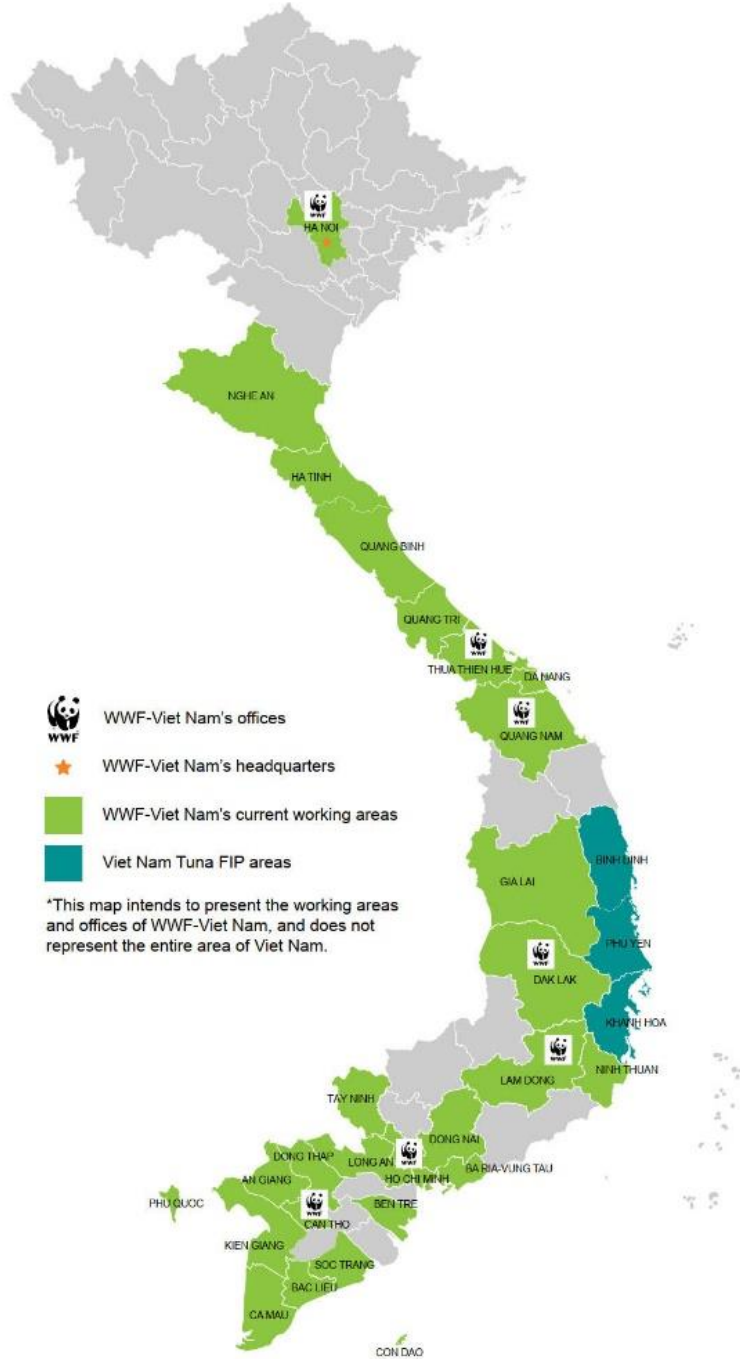
Overview of Traceability in Viet Nam Tuna FIP

WWF-Viet Nam, 1/2022

Viet Nam Yellowfin Tuna Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP)

- Launched in April, 2014
- Focus on 03 provinces: Binh Dinh, Phu Yen & Khanh Hoa
- Handline tuna fisheries
- Managed by WWF & the Vietnam Tuna Association (VinaTuna)
- Partnership with international suppliers (FIP industry partners), domestic processors and D-FISH

