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Seafood Traceability New Legal Framework Webinar





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Webinar

Seafood Traceability

New Legal Framework

Stefan Meyer,

General Manager, The German Association of Fish

Processing and Wholesale

Labelling of seafood traceability

information on processed fisheries

products - Practical experiences from

the German market

Seafood Traceability **New Legal Framework** Webinar



Anne Gautrais - Le Goff. Policy Officer, DG MARE

Traceability of seafood products in the EU: What changes in 2026 and 2029

Our Experts



Gisela Costa. PhD Fellow, Universidade de Aveiro

Views on incentives and barriers towards effective governance in seafood traceability

Our Experts

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Seafood Traceability New Legal Framework Webinar



José Bento. **Business Development**, Soguima, Portugal

Small-Scale Fisheries and the upcoming tracebility challenge: the view of a fisherman



Traceability of seafood products: What changes in 2026 and 2029?

Sea2Sea Project

Webinar, 3 April 2025

Anne Gautrais-Le Goff DG MARE -Unit D4 "Fisheries control and inspections"

Revision of the EU Fisheries Control System

Initial proposal by the Commission COM (2018)368 amending Regulation 1224/2009 (30 May 2018)

5 years negotiation (December 2023) : Regulation EU 2023/2842

Regulation - EU - 2023/2842 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)

Entry into force > 9 January 2024



Different dates of application for different provisions **Traceability provisions**;

- 10 January 2026
- 10 January 2029



2026 - Composition of lot of FAPs – New Article 56a

- Simpler definition of "lot" means a batch of units of fishery or aquaculture products Article 4 point(20)-
- All FAPs to be put into lot prior to placing on the market
- Rules on what constitutes a lot of Chapter 3 -fresh and frozen FAPs
- 2 derogations for lot of Chapter 3 prior to placing on the market ;
 - If Total species ≤ 30kg : mix several species from the same catching vessel in one lot
 - If BMCS species: mix possible but from for non- human consumption
- Mixing of lots of chapter 3 authorized <u>after placing on the market</u> <u>ONLY</u> if traceability info of Article 58(5) + information on composition of the newly created lot & quantities of each lot forming it, is available
- Application: 2 years after entry into force- 10 January 2026

What are the new rules?

Which FAPs?

When do they apply ?



2026 and 2029-Traceability of lots of FAPs- Article 58

What are the new rules?

Operators must record and make available traceability information in a digital way to the next operator in the supply chain.
All stages of production, processing and distribution from "catching to harvesting to retail stage"

Which products? ALL When ?

- For fresh and frozen FAPs (including imported products: 10 JAN 2026)
- For prepared and preserved FAPs (including imported products), following feasibility study by COM 10 JAN 2029
- For Algae: 10 JAN 2029



2026 - Lot of **fresh&frozen** FAPs – Minimum traceability information

Which traceability information for **fresh and frozen** FAPs?

Article 58 (5)

Lot identification number

- Unique fishing trip identification number
- FAO alpha code of the species and scientific name
- Geographical area(s) of catch / production area(s),
- Fishing gear, date(s) catches/ date(s) of harvest & Quantities in Kg net weight or number of individuals
- Clear requirements for imported products: IMO number and catch certificate number(s) (IUU regulation)
- Clear requirement for aquaculture products: number of aquaculture production unit



What's next for traceability of lots of FAPs?

Short term Q4 2025 Review existing COM implementing act (CIR 404/2011) in particular Articles 66 and 67 - and adopt additional detailed rules as necessary for fresh and frozen FAPs

Article 58 (12)

Medium term Q4 2026 Launch a study on feasible traceability systems and procedures, including digital and minimum traceability information for lots of prepared and preserved FAPs Article 58 (9)

Long term (By 2028 to apply by January 2029)

Set minimum traceability information and systems for lots of preserved and prepared FAPs - Article 58 (10)

Set Minimum traceability requirements for lots of Algae- Article 58 (11)



