



TRACEABILITY

Case study

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CDS as a trade-based tool

How does a CDS functions?

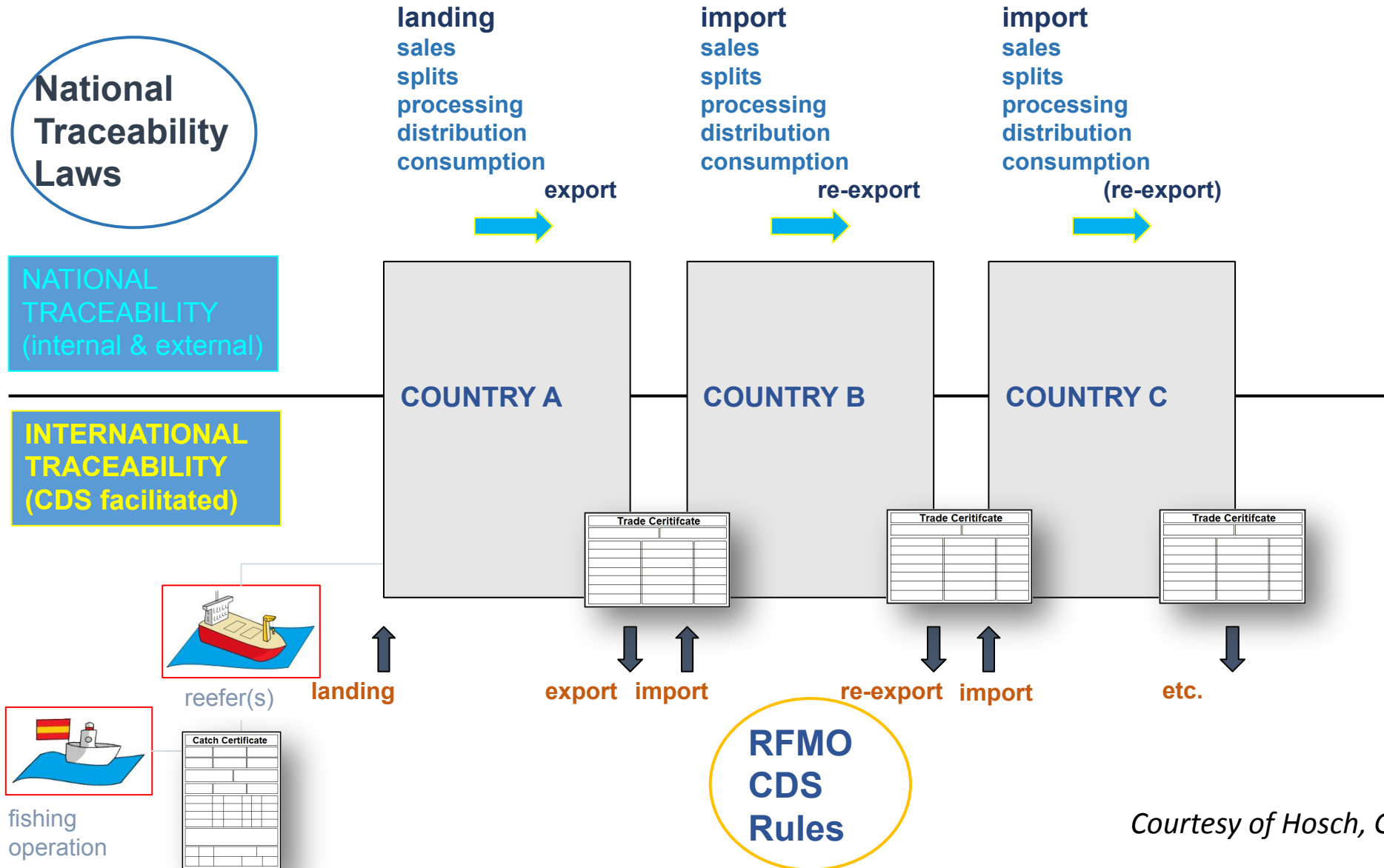
- Competent Authority certifies unloading of legally harvested fish
- CDS traces certified product from unloading, through processing & trade, into end-market
- Batches are traced by linking catch certificates to resulting trade certificates (CDS document system)
- Effective CDS able to detect “*non-originating*” fish entering supply chain, and to deny laundering

