



REGULATORY REFERENCE

BASC Standard

BASC Standard and Norm V5-2017 · Supply chain security

LATAM · WORLD BASC ORGANIZATION (WBO) · MAIN OFFICE IN
FLORIDA (USA) · INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS ALLIANCE

May 13, 2026

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JURISDICTION	TYPE	CATEGORY
World BASC Organization (WBO) · main office in Florida (USA) · international business alliance	Certification	Trade security
DARWIN PRODUCTS	LAST OFFICIAL UPDATE	DOCUMENT VERSION
Captia · Tracium	December 15, 2017	v1.0.0 · 13/05/2026

1. What is it?

BASC (*Business Alliance for Secure Commerce*) is an **international business alliance** that promotes secure trade through voluntary cooperation between companies, customs authorities and control agencies. It was founded in 1996 with the support of the U.S. Customs Service to prevent legal trade from being used as a vehicle for **drug trafficking, smuggling and illicit trade**. It is administered by the **World BASC Organization (WBO)**. The current version of the standard is **BASC Norm V5-2017**, mandatory for all certifications since **April 1, 2019**.

Unlike IFS, BRC or FSSC 22000, BASC is **not a food safety standard** but a **supply chain security** standard. It applies to any sector that operates international trade, not just food.

2. Who does it apply to?

Covered actors (full international logistics chain):

- Exporters and importers.
- Logistics operators and transporters.
- Customs agents.
- Bonded warehouses and distribution centers.

- Port operators.
- Security and courier companies.
- Air and maritime operators.

Covered products: any cargo moving in international trade. It is especially valued in sectors with elevated risk of contamination with contraband (fresh fruit, flowers, coffee, seafood, textiles, electronics, manufacturing).

Markets: dominant adoption in **Latin America** (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Panama) and as a **commercial partner of exporters shipping to the United States**. The WBO has local chapters in each country that run audits under central policy. Certification is **annual** and is recognized by programs such as **C-TPAT** (United States) and **AEO** (Authorized Economic Operator).

Voluntary nature: BASC is voluntary. No law mandates it, but international buyers and customs authorities typically recognize the certificate as proof of secure management, granting concrete benefits (fewer inspections, dispatch priority).

3. Key requirements

BASC Norm V5-2017 organizes the **Security and Control Management System (SGCS)**. Sector-specific **Standards** complement the Norm according to the company's activity.

Key system areas (summary)

Area	Focus
Leadership and commitment	Security policy, resource allocation, roles.
Risk analysis	Threat assessment for contamination, smuggling, theft, intrusion.
Personnel security	Background checks, hiring policies, training.
Physical security	Perimeters, access controls, CCTV, lighting, alarms.
Access control	Visitors, vehicles, suppliers. Mandatory identification.
Process security	Shipment documentation, manifests, BL/AWB, weight and quantity verification.
Information security	Confidentiality, system access, IT controls.
Cargo and container security	7-point inspection, high-security seals, seal-number registry.
Business partner verification	Due diligence on suppliers, transporters, agents.
Education and training	Annual personnel training program.
Crisis and incident management	Procedures for intrusion, contamination, theft, contingencies.
Continual improvement	Internal audits, management review, corrective actions.

Compatibility with other programs

BASC was **harmonized with C-TPAT** in 2008. BASC-certified companies can be recognized by C-TPAT U.S. importers as **verified business partners**. There is also operational compatibility with the EU **AEO** program and other countries (mutual recognition in some cases, operational equivalence in others).

Certification cycle

Aspect	Detail
Validity	The BASC certificate lasts 1 year .
Recertification	Full audit every 12 months.
Audit type	Scheduled. Surprise or additional verification audits are possible after incidents.
Issuance	Issued by WBO; executed by local BASC chapters (Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, etc.) under WBO policy.
Accreditation	WBO accredits chapters; chapters accredit auditors.

4. How does Darwin cover it?

Captia captures operational and security events; **Tracium** anchors records to the immutable ledger. Although BASC is not originally a Darwin use case (which was born in food safety), several areas overlap naturally with traceability and capture at origin.

- **Chain-of-custody traceability:** **Captia** captures every handoff (cargo handover to transporter, warehouse entry, dispatch, reception) with timestamp, seal photo, container number; **Tracium** signs each handoff on-chain, generating a **traceability lot code** that proves shipment custody from origin to destination.
- **7-point container inspection:** **Captia** records it as a mobile checklist with photo evidence capture (walls, floor, ceiling, doors, refrigeration system, ventilation, outer/inner seals). Each inspection is signed and linked to the shipment.
- **Security seals:** **Captia** captures the seal number at sealing and unsealing, alerting if they differ; **Tracium** signs both events.
- **Visitor and vehicle log:** **Captia** acts as a digital access-control log, capturing license plate, driver photo (optional), reason, entry/exit time.
- **Business partner verification:** **Captia** maintains a versioned catalog of suppliers and transporters with due diligence (certificates, background checks, evaluations), linked to the specific shipment.
- **Shipment documentation:** BL/AWB, manifests, phytosanitary certificates, COA, etc., archived in **Captia** with version control and signed in **Tracium** for immutable evidence.