8

2029- Traceability information of "processed" FAPs and Algae

A pre-requisite

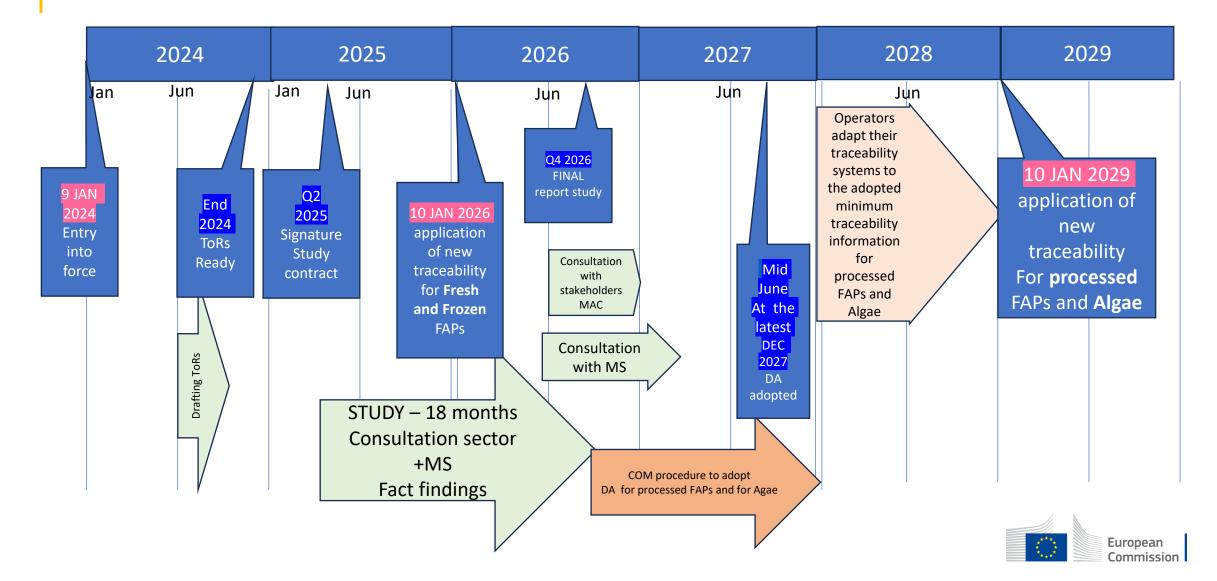
* "The Commission shall conduct a study on feasible traceability systems and procedures, including minimum traceability information, for fishery and aquaculture products falling under headings 1604 and 1605 of Chapter 16 of the Combined Nomenclature, with a view to defining detailed rules for such products. The study shall include an analysis of available **digital** solutions or methods which meet the requirements on traceability in this Regulation, while taking into account the impact on small operators."

Delegated Act (DA)

- DA on the traceability requirements for lots of Chapter 16, subheading 1604 &1605 FAPs, including the use of digital systems on the basis of the results of a feasibility study
- DA on the traceability requirements for lots of Chapter 12 subheading1212 21 "Seaweed/algae"



Timeline: 2024 – 2029



Thank you very much for attention !

Regulation - EU - 2023/2842 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)



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Slide xx: element concerned, source: e.g. Fotolia.com; Slide xx: element concerned, source: e.g. iStock.com

Labelling of seafood traceability information on processed fisheries products – *Practical experiences from the German market*



Dr. Stefan Meyer

Bundesverband der deutschen Fischindustrie und des Fischgroßhandels e.V.