□ **Result:** illegal product cannot go to market, losing its value

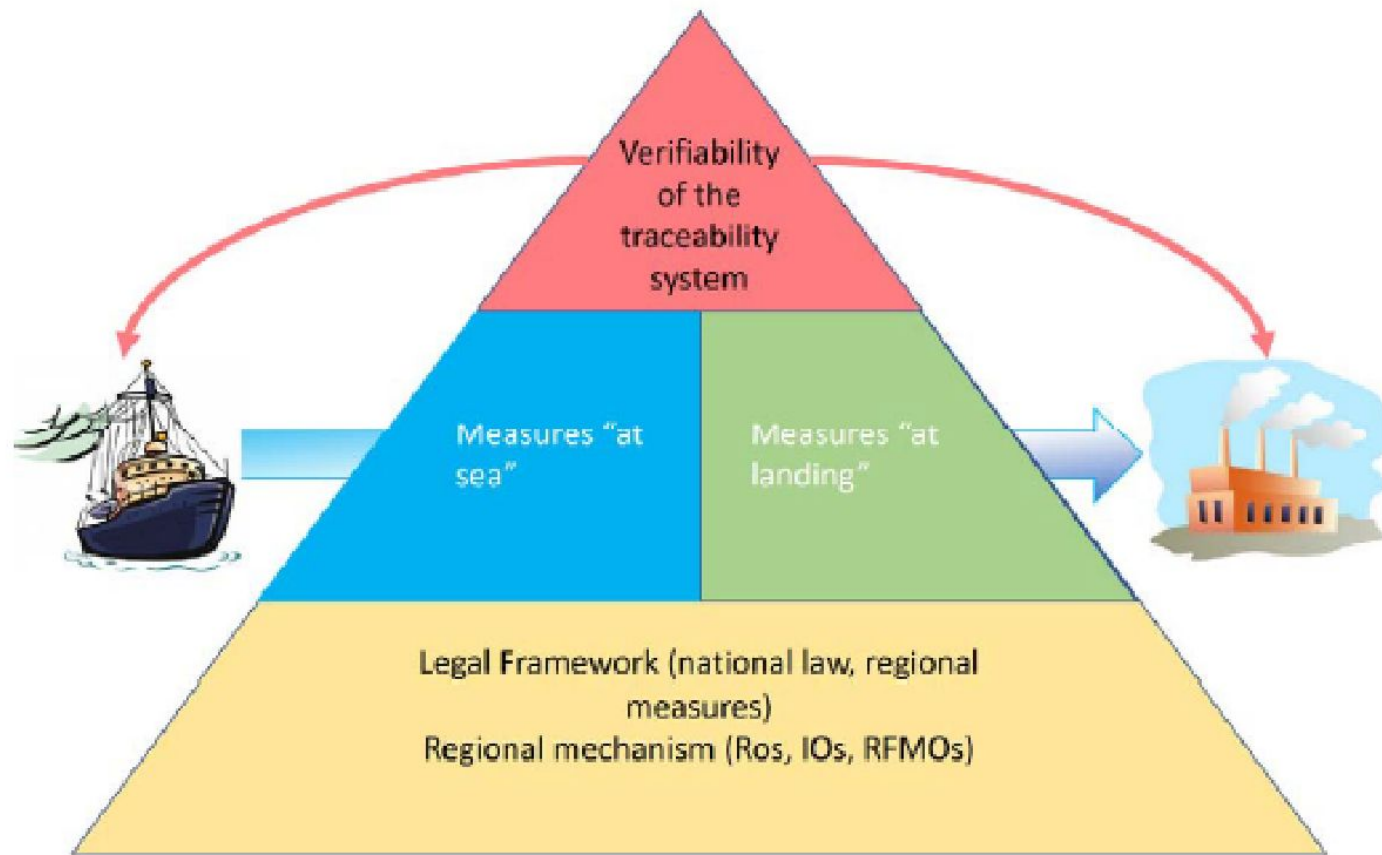
Information elements for Catch Certificates