Objective: **to achieve MSC**


HA NOI
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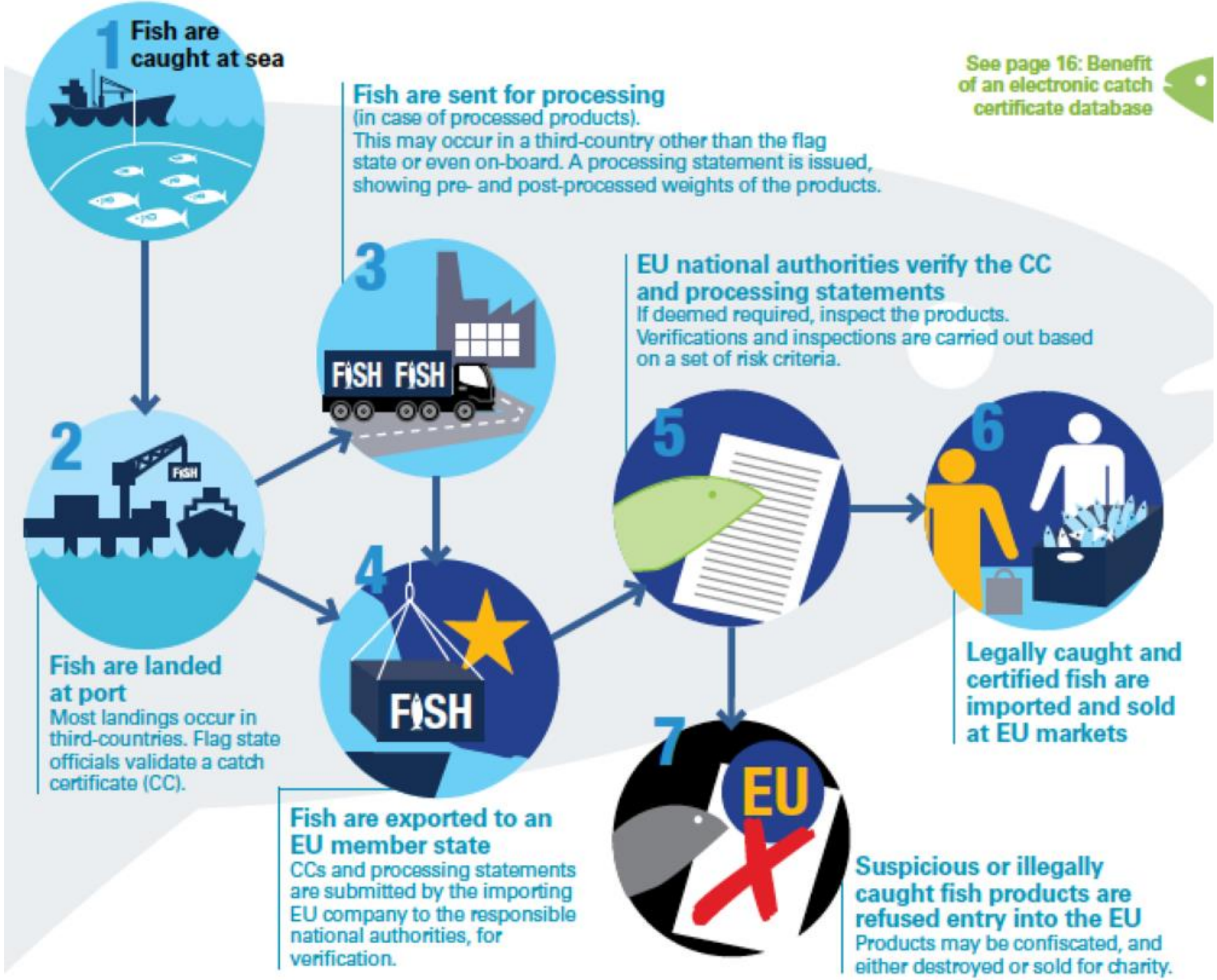
DAK LAK
KHANH HOA
NINH THUAN
LAM DONG
TAY NINH
DONG NAI
BA RIA-VUNG TAU
HO CHI MINH
LONG AN
DONG THAP
AN GIANG
PHU QUOC
BEN TRE
CAN THO
KIEN GIANG
SOC TRANG
BAC LIEU
CA MAU
CON DAO
WWF-Viet Nam's offices
WWF-Viet Nam's headquarters
WWF-Viet Nam's current working areas
Viet Nam Tuna FIP areas
*This map intends to present the working areas and offices of WWF-Viet Nam, and does not represent the entire area of Viet Nam.

Viet Nam Tuna FIP – Rationale for Traceability

- Traceability (i.e. quick access to verifiable info about product origin) has become a “must have” for any company:
  - remain competitive
  - meet environmental (e.g. FIP/MSC) and/or social policies
  - supply chain visibility
  - risk management
- Meet international anti-IUU requirements (EU Yellow card since 2017)
- Help recognizing YFT products as coming from the FIP.


