Chapter 10

Farm-to-Table Tech: Traceability and Transparency in Food Production

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Abstract

This research analyzes existing food traceability systems and identifies opportunities for development as it explores at how blockchain and digital technologies affect the food supply chain. It also focuses at how blockchain technology may work with other cutting-edge innovations like Web 3.0 and Industry 4.0. The application of blockchain technology in agriculture is reviewed in this chapter, with a focus on how it might improve product traceability, reliability, and regulatory compliance. Current trends and future research objectives are additionally discussed. According to the research, there exists an excellent association between subjective norms and people's desire to accept Blockchain-based food traceability systems (BFTS), although attitudes and perceived control have a greater impact. The research focuses into the incorporation of blockchain technology into supply chain management within the agricultural industry, emphasizing the barriers encountered in real-world execution even with the progress made in theoretical domains and the industry's adjustment to smart agriculture.

Keywords

Agri-Food Supply, Blockchain-Based Food Traceability, Decentralized Traceability, Precision Farming

1. Introduction

Agriculture is becoming more interested in blockchain technology, especially in domains like crop accreditation, insurance, finance, agribusiness, and food security. In underdeveloped countries, where farmers struggle to make ends meet while living in affluent countries is easy, it can help with supply chain management challenges [1]. Food security, waste reduction, and adulteration are the three primary

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objectives of agriculturally based food visibility and traceability systems, which track food throughout its full path. They offer consumers with real-time insights to ensure they purchase reliable, fresh, and nutritious foods by promptly identifying potential issues [2]. Agri-food supply chain stakeholders are under pressure from variables including globalization, free trade policies, and consumer demands for reliable, nutritious food. Effective flow depends upon aspects such as contributions, impact, socioeconomic status, and environmental factors. Productive and sustainable food production is hindered by shortages and fresh challenges, despite the availability of many approaches and models [3]. The food supply chain, from seed planting to consumption, involves various stages influenced by food safety. To address transparency and understanding, technology is utilized by producers and consumers to ensure food safety, addressing concerns about specific activities and protocols [4]. The growing demand for safe food options and the frequency of contaminated food makes blockchain-based food traceability solutions essential. The creation of reliable systems that improve food safety from production to market is made possible by advantages including inviolability, decentralized management, accountability, and anonymity [5]. Business practices have undergone a substantial transformation due to technological improvements, resulting in increasingly complicated supply chain procedures. For the food sector to maintain quality, safety, and regulatory compliance, traceability is essential. The application of blockchain technology to improve food supply chain traceability is currently being investigated [6]. While blockchain-based technologies are expected to bring a variety of impacts, only some are directly attributable to the blockchain element: increased transparency, traceability, and trust. Other impacts such as improved data management are a side-effect of digitizing non-digital processes. Further research is needed to confirm whether blockchain-based technologies bring the expected sustainability improvements in food supply chains [7]. In the agri-food sector, blockchain technology promotes food traceability by offering a transparent, trustworthy mechanism of verifying the sustainability, safety, and quality of agricultural products [8]. With the aim to improve transparency, minimize fraud, and expedite processing, blockchain technology is being applied in the food supply chain. The absence of middlemen lessens the possibility of manipulation. Blockchain shrinks processing time and enhances customer happiness by automating transactions. In order to enhance the processed food supply chain, this approach integrates blockchain technology with machine learning models [9]. Figure 1 below shows how blockchain technology can revolutionize the agri-food supply chain domains.

2. Traceability and Transparency in Food Production

Significant modifications are required across the food supply chain to ensure the production of nutritious, sustainable, and environmentally friendly food. These changes include the adoption of cutting-edge agricultural techniques, sophisticated processing technology, Industry 4.0 integration, and a reconfiguration of food consumption behaviors [10]. In contemporary society, the right to safe food is essential, nevertheless owing to food scarcities and market globalization, pinpointing the source of food can be challenging. Innovative techniques are required to confirm the origin, qualities, and handling details of food goods across national boundaries and continents since these supply chains are impenetrable and intricate [11]. Smart farming, value chain integrity, personalized nutrition, and the reduction of food waste are all being enhanced by the integration of Internet of Things (IoT), distributed ledger technology, and artificial intelligence (AI) in the agri-food chain. However, marginalized stakeholders—like small-scale farmers and consumers—need specialized training [12]. Agricultural productivity and resilience are being enhanced by technological innovations including digital tools, automated machinery, and precision farming. Resource management and transparency are facilitated by the application of blockchain