Seafood market in the EU in 2023







AIPCE-CEP (2024) EU Seafood Supply Synopsis 2024 former Finfish Study

EU market:

- Total market supply in the EU in 2023 was 12,473 thousand tons.
- Per capita consumption in 2023 was 23.0 kg.
- Export-corrected import dependency 82.9%

German market:

- Supply 1,952 thousand tons (16 % of EU total)
- Per capita consumption in 2023 was 12.5 kg
- Average consumer price: 12,13 €/kg product weight

German seafood market overview



Points of sale for seafood in Germany Fish market favourites in Germany Percentages in 2023 Share in the consumption of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in 2023 50 45 43 35 18.8 % Salmon Discounter 11 11 6 5 Fresh fish Frozen fish Supermarket/ Superstore 14.9 Alaska Pollack Seafood 49 total 47 42 Fish mongers 13.0% 41 Tuna, Bonito 6 Canned fish Others Marinated fish 9.7 % Herring 42 41 10 5 9.6 % Shrimp Smoked fish Others Source: GfK Panel Services, published by FIZ, 2024 Source: FIZ, Status 2024



Fish-Informationcenter (2024) Facts & Figures, https://www.fischinfo.de/

Consumer expectations on labelling



Special Eurobarometer 558

EU consumer habits regarding fishery and aquaculture products

September October 2024

QB10. Which of the following information do you think should be mentioned on the label of tinned or prepared products? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

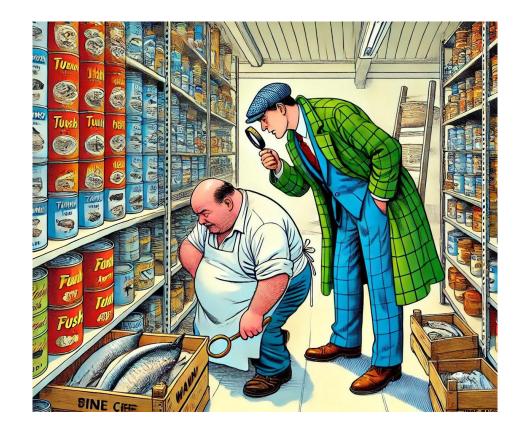
	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	cz	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	ΗU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	МΤ	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
	۲	•	0	-	۲	•	•			٢	•	t	0	3	•	0	0	-	•	•	*	•	•	9	0	e	۳	٦
The species that the product contains	58	63	53	52	60	59	62	73	63	62	57	79	64	46	59	51	50	64	62	63	67	71	44	49	40	81	60	68
Whether the product used is wild or farmed	50	50	41	32	51	40	52	54	37	66	43	56	59	46	41	50	53	40	51	42	62	61	30	42	39	78	51	50
The area of catch or production	47	46	38	38	42	50	49	45	42	67	44	65	49	47	50	44	49	42	49	40	47	48	37	42	31	82	54	48
Where the plant that processed the product is located	42	40	32	40	37	46	47	41	30	44	32	54	50	40	42	39	38	32	37	46	43	39	37	31	40	59	39	46
The environmental impact	29	36	32	12	25	16	29	41	13	28	27	36	39	19	22	34	24	12	47	13	32	46	21	21	15	64	26	17
The fishing gear (e.g. longlines, trawls) used to catch the product	23	38	14	13	29	19	29	26	5	32	22	23	23	14	21	20	22	9	31	9	22	21	19	12	16	37	13	11
Don't know	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	Ð	1	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item 2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item 3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Labelling requirements ...



- Main EU regulation
 - Common market organization (1379/2013):
 - §35 Mandatory requirements
 - Species
 - Production method
 - Origin, catch area
 - ...
 - Limited to CN03 products*,
 - CN1604 & 1605** and others are excluded.



*Chapter 03 of the Combined Nomenclature of EU customs codes (TARIC): fresh, frozen, smoked, brined, salted, dried fisheries and aquaculture products (FAPs) **1604&1605: prepared and preserved FAPs

Labelling requirements ... and realities



- <u>Since 2008</u> voluntary labelling of catch area and species on all products
- Result of a bottom-up agreement between producers, retail and NGOs
- Additional: private certification labels have a high coverage since around 2012
 - MSC/ASC in 2022: 64%
 - Frozen: 82%
 - Fresh packed: 47%
 - Canned: 58%
 - Other labels, eg GGN, high coverage in some categories







