



SEMANTIC LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

A methodological approach for development and deployment of data sharing in complex organizational networks | Spek, J.C. (Jacco)

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ARE THESE PRODUCTS REALLY ORGANIC?

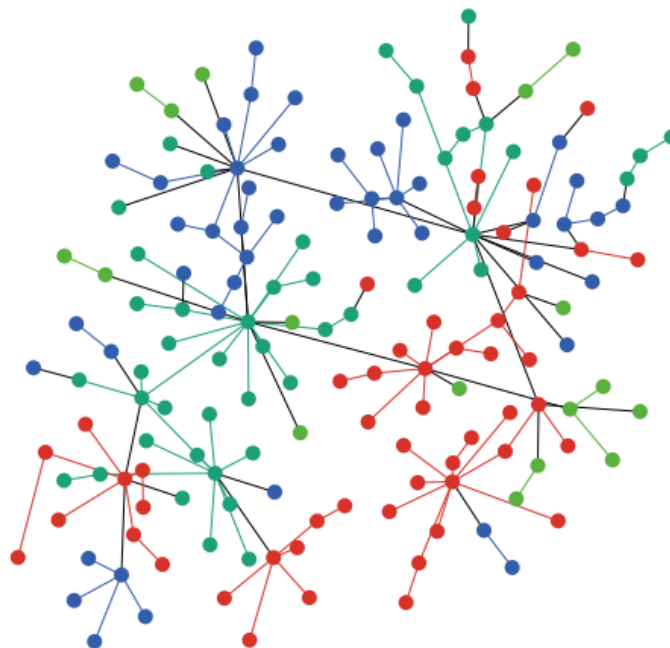
- Unverifiable claims
- No trust in supply-chains
- Complexity of modern supply-chains
- Value of certifications (Fraud)
- Food-safety
- Recalls
- Compliance is hard to prove



DATA SHARING IN COMPLEX NETWORKS IS HARD

Because:

- › Incompatible data-structures
- › Confidential data
- › Narrow contexts
- › Variety of contexts
- › Data-silos
- › Changing landscape of participants



IDEAL SOLUTION

- › Automatically publish interoperable data structures
- › Independent of context
- › Into a single trusted system
- › Where data can be shared **privately** and **confidentially**
- › Publication of business rules and knowledge models
- › Compliance is easily verifiable

- › **Is this possible?**

SEMANTIC LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

- › Combine **immutability** of distributed ledgers with interoperability of **semantic technology** to create an immutable ledger to register and trace value-assets:
 - › Enable data **transparency, traceability and interoperability** through- and between, supply-chains
 - › Publication of formal business rules and knowledge models (semantics)
 - › Prove compliance
 - › Real-time insight in validity of assets (certificates, roles etc.)
 - › Single-point-of-truth (The ledger)
- › It also provides transactional confidentiality:
 - › Ensure privacy and confidentiality of transactions



DISTRIBUTED LEDGER TECHNOLOGY

- › Core functionalities:
 - › **Immutability**
 - › Data cannot be removed or altered
 - › **Distributed infrastructure**
 - › Infrastructure is not run- or owned by a single party
 - › Ledger functionality is independent of any node, it cannot be shut-down by a single party.
 - › “one system” to store and retrieve data
 - › **All data are assets**
 - › Ownership is registered
 - › Data ownership can be transferred

SEMANTICS

- › Semantics:
 - › “*Semantics is the linguistic and philosophical study of meaning in languages*”
 - › Describes meaning of, and relationship between terms
 - › Provides the rules for interpreting the syntax
 - › Semantic models are called **ontologies**.
 - › Formally represent the world in terms of entities, events and scene in a logical form (such as description logic).

SEMANTIC TECHNOLOGIES USED

- › **RDF** (Resource Description Framework)
 - › Method for conceptual description of information
 - › Subject-predicate-object graphs
 - › Resources have unique resource identifiers (URI's)
- › **OWL** (Web Ontology Language)
 - › Knowledge representation language (Ontologies)
 - › Expressed in RDF
 - › Open world
- › **SHACL** (Shape Constraint Language)
 - › Language for validating RDF graphs against shape conditions (like XML schemas)
 - › Closed world

ROLE OF SEMANTICS IN THE PLATFORM

- › Give 'meaning' to the published data (using ontologies)
 - › Conceptual relation between attributes of data-objects
 - › Domain/range of attributes
- › Specify constraints and rules for data
 - › Cardinality of attributes (*A published certificates has **exactly one** expiration date*)
 - › Format (*'expiration date' contains a valid date-format*)
- › On-chain data become 'semantically interoperable'
 - › Refer to other data-objects with unambiguous, shared meaning
- › **Allows business rules to be specified and validated**

ROLE OF DISTRIBUTED LEDGER IN THE PLATFORM

- › Provide **immutable** ledger to timestamp statements
 - › *At time X, statement Y was done by actor Z*
- › Transfer and trace ownership, custody, validity of data-assets (Certificates/products etc.)
- › Register statements about statements
 - › *Auditor: "Farmer John used illegal pesticides, so his certificate is revoked"*
- › Real-time insight in the validity of data-assets
 - › Recalls of products down-chain when something goes wrong
- › Prevent fraud
 - › Mass balance of certified produce cannot change → 100kg of certified produce cannot become 1000kg down-chain

Domain-specific application

Domain Specific GUI

Domain Specific API

Domain Specific Back-end

- Domain specific logic
- Reasoning with data: Input data & Ledger data
- User-management

Semantic ledger platform

Semantic ledger API

Admin panel, including:
- Users, wallets, asset registry

Semantic validator (ensure data complies to validation constraints). Two ways

Transactional confidentiality module

- Encryption module

Distributed Ledger Network (e.g. BigchainDB):

Data

Semantic Data
Model
(Owl ontology)

Data validation
constraints
(SHACL shapes)

CURRENT PROJECTS

- › Supply-chain transparency
 - › Agri-food
 - › Commodity trading
- › Rail logistics
- › Business process verifiability
- › Legal cannabis compliancy

A nighttime photograph of a city street featuring a modern, curved pedestrian bridge with a glass railing. The bridge is illuminated with warm lights, and its reflection is visible in the water below. In the background, there are several buildings, including a prominent one with a curved facade and many lit windows. Long, horizontal light trails in green and yellow are visible across the image, suggesting motion or a long exposure. The overall scene is urban and modern.

› **THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

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