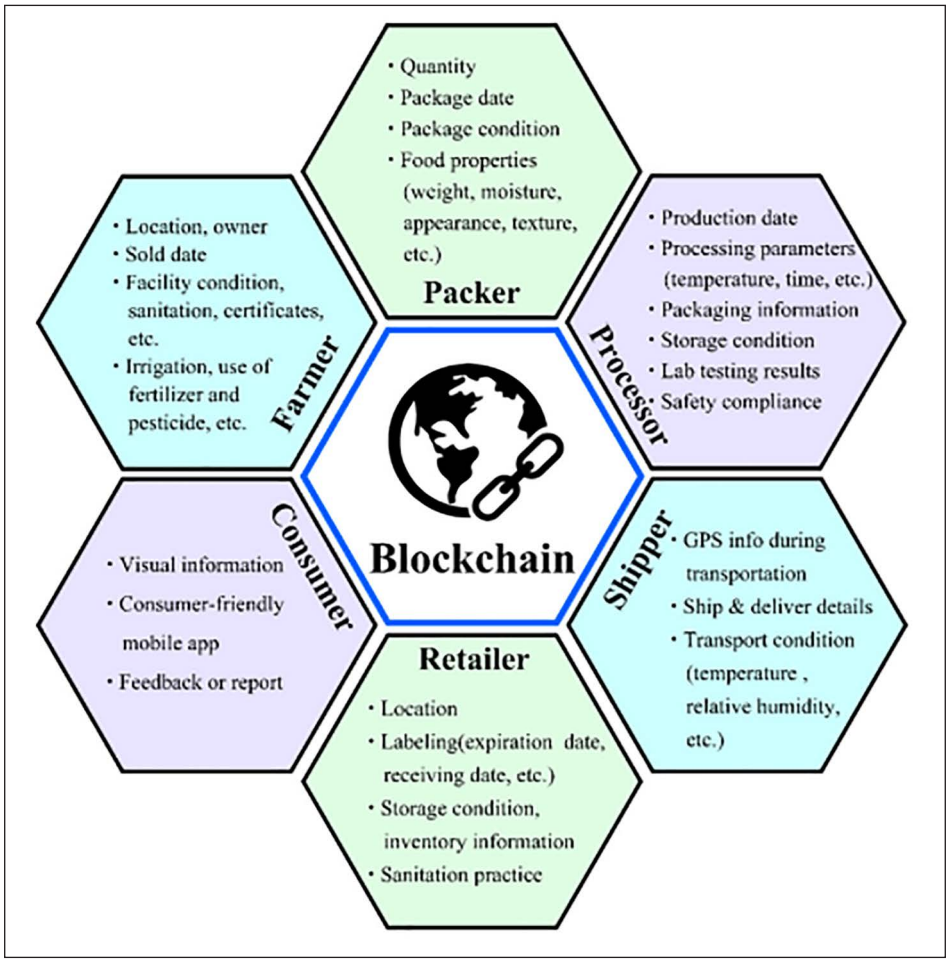

Figure 1. Blockchain implementation in various agrifood supply chain domains

technology. Immediate information is provided to farmers via digital technologies like artificial intelligence and data analytics, which support crop sustainability and health [13]. Food traceability is being addressed with blockchain technology, which tracks traceable units through IoT and a collaborative consensus process. By utilizing fuzzy logic to assess quality degradation and modify shelf life, this data, which is linked with IoT, facilitates decision-making guidance in the food supply chain [14]. For transparent transactions and product data in the supply chain, blockchain technology provides a decentralized, secure ledger system. Monitoring of farming practices, harvesting techniques, delivery, and storage conditions are all made possible by it. In order to identify potential flaws like contamination, deterioration, or adulteration, machine learning algorithms evaluate data to find trends in product quality [15]. Food products can now be traced securely and consistently owing to blockchain technology, which addresses the problems with traditional systems by giving consumers total control over traceability from the point of origin to the point of consumption [16]. A decentralized traceability solution is employed due to the