Labelling realities: frozen







12 h

ALASKA SEELACHS OCHOTSKISCHES MEER &

Dein Alaska Seelachs stammt aus dem Ochotskischen Meer

und den Kurilen im Nordwest-

KURILEN

61-02A

Pazifik

The

Pacific

Labelling realities: canned







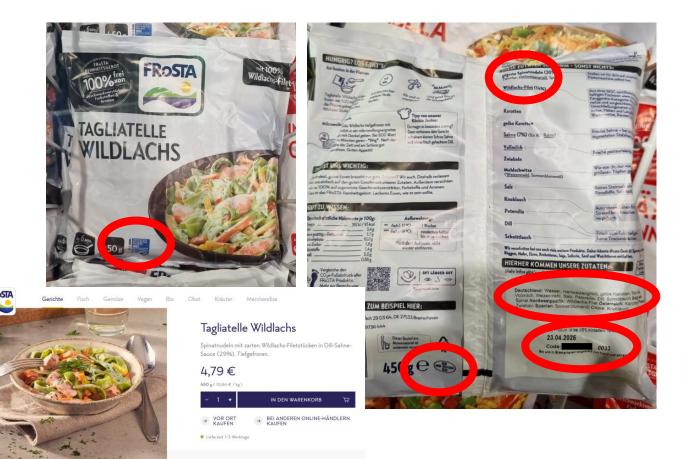
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Labelling realities: non-FAPs*



* Tagliatella with wild salmon (14% fish content) is a CN 1902 product, not at all covered by CMO



CO2e Fuß- 1

· 252g

COpe / 100

UBERFITUNGS7

ca. 6 min

450.

- Name of the fish species
- Capture area
- Fishing gear
- Certified fisheries label
- Production facility
- Name of the production shift leader in charge
- Country of origin of every single ingredient
- CO2e
- Price
- Recipes



Labelling of seafood products



Consumer Information



CURRENT: 1224/2009, Art. 58: Traceability ends at the retail stage, i.e. before delivery to the final consumer. PERSPECTIVE: Passing on lot information to end consumers.

HORECA-Sector

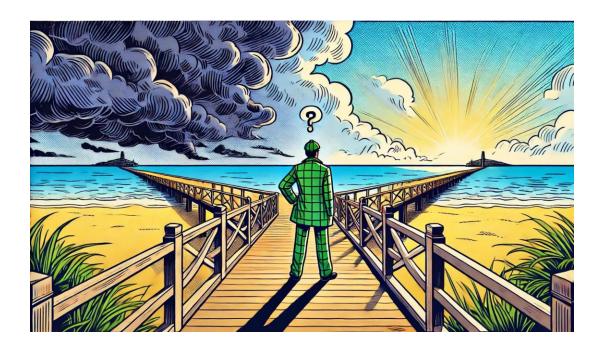


CURRENT: 1379/2013, Art. 35: Processed products are exempt from the disclosure of mandatory information. PERSPECTIVE: Proposal to include all products (including processed) in Art. 35

Traceability at a crossroads



- Traceability for processed products is a reality for 17 years in Germany!
- Awareness for "asking the right questions" to the product is samesame to other EU MS
- Other preparations of products and POS did not follow the voluntary scheme. Why? You cannot force it!
- Change to CMO and regulation MUST NOT remove possibilities to differentiate brands and products!
- Otherwise "sustainability" will lose relevance.





Seafood traceability today!

Dr. Stefan Meyer

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SEAFOOD TRACEABILITY NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK WEBINAR

03.04.2025



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Views on incentives and barriers towards effective governance in seafood traceability



Gisela Costa, Cristina Pita



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08/04/2025

The Sea2See Project

Development of an end-to-end **blockchain** tool and applications to increase trust and social acceptance of sustainably fished and farmed seafood.