1 Fish are caught at sea
See page 16: Benefit of an electronic catch certificate database
Fish are sent for processing
(in case of processed products).
This may occur in a third-country other than the flag state or even on-board. A processing statement is issued, showing pre- and post-processed weights of the products.
3
FISH FISH
EU national authorities verify the CC and processing statements
If deemed required, inspect the products.
Verifications and inspections are carried out based on a set of risk criteria.
2
FISH
5
6
4
FISH
Fish are landed at port
Most landings occur in third-countries. Flag state officials validate a catch certificate (CC).
Legally caught and certified fish are imported and sold at EU markets
Fish are exported to an EU member state
CCs and processing statements are submitted by the importing EU company to the responsible national authorities, for verification.
7
EU
Suspicious or illegally caught fish products are refused entry into the EU
Products may be confiscated, and either destroyed or sold for charity.

Viet Nam Tuna FIP –Traceability programs

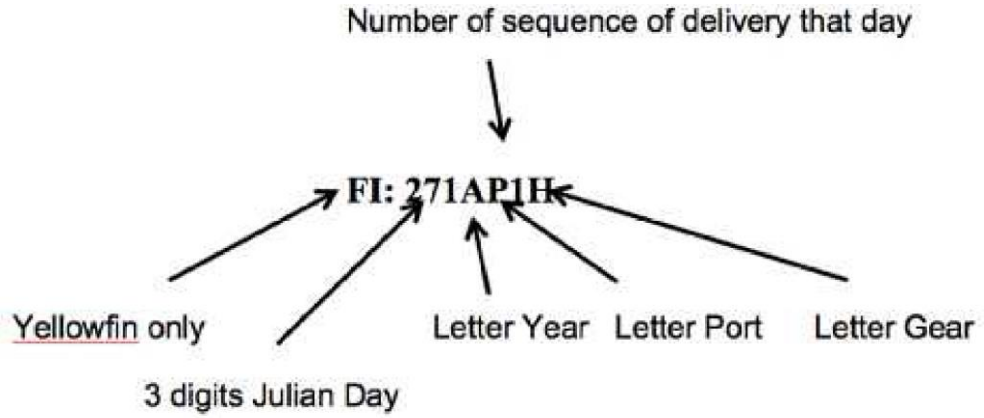
FIP trace code

E-logbook

GDST

I. FIP Trace code

- Only YFT caught by legally registered and permitted Vietnamese handline vessels are eligible as “FIP product” (i.e. sold to fee-paying FIP Participants)
- Current stage: TC to identify tuna product originated from Viet Nam.
- Paper-based system.
- Standardized TC: species identifier, Julian date, letter codes for year, port and gear type



I. FIP Trace code

Input Control:

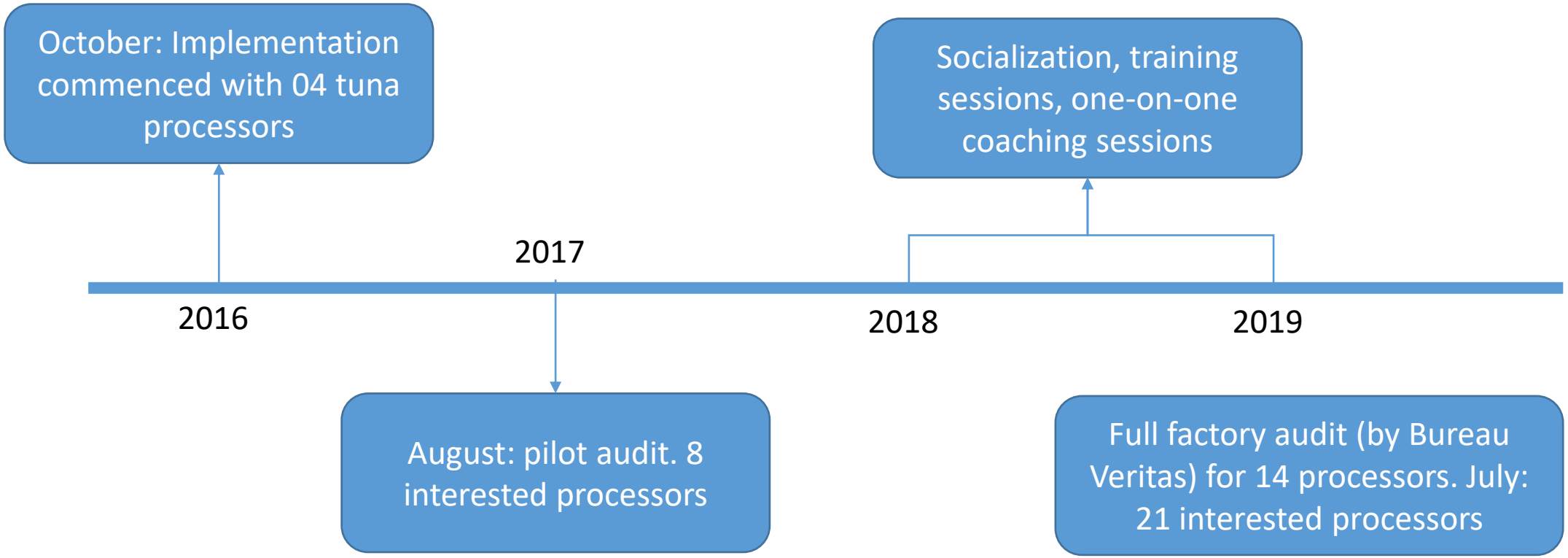
1. Raw material is from eligible FIP source (i.e. is caught in Vietnam by a legally registered handline OR longline vessel)

