

PRESENTATION

Session: **Traceability**

Title: **Development of an Electronic Traceability System for Cotton products in the Supply Chain:**

From the field to the Textile Mill

Speaker: Rinat Gulyaev, Cotton science-innovation Center, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Presentations are available in the conference archive: https://baumwollboerse.de/en/competencies/international-cotton-conference/speeches/

Conference Organization

Faserinstitut Bremen e.V., Bremen, Germany. E-Mail: conference@faserinstitut.de
Bremer Baumwollboerse, Bremen, Germany. E-Mail: info@baumwollboerse.de





DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELECTRONIC TRACEABILITY SYSTEM FOR COTTON PRODUCTS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN: FROM THE FIELD TO THE TEXTILE MILL

R.A. Gulyaev – Director, Cotton science-innovation Center









Bukhara Agrocluster

- September 2022 -





Vision

The textile
100 % percent

The textile and light industry of Uzbekistan expand the assortment and range of manufactured finished textile products. 100 % percent of cotton fiber and more than 45 % of yarn processed now locally. The volume of exports of textiles increased to 3.1 billion US dollars in 2021.

2

As one of the most important measures for increasing the export of Uzbek textile products, primarily to the markets of the European Union, the United States and other developed countries, is to ensure the transparency and traceability of the supply chain of textile products.

3

The EU has accepted the Republic of Uzbekistan as the 9th beneficiary country of the special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance (GSP+) under the unilateral Generalized Scheme of Preferences (GSP). The EU will start applying preferential tariffs for products imported from Uzbekistan under this arrangement from 10 April 2021.

Target parameters:

by 2025 it is planned to increase the production of textile, knitwear and garment products to 15 billion US dollars, and the volume of exports to 7 billion US dollars.



Cotton Value Chain

Example for a Cotton Value Chain



The traceability chain systems for finished textiles and garments are mainly supported by textile mills in partnership with retailers. However, this data chain lacks information on raw material suppliers, farmers, ginneries, fiber producers.



1

At the level of the cotton and textile industry in Uzbekistan, there is every opportunity to implement a traceability program. Identification and labeling standards can be applied by virtually everyone in the production chain. Thus, farms can trace the origin and parameters of the supplied sowing cotton seeds, ginneries have the ability to identify lots of seed cotton coming from farmers, and bales of cotton fiber and linters produced as a result of primary processing. Textile mills that process cotton products, manufactured textile products (yarn, fabrics, knitted fabrics, finished garments) are mostly labeled with barcode tags based on GS1 international standards, control (identification) signs with security elements, control (identification) signs based on RFID technology, and other methods.

- 2
- The lack of conceptual integrity between the elements of this disparate system in the form of international standards for identification and labeling, a common data model, lack of semantic compatibility does not yet allow the implementation of an integrated technology for traceability of goods in the cotton and textile complex of Uzbekistan

3

Aim of the project - the development and integration of the functionality of the existing specialized systems in the cotton-textile complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the stage from sowing to the supply of cotton fiber to textile mills, which can subsequently be integrated into existing international traceability systems.

4

The project are aimed at informing consumers of finished textile products about the entire production chain of the purchased product, its origin, composition, quality parameters, compliance with social, environmental and labor standards, etc. At the same time, retailers, through the implementation of these programs, have the opportunity to reduce reputational risks by preventing the supply of products from countries / from suppliers where basic social and environmental requirements, labor standards, and environmental protection standards are not observed.

Cotton Value Chain: SEED

Block number 1. SEED Information for each lot of sowing seeds:

- Variety
- Reproduction (Super elite, Elite, R1, R2, R3)
- Grade
- Class
- The type of seeds (seeds of traditional selection, genetically modified seeds, hybrids, etc.).
- Fuzziness of seeds (bare, slightly pubescent, pubescent)
- The chemicals used during the treatment (fungicides, insecticides, stimulants, etc.)
- The type of treatment (chemical or mechanical)
- Date of production
- Producer/Supplier of sowing seeds
- Seed buyer







