Traceability Readiness Report Card

Fishery:

Salmon Seine, Gillnet and Troll

State of Readiness Assessment:

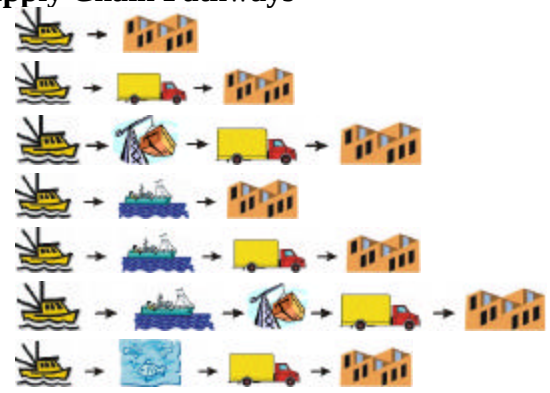
Total Score =

D

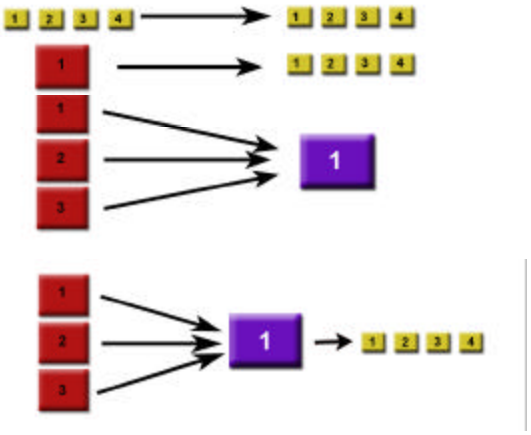
Fishery Overview:

- Derby style openings, generally of short duration (1-2 days) with area and species Total Allowable Catches. Troll openings are typically longer (up to several weeks)
- Generally, fishing opportunities are in the summer months but troll opportunities occur year round. Effort is based on competition and fishing opportunity (run forecasts).
- Fishing occurs in all areas of the BC coast
- Catch consists of five salmon species: chinook, coho, sockeye, pink and chum
- Pooling of product is common
- Fishers are not paid a differential price based on quality.
- Batch = offload, Trade unit = totes of fish, Logistic unit = totes of fish
- Many fleet based associations represent industry

Supply Chain Pathways



Unit Transformations



Markets:

- Market is diverse for fresh, frozen, canned and smoked product to the US, Asia, and EU. Domestic market is moderate for all product forms.
- Fresh iced and frozen at sea fish is delivered to buyers
- Product quality concerns are based on freshness, texture, colour and markings.
- COOL, US Bioterrorism Act and EU Food Law are the main traceability regulations of concern. Japanese traceability regulations are not yet developed.

Data Availability from Fisheries Monitoring Programs: **Score = 2.5**

Traceability data is currently collected through the following processes.

Harvester	Custom Offloader	Transporter	Buyer
Harvest Log – skipper Offload Tally – custom offloader	Harvest Log – skipper Offload Tally – custom offloader	Harvest Log – skipper Offload Tally – custom offloader Bill of Lading – transporter	Harvest Log – skipper Offload Tally – custom offloader Bill of Lading – transporter Delivery Record – buyer Processing Records – buyer Sales Records - buyer

What product or business data is missing?

number of units in shipment, batch number, type of package, date and time of dispatch, place of dispatch, transport firm, data access contact persons (data responsible party) for the harvester, transporter and buyer.

Is the data electronically accessible to the supply chain?

No. Paper harvest records are maintained by the harvester

Is the data verifiable?

No third party validation or audits are conducted for landings.

Product Identifiers: **Score = 3**

Unique trade and/or logistic unit identifiers are not used.

Data Transfer and Information Mapping: **Score = 3**

Current data systems are paper based with poor transfer of data to the buyer.

Industry Leadership: **Score = 2.5**

Several area and gear based associations exist that have a lack of common vision for the fishery.

Processor Level Constraints: **Score = 3**

- Salmon are purchased by a large number of buyers
- Grading and re-grading occurs at the buyer.
- Cold storage is common and the associated inventory management is poor

Factors impeding ability to meet traceability:

- An industry wide data system for offloads does not currently exist. Harvest data is entered into a DFO database and is not accessible to industry
- Landings data is not verifiable (ie. DMP)
- Product pooling is common on packers and may occur on trucks
- The salmon fishery has the highest degree of water to buyer supply chain pathways and unit transformations
- There is a lack of partnership in the historic salmon harvester/buyer relationship

Factors aiding ability to meet traceability:

- BC canneries are regarded as having advanced traceability back to the canning process through coded embossing on cans.

Opportunities:

Goal 1 - Traceability at an offload or container level

Goal 2 – Restructure the fishery operations and industry representation to facilitate traceability

- Develop an industry wide landings data system from which traceability information is accessible, transferable, and verifiable.
- Develop protocols for batching product during transportation and storage at the buyer
- Identify batches and label products with trade unit identifiers
- Improve product quality by facilitating differential price payment based on quality
- Foster cooperation among businesses and a unified approach in addressing industry business and fisheries issues.
- Fish tags could be used that are coded with digitally readable information for partial piece by piece traceability or marketing purposes