visible identification of UTZ certified product. This can be done (with or without the UTZ Certified logo) by making references on signs, or with tags/labels on bags/pallets.	IP SG
Product Claims		
UTZ certified claims		
(Note: 23-25 apply only to consumer-end manufacturers)		
23	The SCA maintains an updated list of all consumer-end products sold with the UTZ Certified logo, which can be indicated either by name, SKU, or grouping of products and SKUs.	
24	The SCA operates a system which ensures that each lot of consumer-end product to be sold with the UTZ certified claim complies with the latest version of the UTZ Labeling and Trademark Policy.	
25	Prior to print, the SCA has a valid label approval for all consumer-end products sold with the UTZ Certified logo.	

Chain of Custody Tea Annex version 1.1 December 2015

1. Introduction to the Chain of Custody Tea Annex

The Chain of Custody Tea Annex is used along with the Chain of Custody Standard by all tea supply chain actors who trade and/or process UTZ certified tea products. The Tea Annex does not include requirements in the form of control points, however does stipulate rules and limitations that must be respected in order to trade and/or process UTZ certified tea products.

2. Contacting UTZ

Companies with questions or feedback about Chain of Custody certification can direct their inquiries to: membersupport@utz.org

CBs with questions, feedback, or communication about members (e.g. suspension, cancelation of the certificate and/or license) can direct their inquiries to: teacertification@utz.org

Members and CBs with technical problems or questions related to the GIP can direct their inquiries to: techsupport@utz.org

3. Definitions

Made tea	Container term to describe the dry tea product that is obtained through a range of different fresh leaves processing activities. Within GIP the different types of Made tea are: green tea, CTC black tea, orthodox black tea, STP (LTP) black tea, yellow tea, white tea, oolong tea, pu'er raw tea and pu'er ripe tea,
Tea Extract	The concentrated form of tea. Extracts can be in the form of powder, liquid, frozen concentrate and concentrated paste.

4. Physical handling activities

Physical handling activities for tea include:

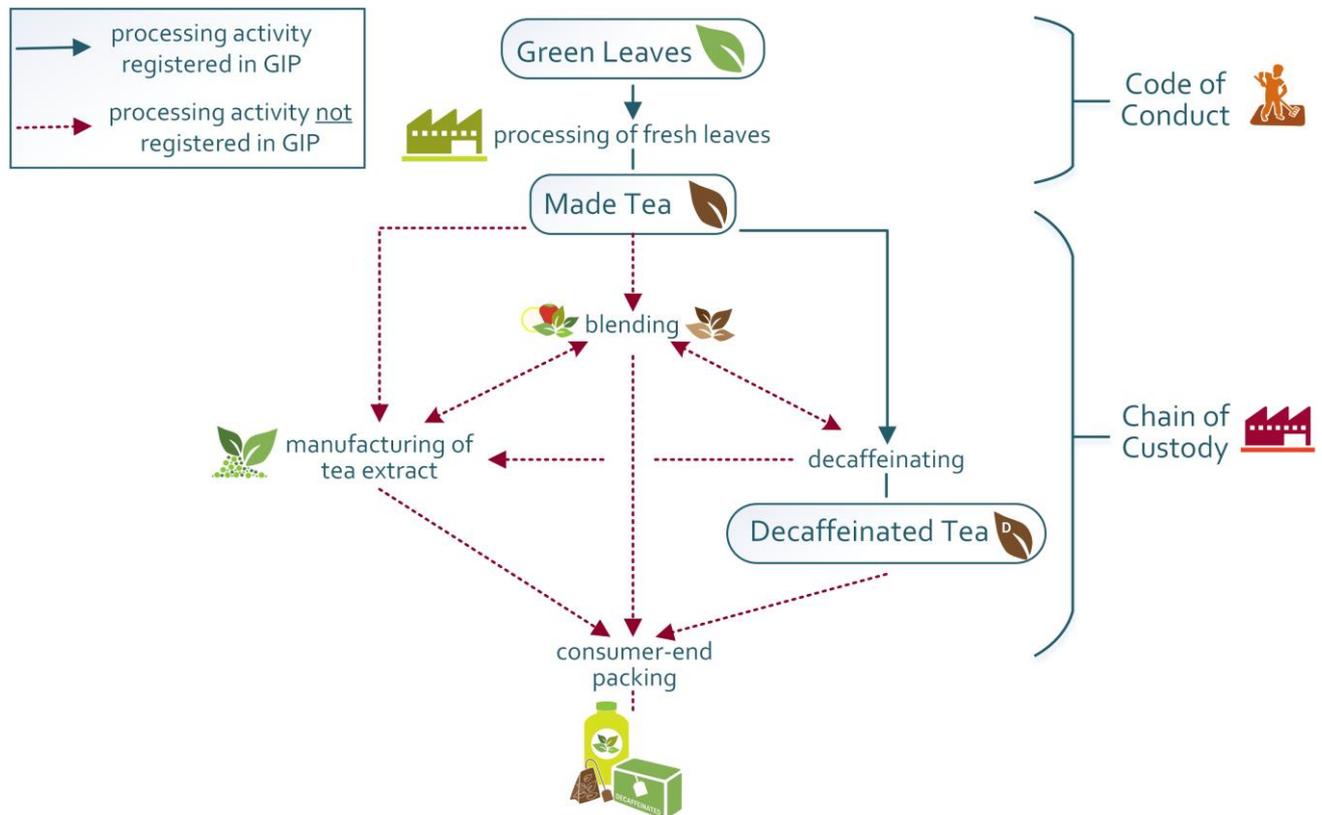
- bagging/bulking/re-bagging
- blending³
- decaffeinating
- manufacturing of tea-based products (e.g. tea extract)
- manufacturing of consumer-end products (e.g. tea ready-to-drink beverages)
- packing