- a) Unique and secure identification of document
- (b)** Information on catch and landing (fishing vessel or vessel group [SSF], species, catch area, landing information etc.)
- (c)** Transshipment at sea or in port, as appropriate (donor and receiving vessel, area, date)
- (d)** Description of exported product(s) (product type, weight)
- (e)** Issuing Authority validating the catch certificate, including contact details
- (f)** Exporter identity and contact details
- (g)** Importer identity and contact details
- (h)** Export and transport details

CDS traceability concept



Courtesy of Hosch, G.



EXERCISE:

Establish a traceability system to combat IUU fishing

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing

Step 1:

- Identify **what product is to be traced** e.g. prepared canned tuna product or frozen shrimp from aquaculture
- Identify the **model supply/value chain** and product flow in this chain



- Identify what **legal basis** are establishing the provisions for traceability at the national/regional or international level

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing

Step 2:

- Identify which **information** for traceability shall be recorded **at each step**



- Identify how the information is **documented** at each step

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Step 2 (ctn.):

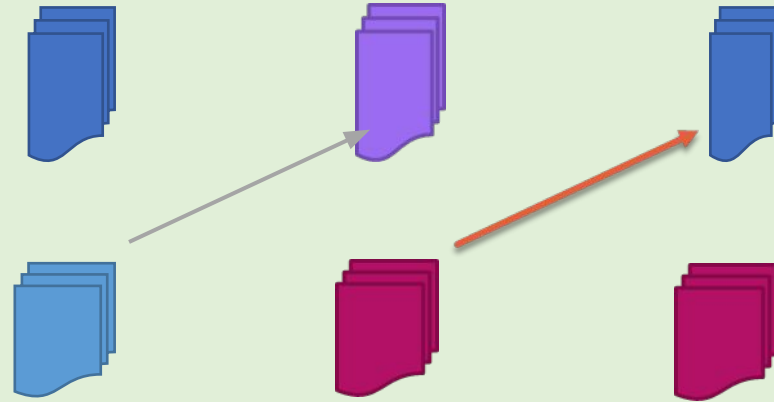
- **Example Traceability data:**

- Date of the operation
- Origin of the product (supplier or production unit prior in the supply chain)
- Characteristics of the product (e.g. species, nature of process, temperature record)
- Lot number and number of lots at this step
- Destination of the product if known (client or production unit prior in the supply chain)

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing

Step 3 :

- Identify which information shall be **transferred** between steps.




- Check that **lot/batch codes** are uniquely identifiable in each step **and** included on all relevant records
- Check that it is documented if/when
 - Several lots are combined to bigger lots/batches
 - Lot/batch codes change name, eg. to production codes

Example:

	FARM	PROCESSORS
1) Regulation	Nb 1234	Nb 4567
2) Info to be recorded	-Farm info.: name, location Feed info.: name, batch Farm practice info..	-Name of shrimp farm -Residual Analysis Result -Supplier lot number
3) Info. to be transferred	Farm info, final residue analysis	Product name, lot nb, weight, volume -Processor name, address, health certificate
4) Tool to be used	-Certificate and movement document	-Product label - Delivery Document - Purchasing Document
5) Verification	-Feeding record, farm info. Farm practice info. Archive: 5 years	- Name of shrimp farm, Quantity bought,- Supplier lot nb., Delivery/purchasing doc