Workshop for preparation of sowing seeds

Farm

































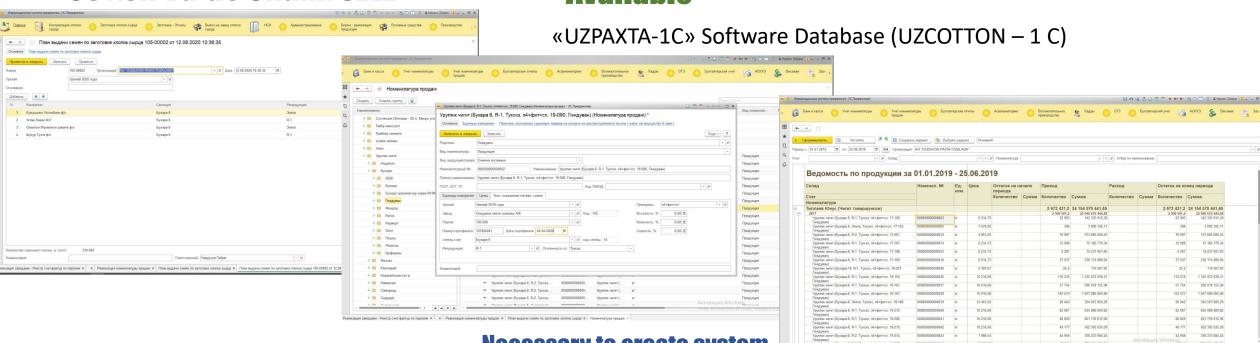




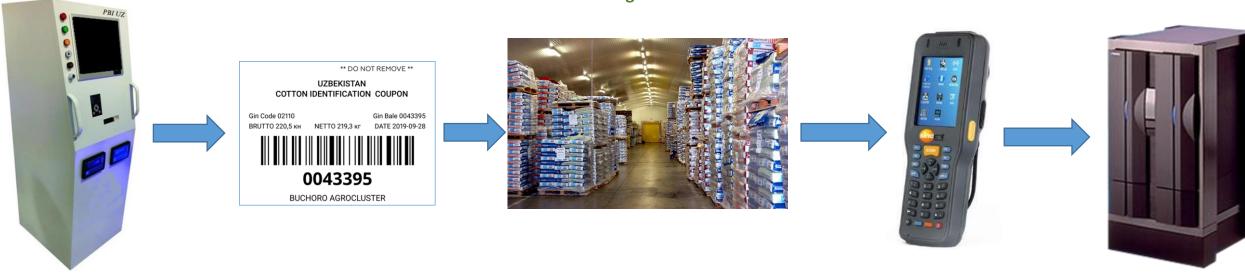


Cotton Value Chain: SEED

Available







Available

Block number 2. CULTIVATION

Information for each contour (field):

- Culture (cotton, wheat)
- Cotton or other crop development (NDVI index)
- The content of macro, mezo and microelements in the soil (phosphorus, nitrogen, potassium, boron, magnesium)
- Agrochemical maps
- Salinity maps
- Water maps (irrigation, drip irrigation, without irrigation)
- Water, Seed, Fuel, Fertilizer consumption
- Salary expense
- Agrotechnical measures (technological map)
- Yield





































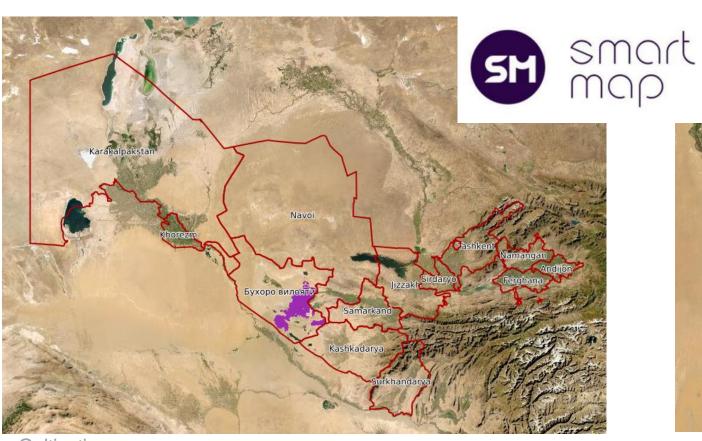


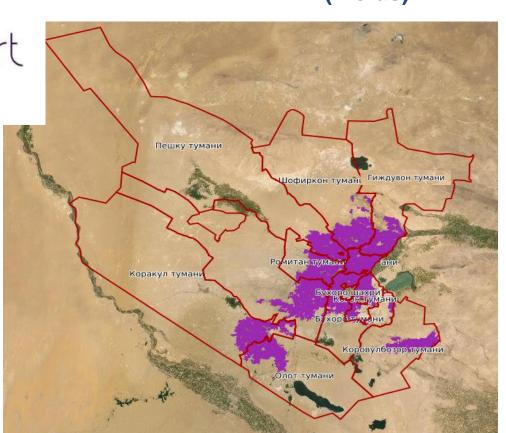


Sowing area of Bukhara region

225 553 ha Total area 67 732 pc Contours (Fields)