- **Incident management:** **Captia** workflow to record, classify, assign, escalate and close incidents (intrusion, contamination, theft attempt, foreign item finding).
- **Internal audits:** **Captia** schedules, records findings, assigns action plans and closes them with evidence.
- **Personnel training:** **Captia** keeps the BASC annual training registry, attendance and evaluations.

Areas not yet covered in V1 (transparent):

- **Physical security aspects** (CCTV, alarms, perimeter systems, biometric access): Darwin records the evidence but is not a physical security system.
- **Background checks:** **Captia** archives the documentation but does not query public registries / agencies.
- **Intelligence and threat analysis:** strategic environment risk analysis is the client's responsibility.

5. Sanctions and consequences of non-compliance

BASC is voluntary and **does not impose fines**. Consequences are **commercial, reputational and operational**.

Certificate loss:

- Non-conformities not closed within the defined deadline lead to **suspension or revocation** of the certificate.
- Without a certificate, the company loses dispatch priority, inspection reduction benefits and C-TPAT / AEO recognition.

Commercial risk:

- **C-TPAT U.S. importers** often require BASC from their LATAM suppliers as proof of secure management.
- BASC loss can trigger **commercial review** or suspension by the buyer.
- In high-risk sectors (fresh fruit shipped to the U.S., for example), a drug contamination incident can lead to cargo rejection, blacklisting and severe reputational damage even with BASC in place.

Operational risk:

- A **contraband contamination** (typical case: cocaine embedded in fresh-fruit pallets) can lead to:
 - Cargo seizure at the destination port.

- Criminal investigation against the exporter.
- Blacklisting in the destination country's customs system.
- Suspension of the BASC certificate.

Reputational risk:

- BASC chapters publish lists of certified companies. Certificate loss is visible to business partners and authorities.

6. Timeline

- **1996: BASC founded** (originally *Business Anti-Smuggling Coalition*) with support from the U.S. Customs Service to combat drug trafficking through legal trade.
- **2002–2003:** renamed to *Business Alliance for Secure Commerce*; scope broadened beyond drug trafficking (smuggling, money laundering, terrorism).
- **2008: harmonization with C-TPAT** (United States).
- **December 2017: BASC Norm V5-2017 published.**
- **April 1, 2019: V5-2017 mandatory** for all certifications. Previous versions cease to be valid.
- **2026 (expected):** possible publication of V6 (typical revision cycle every 7-10 years).

7. Official source and updates

- **Primary source:** [WBO · BASC Certification](#)
- **BASC documents:** [BASC Documents](#)
- **Global network:** [BASC Global Network](#)
- **CBP-BASC cooperation:** [CBP-BASC Cooperation](#)
- **How to certify:** [How to become a certified member](#)
- **Last official update verified:** December 15, 2017 (V5-2017 publication).
- **Darwin doc version:** 1.0.0.
- **Darwin doc date:** May 13, 2026.

Legal notice

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All-in-One Digital Product Platform

Traceability, compliance and operational efficiency for food and agro-industrial supply chains.

From origin to market. From traceability to trust.

Traceability is now market-access infrastructure

Food supply chains must demonstrate origin, process, compliance and evidence. Pressure converges from regulators, global buyers, consumers, brands and higher-value markets.

Regulators

FSMA 204 / EUDR

Buyers

visibility and response

Consumers

trust with evidence

Markets

origin, quality and access

Darwin covers the full traceability cycle



AI LAYER Intelligence applied over traceable data: inconsistencies, gaps, risks, alerts, queries and audits.

What it solves

- Fragmented data across field, plant, logistics and customers.
- Slow audits and traceability rebuilt after the fact.
- Gap between market requirements and operational reality.
- Low digitalization at producers and rural areas.

What it enables

- **Comply better:** structured, auditable and verifiable data.
- **Operate better:** fewer errors, rework and manual load.
- **Sell better:** demonstrable origin, quality and sustainability.
- **Include better:** producers connected to higher-value chains.

Multi-standard compliance

Capture once, structure correctly and reuse the data for regulatory, commercial and operational purposes.

FSMA 204

CTEs / KDEs

EUDR

DDS and deforestation

Certifications

GlobalGAP, BRC, organic

Private standards

retailers and buyers

One platform, different value cases

● Producers

evidence and market access

● Exporters

control and compliance

● Retailers and brands

risk, recalls and claims

● Certifiers

audit-ready evidence

● Industry bodies

sectoral standardization

● Governments

inclusion and markets

Rollout: Discovery, Pilot and Go-live

Differentiators: traceability at the core · capture at origin · interoperability · verifiable evidence · all-in-one modular · AI on top of real traceability.

01 Discovery



02 Pilot



03 Go-live