TRACEABILITY

Case study

Nada Bougouss

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

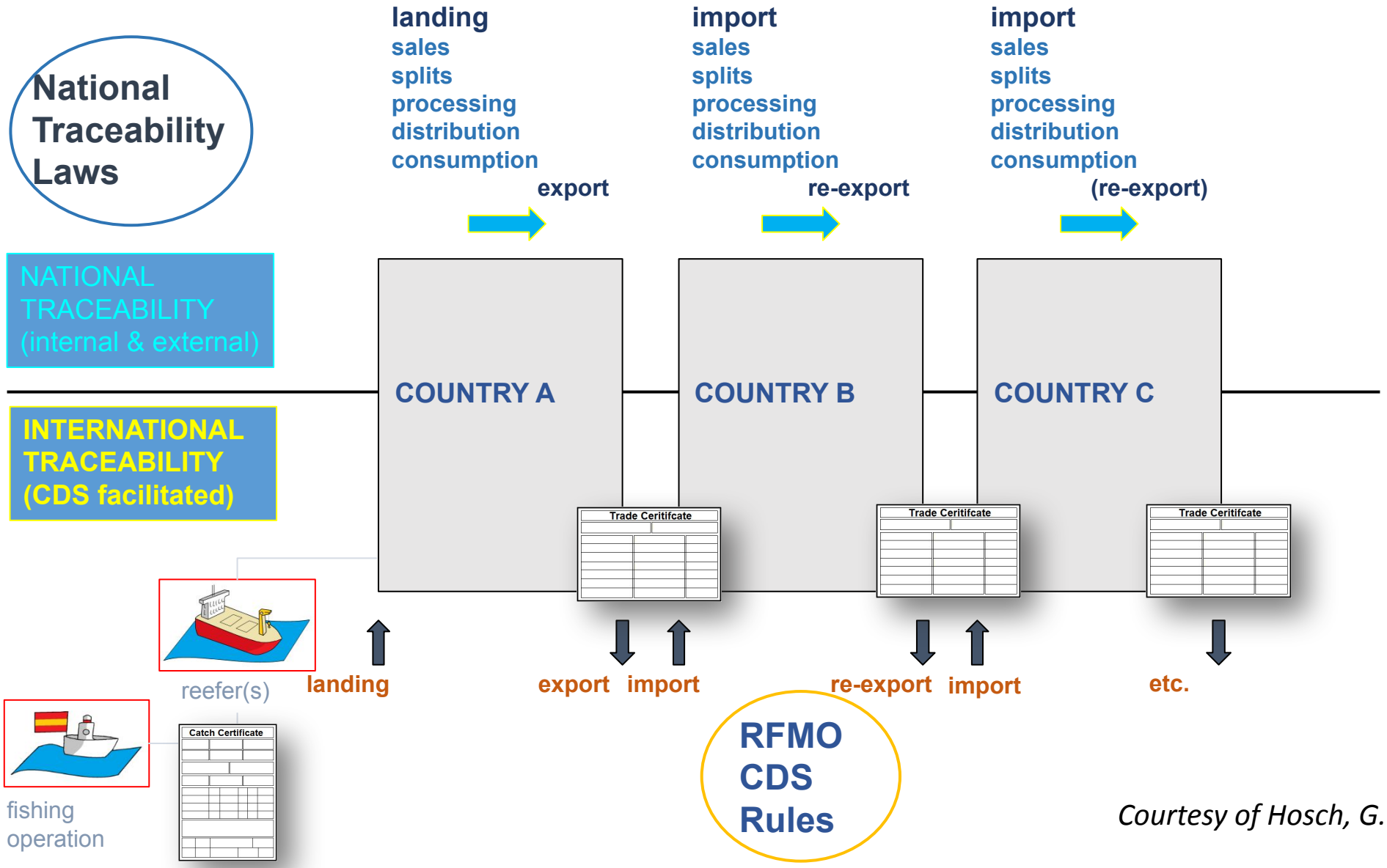
(f) Exporter identity and contact details