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing

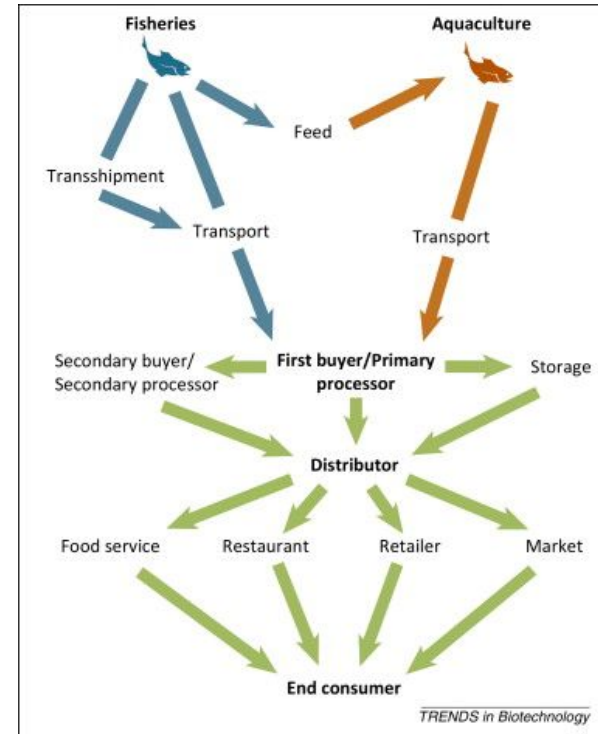
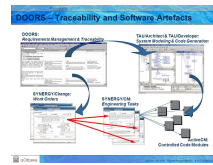
What tools to use?

- **What tools** should be used for the traceability?
- How to organize/ compile your record keeping?
- Paper Based traceability system  Electronic traceability system

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing

Examples of tools?

• Examples of traceability



tuleap
open ALM - by @leaps

Software Traceability

5 Main benefits

- Track traditional and secure traceability on the full lifespan of the product.
- Align business requirements with user needs and deliverable products.
- Increase quality of deliverables.
- Avoid change.
- Achieve quality processes and certification compliance.

Each company has its own development process, in all cases, software development traceability underpins quality. This is a key element to reach norms and quality standards requirements.

Traceability is the insurance to be able to, for a software version or a particular product, trace all the steps in its development and the changes of all of its components.

To get full traceability, it is essential to implement an integrated ALM solution. Tuleap just fits.

Why Tuleap?

- 100% usable: all the necessary tools in one single application.
- 100% usable: proven to be robust and secure in long-term operation.
- 100% supported: we guarantee the operational availability of Tuleap in our environment.
- 100% open: open source and open for future evolution with our customers.
- 100% agile: Tuleap development is managed following agile strategies to better meet our customer needs.
- 100% integrable: Tuleap is 100% adaptable to your processes and is easily integrated in your IT.
- 100% secure: Tuleap is fully secure source and available without restrictions.

Tuleap is a suite that provides tools for each step of application project. All these tools are integrated and connected with each other.

*Figures are based on management, customer and other software logs.

Food Tag (Traceability tool)

FoodTag is a related marketing software, also developed by Lynsise, that is used in the promotion of traceable foods at the retail level.

- The consumer can access information about product origin, added ingredients, recipes and even discount coupons displayed directly on their Smartphone by scanning a QR Code (2D Barcode) located on the packaging. Current product declarations only provide the most essential details: ingredients and best before date.
- Will it become a habit for customers to scan the product?
- Product recalls
- Information of the foods
- Food safety
- Improve confidence

