



WORKSHOP ON TRACEABILITY OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

Brussels, 10 October 2019

SESSION 1

Traceability - Setting the scene

Commission proposal

Clarification of rules concerning lots

Fishing trip identification number

Digitisation of Catch Certificates

Scope

CN chapter 3, ie frozen, fresh products

CN codes 1604 and 1605, ie prepared, preserved products

Food law on traceability: main objective is safety of European consumers

SESSION 1

Traceability - Setting the scene

Impressions from systems across Member States

- *Limited cooperation between fisheries and health authorities*
- *Merging and splitting lots after first sale a risk*
- *'One step forward, one step backward' untimely verification*
- *Incompatibility with paper-based systems*

SESSION 1

Traceability - Setting the scene

Questions raised:

- *How does all this affect consumer labelling?*
- *How does this apply to foreign vessels?*
- *Merging or splitting lots after first sale. How to keep the information together?*
- *Concern regarding lots as defined in food safety legislation and in Control proposal*

SESSION 2

Existing digital traceability systems

National traceability systems – Sweden and Latvia

Digitalisation offers a number of advantages:

- Immediate data flow*
- Less paperwork*
- Possibility to combine different types of inspections*

- Cost and complexity of design and implementation should not be underestimated*
- Several technical solutions should be offered to operators*
- Cross-border traceability and paper logbooks of coastal fisheries present specific challenges*

SESSION 2

Existing digital traceability systems

Existing systems put in place by operators:

- *Difficult to track without identification and clear definitions*
- *Clear definitions of digital recording and electronic transmission are needed*
- *Improved reporting and possibility to reply to questions from control authorities, stakeholders, and consumers*
- *Single platform for all related supplier activities is helpful but technology needs to be reliable and available*
- *Administration should work with existing standards, instead of "trying to reinvent the wheel"*
- *Voluntary system vs uniform (EU-wide) system?*



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SESSION 3

Technology, global initiatives and standards

Aim:

- to look at digital tools that have been developed;*
- what works, what does not work?*

3 examples of Business to Business projects

Underscore the power and potential of existing technologies to provide solutions

THE FUTURE IS HERE!

SESSION 3

Technology, global initiatives and standards

Ingredients for success:

- *Commitment to system: all the actors on board*
- *Needs driven (e.g. disappears the "lot problem")*
- *Linkages between systems (e.g. e-logbooks and sales notes) through interoperability*
- *Trust (security/ tamper proof) in system*
- *Data quality/ data reliability*
- *Cooperation between all actors along value chain/ traceability process*
- *No additional upstream or downstream costs*
- *User friendliness, simple to use, scalable...*
- *Rapid to develop and put in place*
- *Making product more attractive; potential to increase volume of sales*
- *Standards/ Regulations need acceptance and backing of industry*
- *Consumer appreciation: esp. new generations/ millennials of consumers (non-commercial information on product)*



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THE END

THANK YOU !