(g) Importer identity and contact details

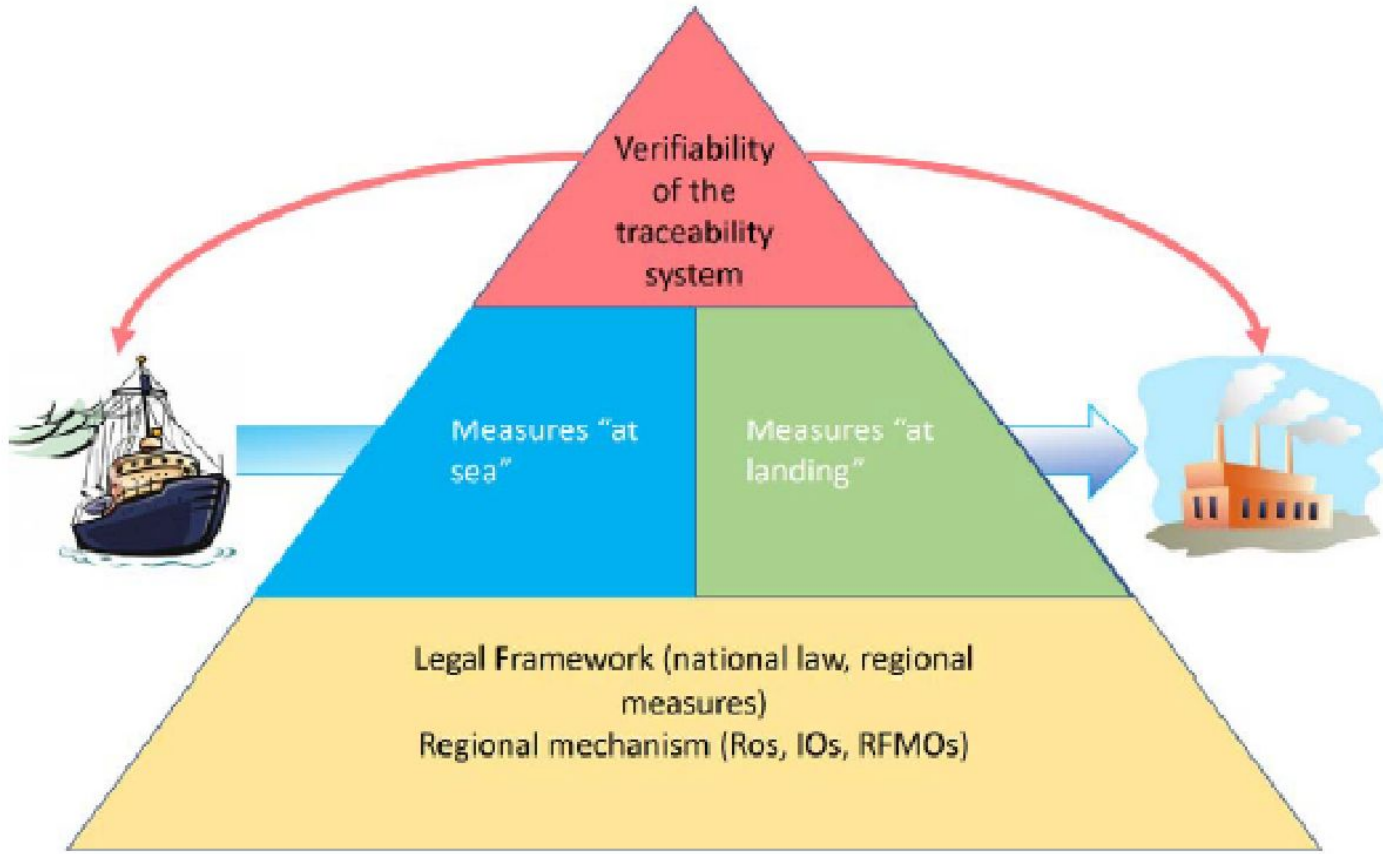
(h) Export and transport details

FAO.2017. Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes

CDS traceability concept



Courtesy of Hosch, G.