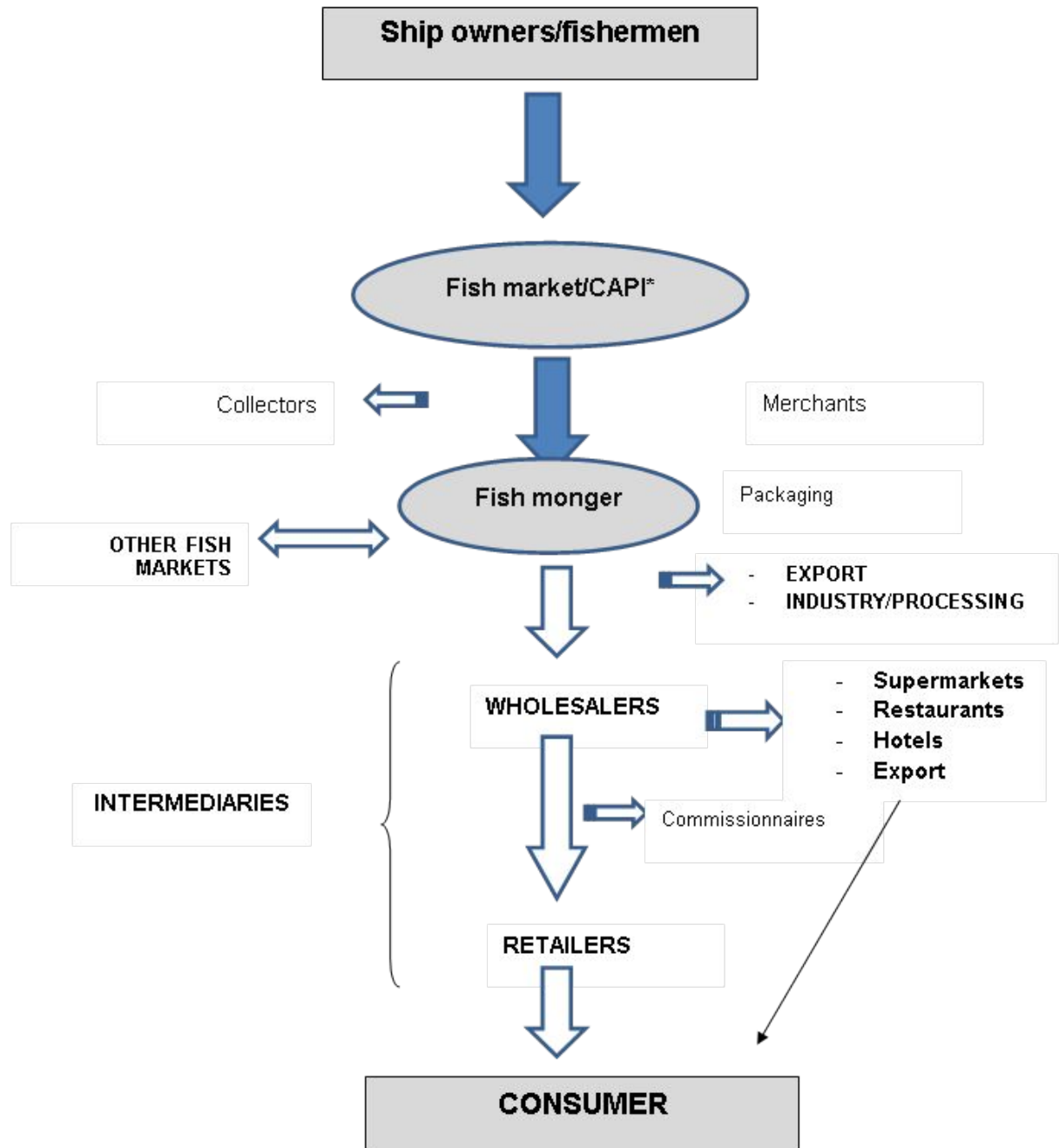


EXAMPLE

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing

Examples

Value chain	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Customer (consumer information)
1) Info to be recorded					
2) Info. to be transferred					
3) Tool to be Used	-				
4) How to verify Who When? Where?	- .				



Group 1: Local production supplying local/domestic market

Group 2: Imported raw material for processing and supplying local/domestic market

Group 3: Local production for processing and exported (EU for example)

- <http://www.fao.org/3/i8795en/I8795EN.pdf>
- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8183e.pdf>