2. FIP products being processed and eventually sold into the supply chain are from participating tuna processors that are adopting a FIP trace code protocol

3. Product is from a legal vessel with sufficient documentation

4. Processed YFT can be traced to a legally-registered Vietnamese vessel

I. FIP Trace code



I. FIP Trace code

Audit FIP Code 2020 at EverTrust and Hong Ngoc companies

Viet Nam Tuna FIP – Rationale for Digital Traceability

- Less susceptible to misreporting and misuse
- Ready after 4 years of mainstreaming FIP code among processors and improved legal environment for catch documentation.

Viet Nam Tuna FIP – Digital Traceability programs

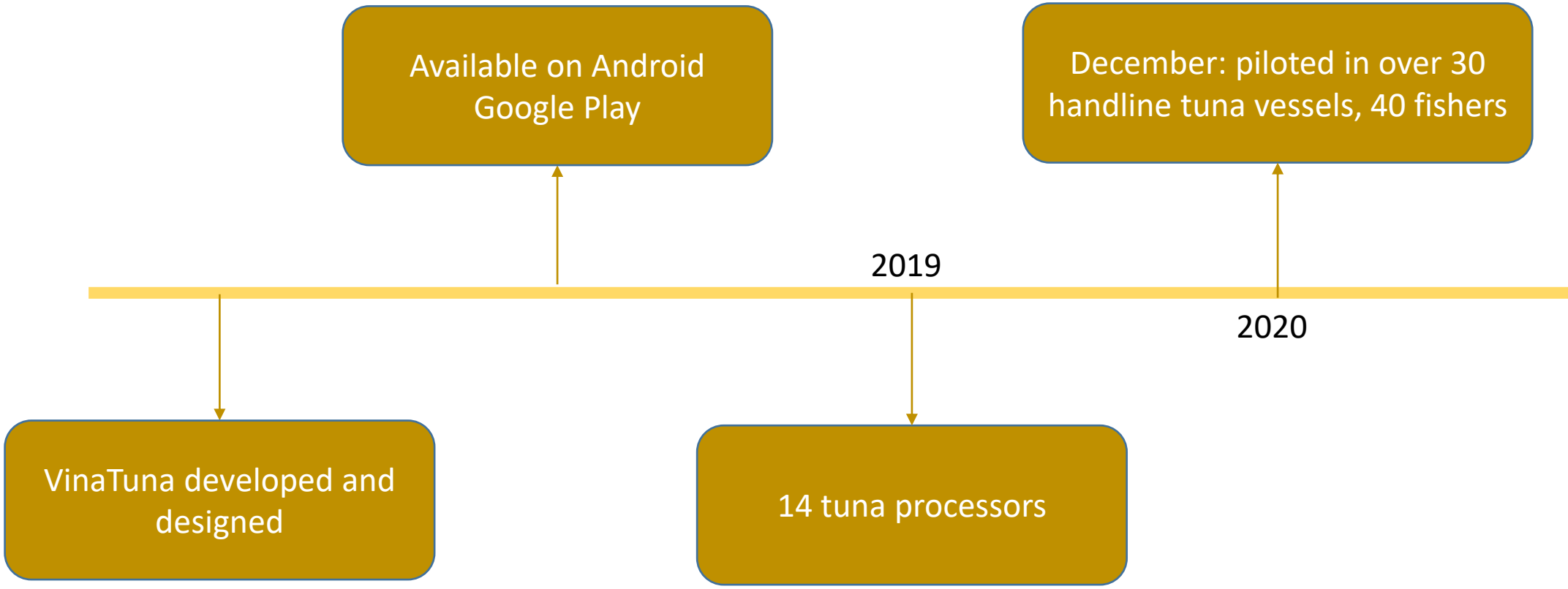
E-logbook

GDST

II. E-logbook

- **Governmental Circular 21** (2018), Circular 13 (2020) and Circular 01 (updating Circular 21) requires logbook and traceability.
- Viet Nam MARD is increasingly interested in electronic documentation.
- D-FISH is developing its own eCDT program: electronic catch documentation and traceability