(Fields)





Cultivation

































Variety placement of agricultural crops

100

% Under control

97 900

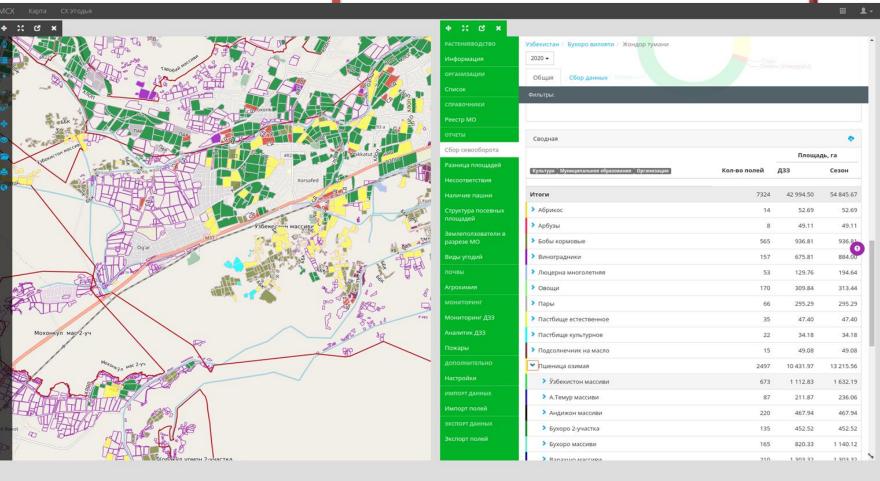
ha

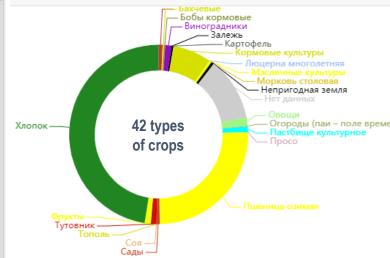
Cotton

60 600

ha

Wheat





Variety placement maps by crop types have been formed, as a result of which detailed information about each contour and the previous and current condition of the crops are formed on multi-layered maps.

































AGROCHEMICAL INSPECTION OF SOIL

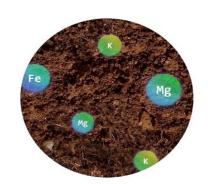


Determining soil sampling points in contours

Export the map to the mobile application for soil sampling

Creating input maps based on agrochemical tests

Module of agrochemical analysis - forms contour maps based on agrochemical analysis of soil and helps to determine the quality of contours

































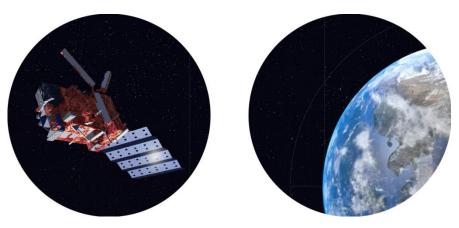












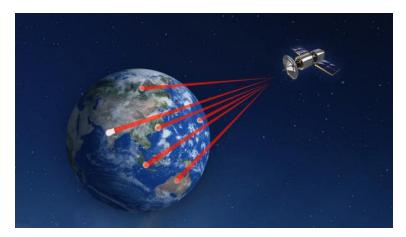
- Detection of changes in contours (Analysis of plant development by NDVI imaging with the help of Sentinel 2 Satellite)
- General and detailed information about each contour is obtained:
 - Contour size (ha)
 - **Crop vegetation**
- Zoning of contours, statistical analysis and comparison by zons
- Instructions for agrotechnics

The program analyzes the biomass vegetative growth index using NDVI photographs taken from satellites and automatically colors based on a scale from 0 to 1.