Verifiability of the traceability system
Measures "at sea"
Measures "at landing"
Legal Framework (national law, regional measures)
Regional mechanism (Ros, IOs, RFMOs)

EXERCISE:

Establish a traceability system to combat IUU fishing

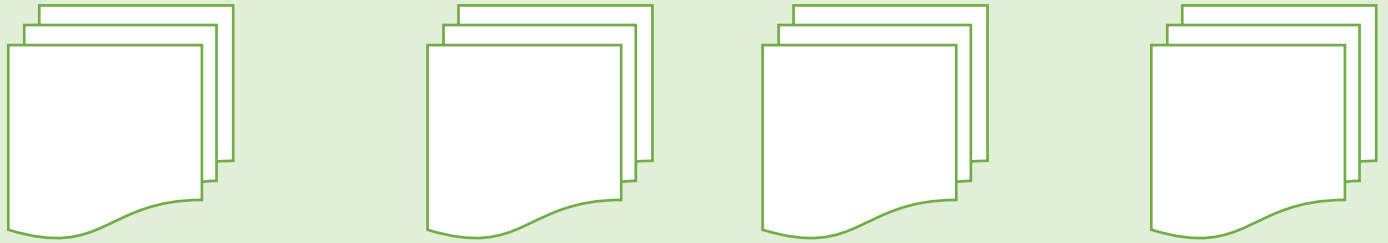
Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing
Step 1:

- 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**



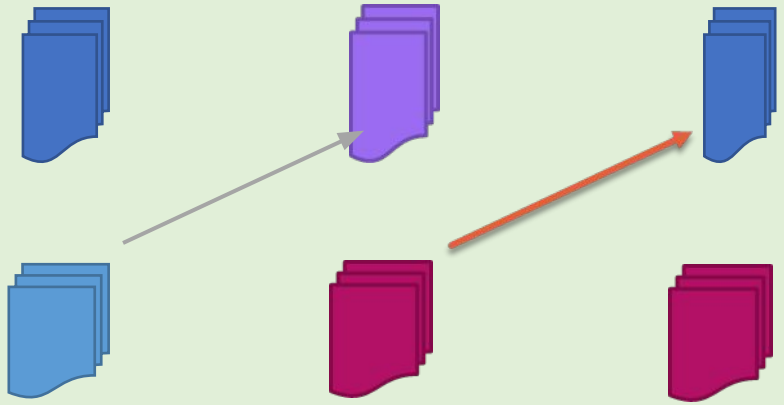
- Identify how the information is **documented** at each step

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing
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

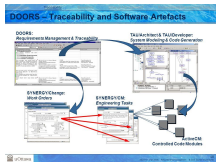
Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing
What tools to use?

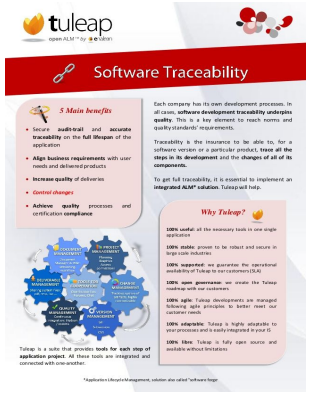
- **What tools** should be used for the traceability?
- How to organize/ compile your record keeping?

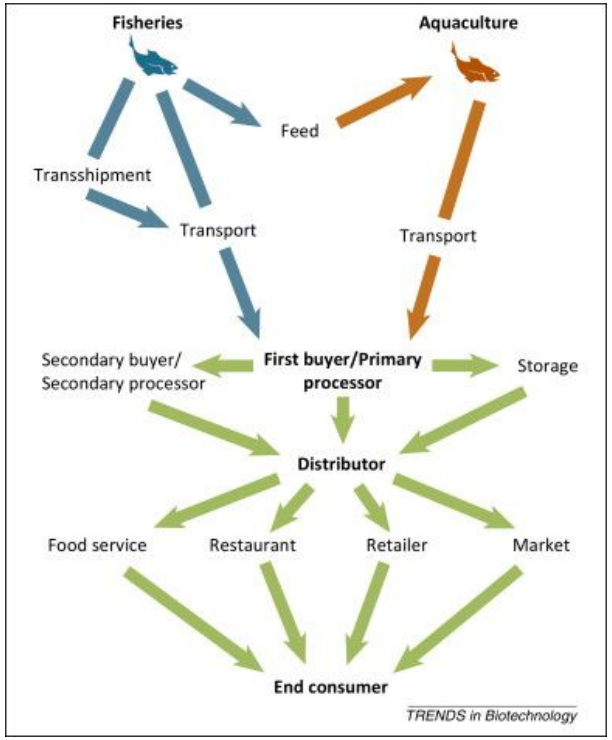
- Paper Based traceability system → Electronic traceability system

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing
Examples of tools?

