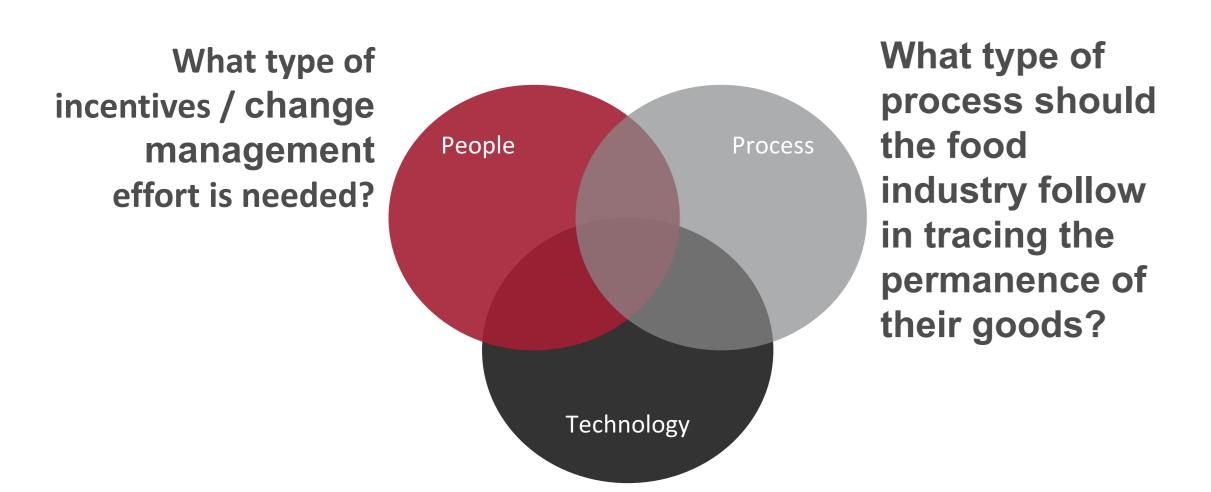
MIT Supply Chain **MIT** Center for Transportation & Logistics

Motivation / Background

There is no guaranteed mechanism that tracks the physical movement of goods in the food industry. In the food industry, consumers are demanding more and more visibility and assurance in the sustainability of the supply chain. This is of particular concern in the **Palm Oil Industry**.

Key Question / Hypothesis

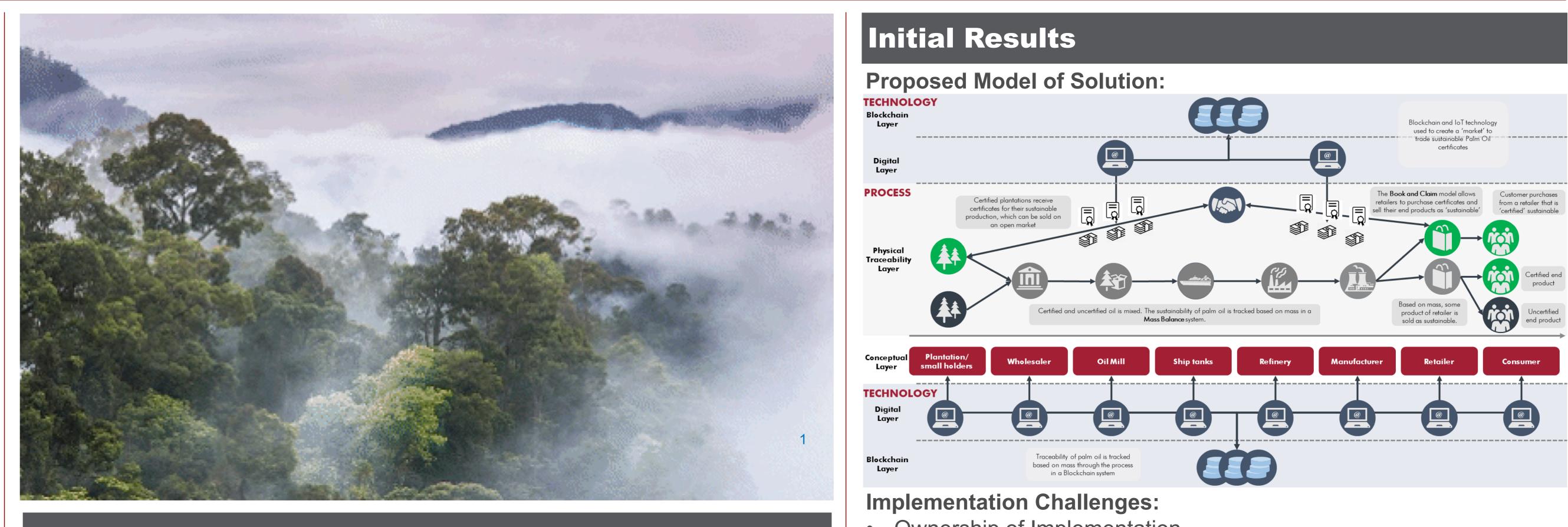


What technologies (i.e. Blockchain?) can disrupt existing business model in the food industry?

Relevant Sources

- Interviews with Industry Experts
- Literature Review:
 - United Nations
 - MIT Theses
 - Theses (Other Universities)
 - Scientific Journals
 - Industry Whitepapers
 - Business Reports

Discovering the Provenance of Palm Oil



The Problem

Companies are unable to monitor their suppliers in real time due to a lack of transparency and accountability across an increasingly complex supply chain.

Moreover, today's consumers demand more transparency about where and how a product came to be.

Methodology

Literature Review:

Review industry and academic literatures on

Interviews:

• Interview relevant industry experts

Case Studies:

• Analyze past traceability/Blockchain case studies, the successes, and the challenges

Synthesize:

Propose solution based on results

- Ownership of Implementation
- Non-voluntary participants
- Cultural and regulatory differences for participants in different regions
- Lack of current interaction among participants •
- Outstanding physical/digital gap
- Technical barrier to participate (for developing countries)
- Potential limited Blockchain benefits in a corporate owned environment

Next Steps

- Identify owner of the implementation
- Identify whether to implement from downstream to upstream or vice versa
- Find ways to scale up the RSPO certification system and introduce it to a free market
- Financial feasibility study to get industry buy in
- Develop detail incentive model