II. E-logbook


Available on Android Google Play
December: piloted in over 30 handline tuna vessels, 40 fishers
2019
2020
VinaTuna developed and designed
14 tuna processors

II. E-logbook

94.7 Today's KTTS
SummitMedia • Nhạc và Âm thanh
3,2★ 1 N+

Nhật ký KTTS - ELogBook Việt Nam
NTD Group • Cá nhân hóa

🥇 KTTS 94.7 Springfield MO Radio ...
CyJ Studio • Nhạc và Âm thanh

KTTS 94.7 FM Radio Station Springfi...
All In One Apps • Nhạc và Âm thanh

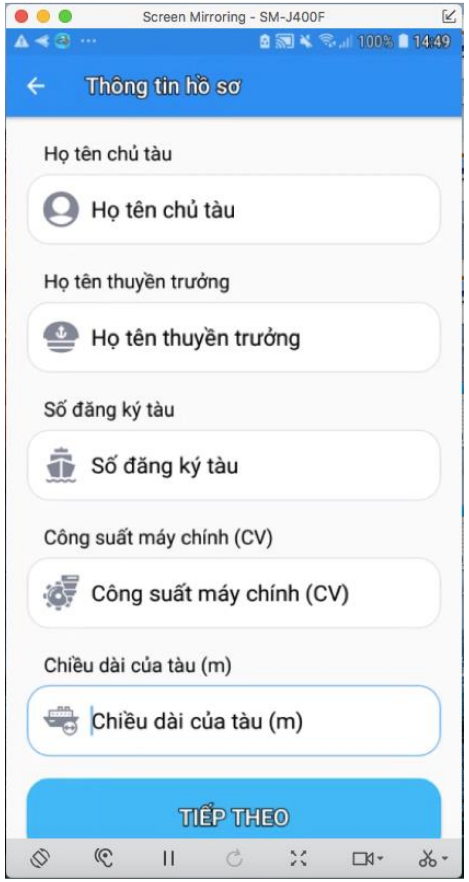
Truckfly by Michelin- truck driver's app
Manufacture Française des Pneumatiques ...
4,5★ 100 N+

ORTHODOSE
Dr Vincent Vandenhaute • Y tế
4,5★ 10 N+

KOZL KOLR News OzarksFirst.com
Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc.
4,2★ 10 N+

KOLR10 Weather Experts
Nexstar Broadcasting, Inc. • Thời tiết
4,3★ 10 N+

Giotto
AutoEnginuity • Ô tô và xe cộ
4,5★ 1 N+



III. Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST)

1. Inconsistent demands for information (governments, NGOs, retailers etc.) => confusion and lower motivation among producers
2. Incompatible digital information management systems => impede information flow and raise barriers for adoption by new suppliers and customers

III. GDST:

- New industry-led standards:
  - enable **interoperability**
  - increases **verifiability** for all seafood
- Launched in 2017 by WWF and major global seafood companies
- > 60 major global companies agree, including major important retailers, brands, and mid-supply chain processors
- After 03 years of consensus-based dialogue, the GDST has now released “Standards and Guidelines for Interoperable Seafood Traceability Systems, v1.0”

III. GDST:

Two main parts:

1. Standards identifying the minimum data elements that need to be documented and transmitted within GDST-compliant seafood supply chains.

2. Standards governing the technical formats and terminologies for sharing data among interoperable traceability systems.