WP1 (From bottlenecks to strategy building for the seafood value chain stakeholders)

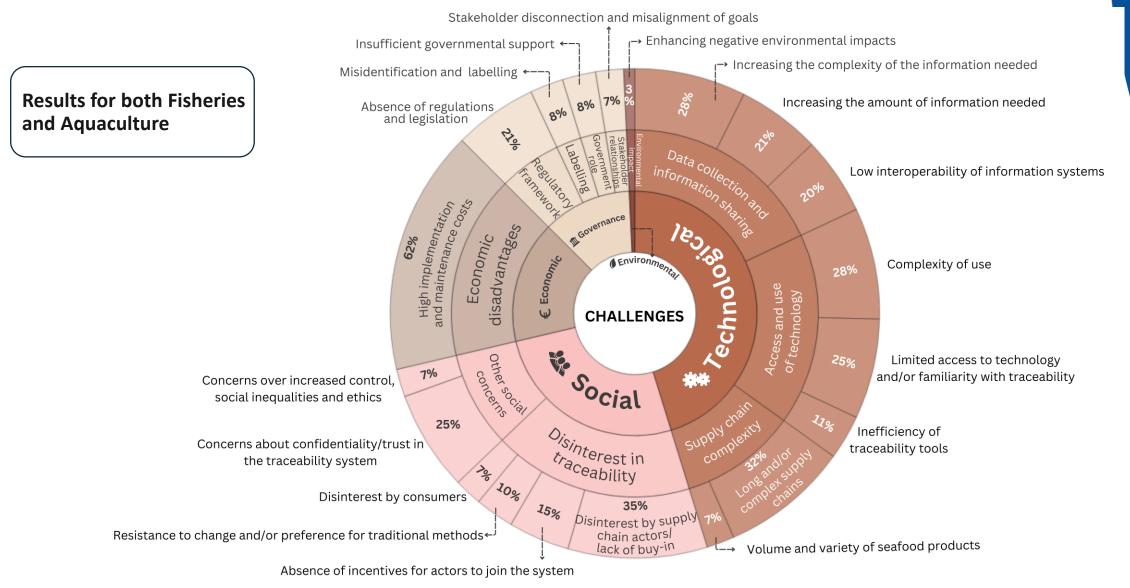
Identify incentives & barriers to traceability in Fisheries and Aquaculture:

- 1. Systematic review of the literature
- 2. Interviews
- 3. In-depth analysis of demonstration sites

Demonstration sites:

- Aquacultures: Gilthead seabream and European seabass (Greece), Meagre (Portugal) and Rainbow Trout (Spain)
- Fishery: Algarve Octopus SSF (Portugal)
- Imports: Canned Tuna (Ecuador and Peru)

