The Swedish national traceability system – technology and legal framework

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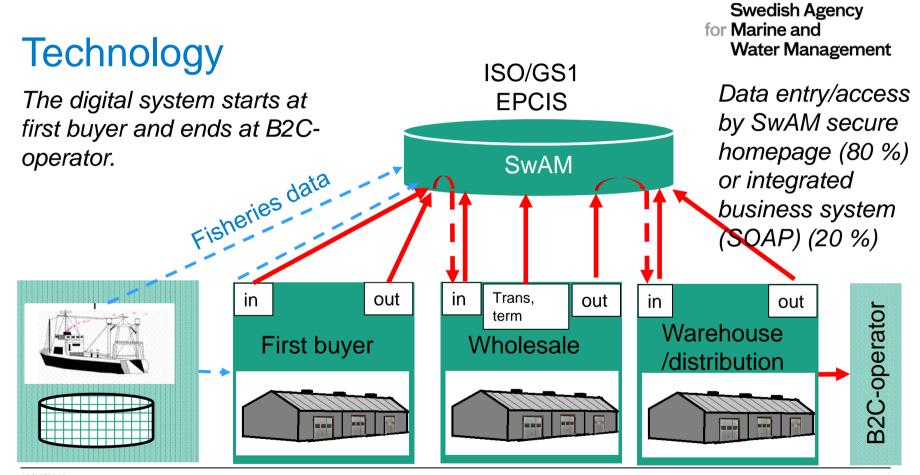
### The Swedish national traceability system

- technology and legal framework
- Background
- Technology
- Legal framework
- Lesson learned



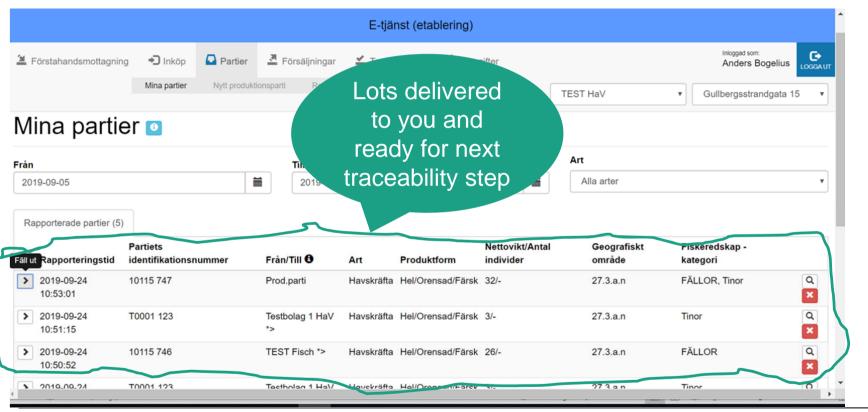
### Background

- Control reform 2009. Digital labeling from 2015
- Establishment of national system in order to meet EU deadline
- Development 2012 2020 co-financed by control funds and EMFF.
  Total SwAM budget about 6 MEUR for the development, and estimated about 0,6 MEUR (10 %) yearly for maintenance.
- SE-EMFF budget 10 MEUR for private operators. Average 0,08
   MEUR/operator (range 0,02 0,6 MEUR). Maintenance costs about 10
   % of the investment.
- Reporting requirements from January 2019, and phasing in during 2019
- 259 operators registered today, about 50 % started reporting.



# SwAM secure homepage service – test environment

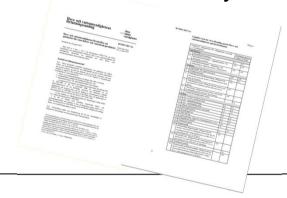
#### Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management



## Legal framework

- Agency regulation 2017
  - Registration of operators and establishments
  - Integrating business system
  - Event based reporting
  - Labelling and lot information
  - SE requirements on lot information
  - Internal traceability documentation

- Government regulation
  - Administrative sanctions on misreporting and mislabelling
  - 100-1000 EUR/lot
  - Lot size and severity



### Lesson learned

- Don't underestimate the complexity and time needed for launching a digital system.
- Offer more than one technical solution to meet different needs of different operators.
- Digitalization reveals shortcomings in meeting internal traceability requirements in fisheries control
- Cross-border traceability demanding for operators

# Thank you!