- **Examples of traceability**



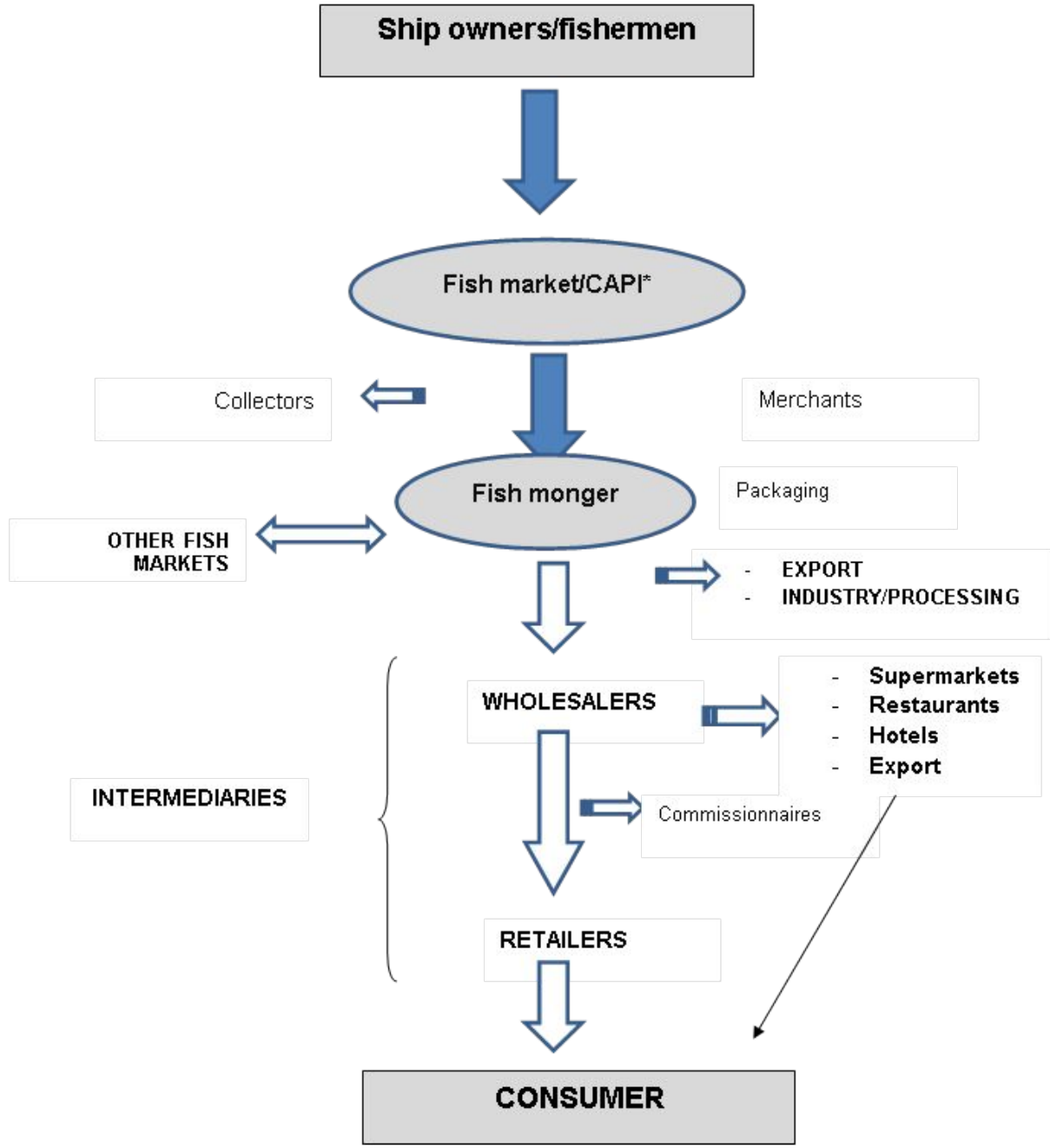




EXAMPLE

Establish a traceability to combat IUU fishing
Examples

Value chain	Step1	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?	- .				


Ship owners/fishermen
Fish market/CAPI*
Collectors
Merchants
Fish monger
Packaging
OTHER FISH MARKETS
- EXPORT
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING
WHOLESALERS
- Supermarkets
- Restaurants
- Hotels
- Export
INTERMEDIARIES
Commissionnaires
RETAILERS
CONSUMER

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