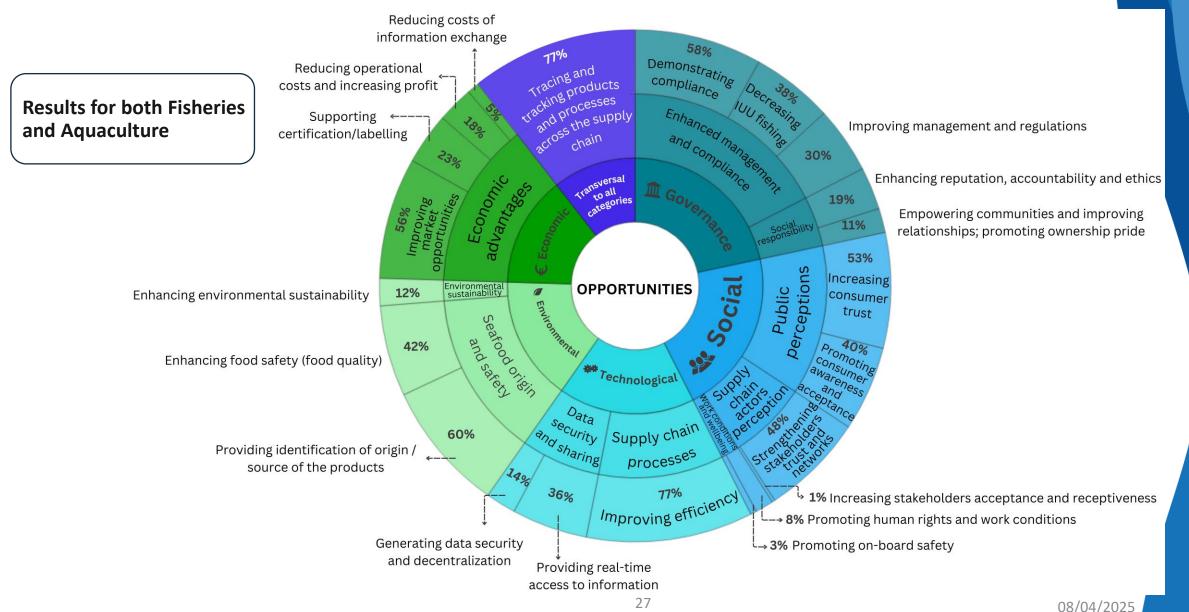
Literature review



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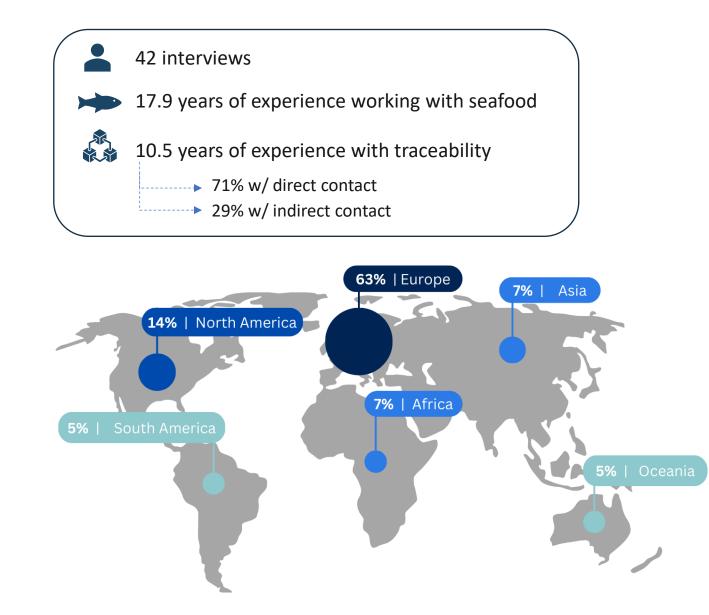
Source: Costa et al. (*in prep*.). Challenges and opportunities for seafood digital traceability: A Systematic Review of the Literature.

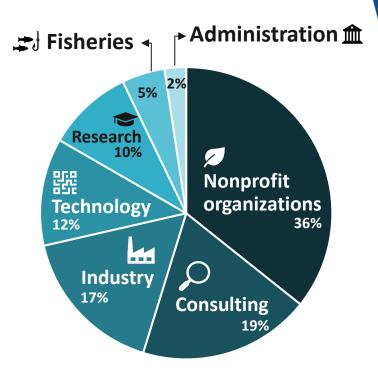




Source: Costa et al. (in prep.). Challenges and opportunities for seafood digital traceability: A Systematic Review of the Literature.