Cultivation























































































MONITORING SYSTEM

Analytic Center

Operators





Agronomists















AGRO-SCOUTING REPORTS

The agro-scouting module collects information about the condition of the contours and crop development.



 Through mobile applications, agronomists take photos and identify problems identified by the results of the vegetative NDVI index.

The system allows agronomists to measure and photograph the current state of the fields using mobile devices, and data and images are automatically entered into the system.







Monitoring of agrotechnical operations

Equipment and transport control module - GPS increases the efficiency of equipment and saves fuel

Automatic detection of equipment operations in the field

Control the speed mode of the machine Calculation of area on the fields for each operation done

Calculation of consumption for 1 hectare: fuel, fertilizers, seeds, salary



GPS systems





































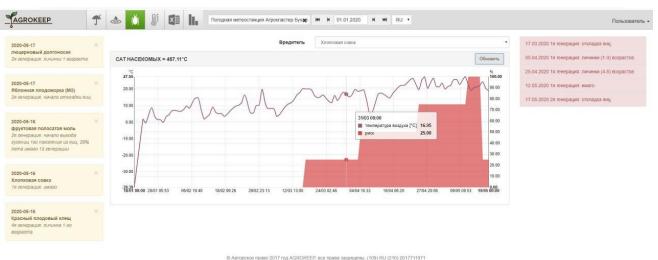
Reflect the work of machinery in the field in a specific time mode











Meteorological module - special weather tools calculate the probability of the development of diseases and pests to take timely preventive measures as a result of the formation of weather forecasts

Weather stations



Cultivation

Predicting disease development based on software algorithms























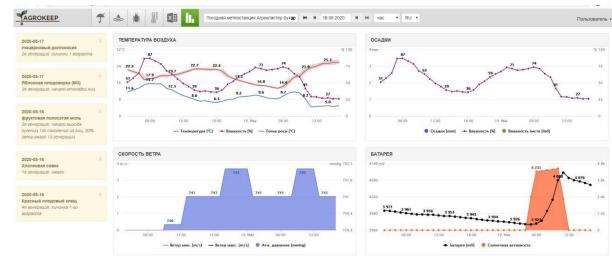








Information from weather stations





Block number 3. Harvest and procurement of seed cotton Information for each lot (truck) of seed cotton:

- Region
- Farmer
- Contour (field)
- Cotton picking type (manual, machine)
- Variety
- Grade (colour)
- Class (moisture and trash content)
- Reproduction
- Technical cotton or for sowing purposes
- Price



Harvest







































Procurement center



003162018-8589143614

5-ХЛ

2018 йил 27 сен 23:10

Пахта тозалаш корхонаси: AO "O'ZBEKISTON PAXTA TOZALASH"(Toshkent)

Пахта тайёрлаш пункти: Жума-Бозор ПТМ

№ 2 рақамли юк ҳати учун

Фермер хўжалиги: "ILG`OR HOSIL" ФХ Транспорт тури: трактор, рақами: 1234

Прицеп сони: 1 ракам(лар)и: (1234)



Upon arrival of the vehicle carrying the cotton, the operator reads the farmer's ID card. The software loads the required indicators from the directory. The operator enters information on the type of transport, number of trucks. The balances – indicate the weight of seed cotton (netto).

Harvest



































☑						20	~			-
ECAS v3.0.25	Приемка	Регистрация массы Реес	гр Лаборатория	Партии	ΠK 17	Рег. массы(вывоз)	Вывоз	Запросы		>_
Регистрация массы		Отмена				Брутто Доступн	о взвешивани	ak 1		
Штрих код						70	1			
1005612021-0009696957		Применить				/ U	11)		
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7						Взвеси	Пь			
Фермер Размонали Шарифжон		Номер накладн	ой 7				Общая масс	n former		
Тип транспорта Трактор		Вид сбора руч	йой				Вес	а орупо.	Время	
Гос. номер ттз80		Вид хлопка-сыр	ца технический							
Прицеп №1 4131							Общая масс	са тары:		0
Прицеп №2 4132							Bec		Время	
						0	Ющая масса н	еетто:		0

Laboratory analyzes

2-XJ1

2018 йил 27 сен 23:10

Instrument for measuring of Trash content



Bar code scaner



Instrument for measuring of

Moisture content



003162018-8589143614

The laboratory scans a 2XL barcode submitted to the laboratory along with the seed cotton samples. The software of the automated instruments transmits the results to the database.

