III. GDST - Advantages

- Companies can integrate with international traceability standards (e.g. GS1) without making commercial commitments to use proprietary products
- Interoperability (e.g. FIP code, e-logbook, TraceRegister, SIMP, EU-IUU, e-CDS)
- Companies monitor their supply chains, protect business-sensitive information
- Not a “one size fits all” solution:
  - May involve a phased approach based on companies’ business decisions and conditions
  - does not require complete digitization of internal company operations but focuses only on digital data transfer between supply chain partners

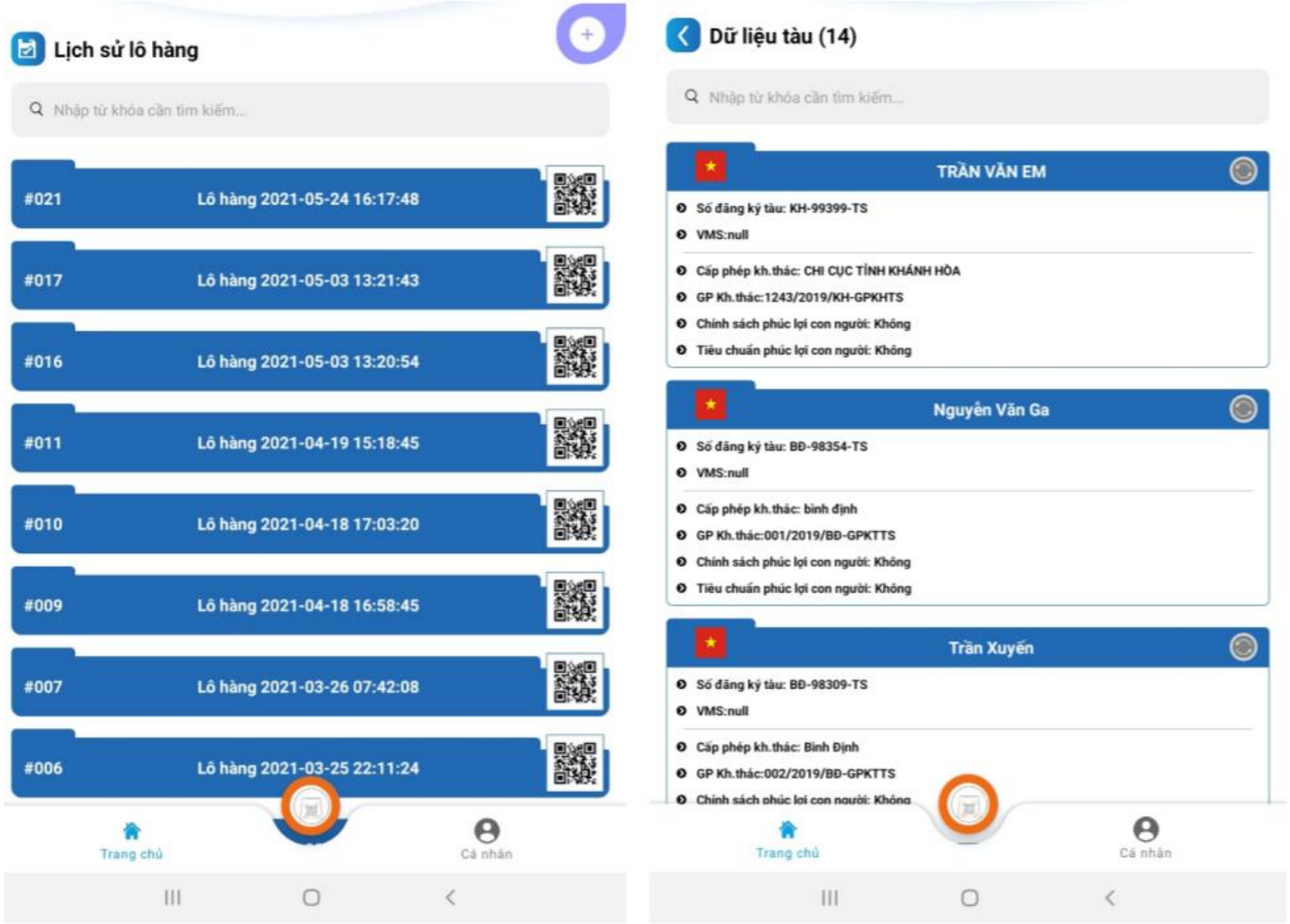
III. GDST – Activities:

Phase One: July 2020 – August 2021

- Objectives:
  - Piloting GDST-aligned app for tuna processors,
  - Ensure a shared understanding of stakeholders of the GDST essential components and its relationship with e-logbook and FIP tracecode
- Activities:
  - Inception meetings with local stakeholders, decision-makers
  - Development of GDST-aligned app (integrate with FIP trace code, e-logbook)
  - Technical training workshops
  - Field testing of apps

III. GDST – Outcomes:

GDST Standards Ver1.0 Introduction Meeting



The Consignment Packages (left) & Vessel Database packages (right)

Guides & piloting VINASTA App at processors

Thank you!