of UTZ certified tea (made tea) or UTZ certified tea-based products. Only activities carried out on un-bagged, un-packaged, or un-sealed UTZ certified products are considered physical handling activities.

³ Blending takes place at different stages in the supply chain, and also includes pre-blending and consumer-end blending.

5. Supply Chain

The following diagram represents a simplified version of the UTZ tea supply chain, including the main products and processing activities registered in the GIP and outside of the GIP.



6. Conversion rates

The following table summarizes the conversion rates for the main processing activities within the UTZ tea supply chain:

Process	Traceability Level	Input product	Output product	Conversion rate*	Applicable to (Country)
Decaffeinating	IP, SG	Black Tea, Green Tea, Oolong Tea	Decaffeinated Black Tea	0.90	All countries

*Conversion rates are based on industry accepted standards and averages.

7. Minimum % requirements

The SCA operates a system which ensures that UTZ certified tea is not mixed with non-UTZ certified tea, including during transportation and storage. During blending, UTZ certified tea may be mixed with non-UTZ tea as long as the product claim specifies the percentage of UTZ certified content in the product, and the labeled products meet the requirements set forth in the UTZ Labeling and Trademark Policy.

8. Transactions and Stock activities

The following are the stock activities and transactions that a SCA may have to register on volumes of made tea, depending on the activities the SCA performs with UTZ certified made tea. Further explanation and examples on using the GIP can be found in the Quick Start Guide, located in the Downloads area⁴ of the GIP.

Sales announcement

When a producer/producer group or SCA sells made tea to another SCA, they perform a *sales announcement*.

Purchase announcement

When a first buyer purchases made tea from a producer/producer group, and they have received authorization to register transactions in the GIP on behalf of the producer/producer group, the first buyer performs a *purchase announcement*. An on-behalf user authorization form signed by both parties is required to perform this transaction.

Downgrade

When a member lowers the traceability level (from IP to SG) of a volume of made tea in their stock, they perform the transaction *downgrade*.

Mix

When a SCA mixes made tea (at IP level) from different producers/producer groups they perform the stock activity *mix*. The mixed volume will retain information about the producers' names and their respective volumes included in the mix.

Convert

When made tea is processed into decaffeinated tea the SCA performs the stock transaction *convert*.

Trace

- When made tea is packaged and sold as a consumer-end product (with or without an UTZ claim), the SCA performs the stock transaction *trace*.
- When made tea is manufactured into tea extract, liquor, or any other tea-based product, the SCA performs the stock transaction *trace*.

Tracing triggers the generation of an invoice for the UTZ program fee.

Remove

The Remove function may be used only by traders when:

- Volume of made tea has been damaged or lost
- Volume of made tea is purchased as UTZ certified or multi-certified, and is sold either as conventional made tea, or under a certification scheme that is not UTZ certified.

The Remove function may only be used under special circumstances by manufacturers of half-finished, consumer-end, or food service products:

- To correct discrepancies between volumes announced in GIP and real volume received after GIP transactions have been confirmed.

⁴ <https://www.goodinsideportal.org/web/utz/document-upload>

- To correct discrepancies between qualities purchased and qualities received after GIP transactions have been confirmed.

Sell via Auction

The Sell via Auction function reflects the sale of an UTZ certified product via a physical auction.

Products not registered in the GIP

Tea extract, aroma, liquor, and any other tea-based product are not traded in the GIP. SCAs who purchase these products must still maintain physical and administrative traceability of the certified product, and comply with all relevant control points of the UTZ Chain of Custody Standard.