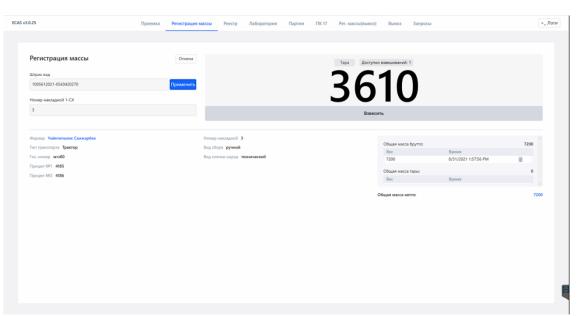




















The transport is weighed a second time after seed cotton has been unloaded (tara). The operator scan barcode 1 SX and 5 XL forms signed by the classifier. The camera fixes the trolley number on the scales and compares them with the numbers on the 5-XL Permit. If the data on the numbers match, the data on the scales is stored in the software, the cameras fix the time the weight is measured, and the photograph is stored in the directory with a process barcode. Data on Tara, Netto, Brutto, Conditioned masses, quality indicators are recorded in the database.



































Monitoring



Harvest

































Block number 4. Ginning Information for each bale cotton fiber:

- Region
- Ginnery
- Lot of seed cotton (connection to..... farmer, contour, seeds)
- Variety
- Grade (colour)
- Class (trash content)
- Weight (netto, tara, brutto)
- **HVI** indicators
- Price

** DO NOT REMOVE **

UZBEKISTAN **COTTON IDENTIFICATION COUPON**

Gin Code 02110

Gin Bale 0043395

BRUTTO 220,5 кн

NETTO 219,3 KF

DATE 2019-09-28



0043395

BUCHORO AGROCLUSTER









































Ginning



































Scales for seed cotton

Ginning





























MEXAHOTPOH





Electronic scales (balances)

Installation of bunker electronic scales for weighing of seed cotton, cotton seeds.

Obtaining online information about the volume of seed cotton

provided to the process, produced seeds.

Automatic transfer to the Databases.

Scales for cotton seeds



Packing of cotton lint







































Permanent Bale Identification



The console function is to print barcode tags with information about the bale number, weight and date of production.

The system provides identification and accounting of each bale produced in the ginnery, which is traceable from the cotton gin to the textile mill.

The tag number consists of a 2-digit region code, a 3-digit gin code and a 7-digit bale number (permanent).

Barcode: Code 128 subset C

5 year cycle provided

Consoles of PBI system at ginneries

** DO NOT REMOVE **

UZBEKISTAN COTTON IDENTIFICATION COUPON

Gin Code 02110 BRUTTO 220,5 кн

NETTO 219,3 κΓ

Gin Bale 0043395

DATE 2019-09-28



0043395

BUCHORO AGROCLUSTER









Ginning

























Permanent Bale Identification

Available

Attached to each bale

Attached to each sample selected for certification





Ginning



































Available

100

100

%

100

%

CSITC (HVI) Quality Indicators for each Bale



- Controls the quality and weight of each bale
- 100% bale-by-bale certification since 2001
- Database of all lots and varieties of cotton fiber