traditional supply chain management strategy is hampered by the existence of many systems. Leveraging an radio frequency identification (RFID) system at the package level and a blockchain-based storage platform, this system collects and stores data employing both blockchain and RFID technologies [17]. This strategy makes it feasible to respond quickly to security emergencies, boost consumer confidence, and maintain secure recordkeeping. Complete product information is also integrated utilizing QR code technology, including origin, certification, manufacturing procedures, and supply chain history [18]. To enhance product traceability, the agricultural food supply chain (AFSC) is gradually adopting blockchain-based traceability services (BBTS). However, enterprises who are contemplating this adoption are still apprehensive about the criteria for investment and the protocols for coordination [19]. Especially in local food supply chains (LFSC), blockchain is revolutionizing supply chain management. With an emphasis on the real-world application of blockchain technology, research should evaluate its effects on security, auditability, effectiveness, accountability, and traceability in the food supply chain [20]. Food security, excellence, and traceability are being enhanced by agribusinesses as a result of the influence of vegan and PETA organizations. In supply chain management, blockchain minimizes financial risk, promotes accountability, and simplifies processes. This strategy lowers financial risks in the agricultural supply chain and fosters inclusive trading practices [21]. Foodborne infections are challenging to pinpoint in conventional agri-food production systems because of traceability limitations. Although current techniques lack accessibility, traceability, and verification for producers utilizing mobile or edge devices, blockchain-based solutions attempts to compensate for this [22]. The decentralization, credibility, and inviolability of information supplied by blockchain, a decentralized infrastructure, strengthen agricultural product management systems [23]. Leveraging visualization methods such as thermal maps to indicate ineligible commodities and force-directed diagrams and migration mappings to follow their movement, a model is constructed for evaluating food safety hazards based on failure rates and qualifications [24].

3. Recommendations

Thorough literature review of the agri-food supply chain practices that are currently being utilized in the agricultural domains encouraged us to propose following recommendations to strengthen the current practices.

- Future studies on combining food traceability with blockchain technology should take into account customer age and origin, as well as a variety of consumer groups and trust problems. Additional investigation is required to determine the veracity of the data, smart contracts, and consensus processes.
- Subsequent investigations into blockchain technology will strike a balance between advantages and disadvantages, emphasizing the supply of usefulness within current or innovative business models while promoting creativity.
- Food supply chains are benefiting from the advancement of blockchain technology, which is combining with Web 3.0 and Industry 4.0 technologies and opening the door to major transformation.
- In addition to handling transactions, putting modifications into place, and quickly focusing on any problems, the work entails supervising the security and operation of a blockchain-driven food supply chain.
- Blockchain technology fosters flexibility, traceability, and customer confidence, all of which have the potential to significantly impact the organic food supply chain. Collaboration is made

achievable, guaranteeing authenticity and quality all the way through the production and delivery stages.

- With its easy tracking and absence of external influence, blockchain ensures precise verification, traceability, auditing, visibility, and decentralization. It is a transparent, secure, and irreversible distributed storage system.
- A major barrier stands in the way of incorporating blockchain technology into the supply chain management of locally grown food, despite the technology's enormous potential.
- Although it calls for more research to eliminate constraints, the research demonstrates how blockchain technology might improve traceability and transparency in the food business.
- As commodities are tracked from farm to consumer utilizing blockchain technology, food safety and quality can be strengthened; but, prior to expansive usage, technical and legal issues needs to be rectified.
- With unrealized potential lingering ahead, blockchain technologies are being employed progressively in the agri-food industry to enhance accountability, traceability, and management.

Conclusion

Reliability, innovation, and sustainability are key components of the food industry's competitiveness. The demands of modern consumers include thorough knowledge on the environmental factors, farming practices, and security of food. Establishing a strong framework for local food supply chain governance can be facilitated by blockchain technology. Data integrity, openness, confidentiality, and fraudulent reduction are just a few advantages of blockchain technology. Nevertheless, it necessitates substantial investments and presents financial barriers. Establishing a uniform platform for hybrid applications as well as acquiring understanding of blockchain technology are imperative for organizations. The adoption of blockchain technology may not immediately substitute old systems, despite its widespread knowledge and absence of interface with current systems. Globalization and food safety concerns have made consumers more vigilant about the origins of their food. A contributing factor to these challenges is the indecision of food supply networks. With adherence for transparency and traceability criteria established by regulations, this paper offers an extensive approach for strengthening the security of the food supply chain. This study analyzes, classifies, contrasts, and highlights designs, application scenarios, and the state of the art where it comes to blockchain technology's potential for enhancing agricultural traceability. It also provides details regarding conceivable future pathways.

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