Ginning























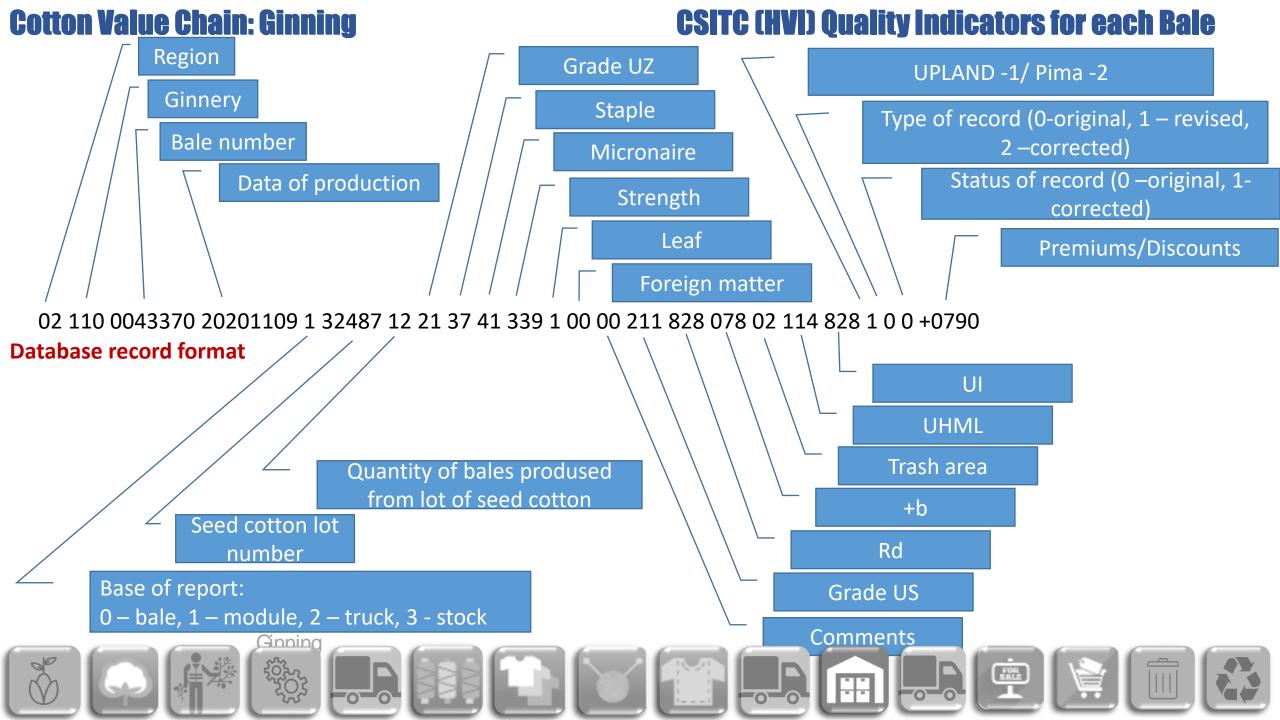






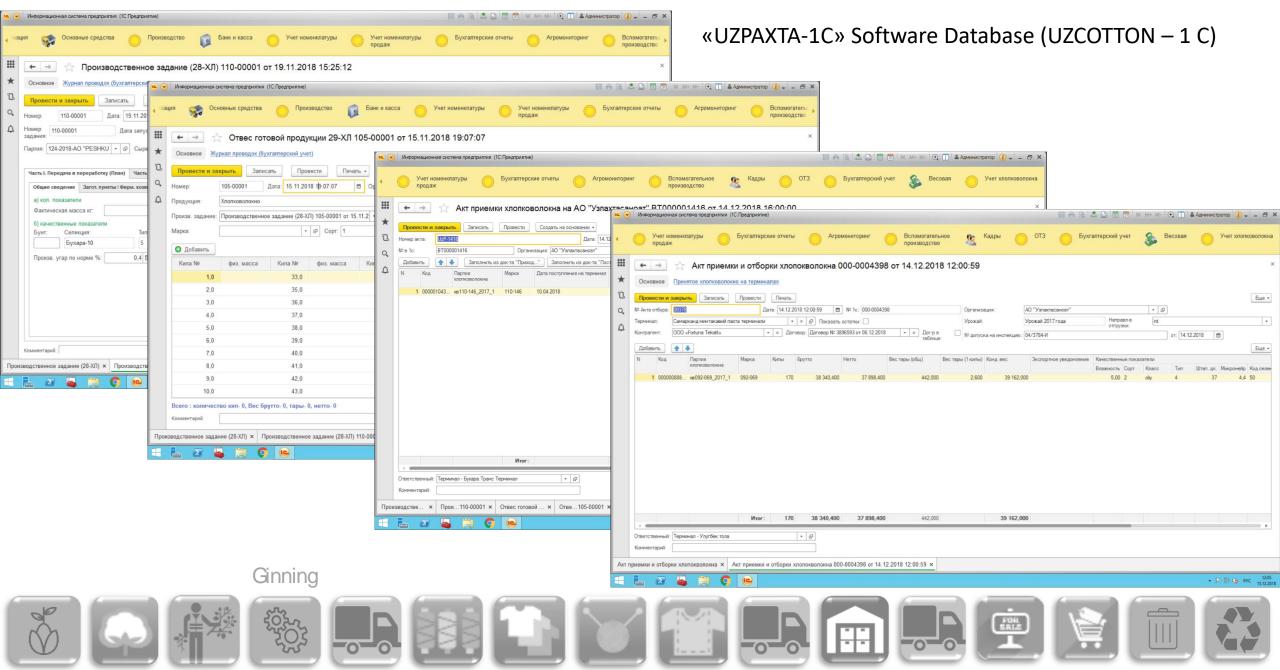








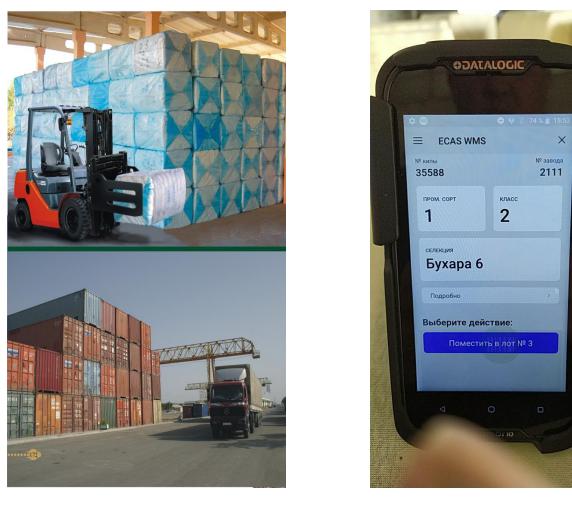
Accounting of production

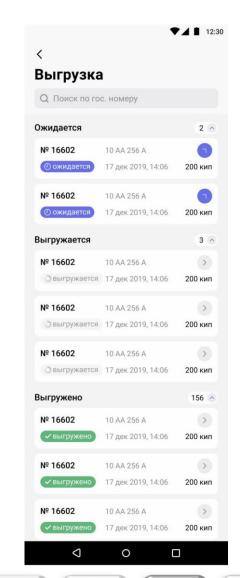


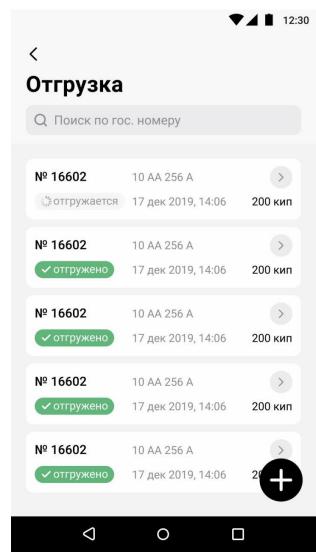
Cotton Value Chain: Ginning Collection, processing and Trade companies dissemination of data **Exchange** Textile mills **Data Base Laboratory HVI** Gin 1 **Terminal** Gin 2 **Custom** Gin 3 **Agencies** Gin 4 Regions Gin 5 Gin 6 **State bodies** Ginning

Separation of bales to uniform lots (Grade/class)

Available







Ginning

































Cotton Value Chain

PLANS FOR FUTURE (TEXTILE MILL)

Example for a Cotton Value



➤ Stage #2

Stage #3 (existed)

Cotton Value Chain



TEXTILE MILL

TEXTILE COMPLEX

КОМПЛЕКС ПАСПОРТИ

Placement	Bukhara region, Vobkent
Project initiator	Bukhara Agroklaster
Project period	2 quarter 2021 – 4 quarter 2023
New jobs	7 000 киши (охирги босқичда)

The total amount of planned investments

1 stage: Spinning

mln. Euro

156,2

99,6

ЛОЙИХА НАТИЖАЛАРИ

Cotton lint	40,995 tn				
Technology	Advanced technological equipment imported from Europe and Japan				
Export	200 mln Euro, 75% Export, 25% Local market				
Profit	30,5 mln. Euro per year				
Payback period	5 years				
Consulting	"Gherzi" (Swiss) international consulting company				

Cotton yarn

36 205

tn

Knitted fabric

15 985

tn

Yarn Dyeing

10 324

tn







Tights **1,970**

mln. pc Fabric dyeing

21 828

Garments

6,916

mln. pc

Amir Textile project envisages creation of technological chain for production of high value-added products "From cotton fiber to finished goods"

Area

8 ha

na

157 700

Construction area

m2

Cotton

10x

Modern garments









Thank you for attention





Cotton Science-Innovation Center



Bukhara Agrocluster