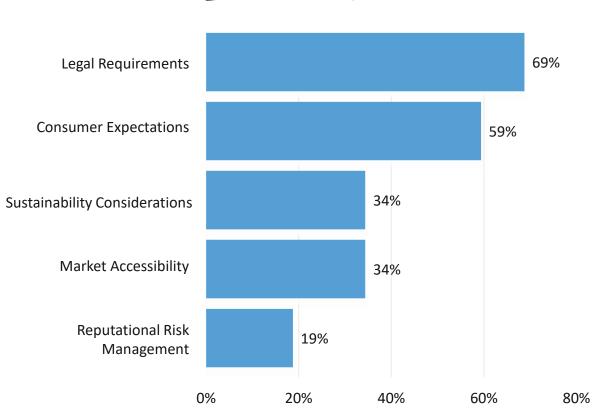
Interviews with experts





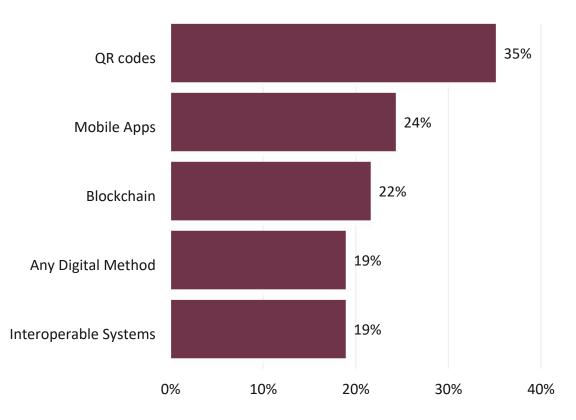


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TOP 5 Traceability Drivers (fisheries)

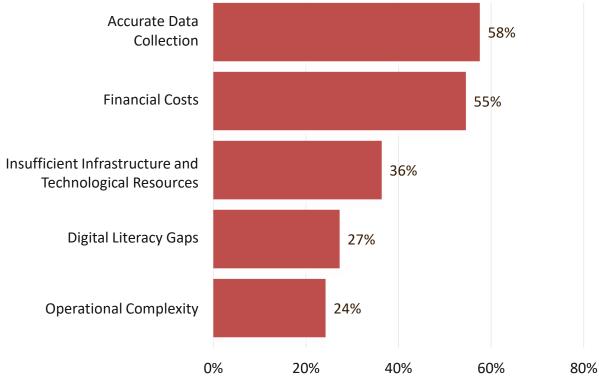
TOP 5 Preferable Methods/Technologies (fisheries)



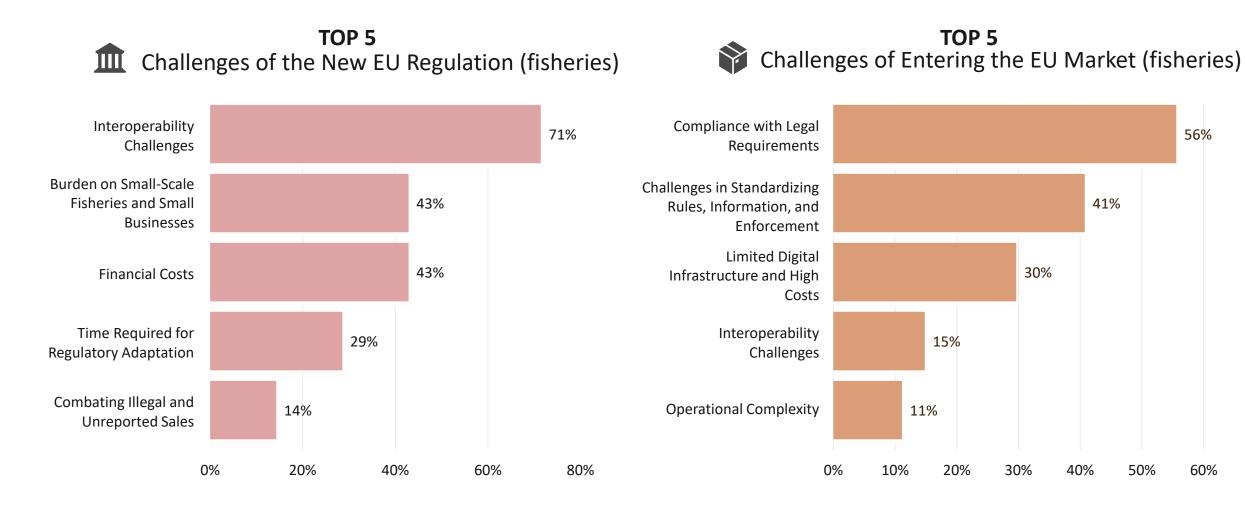


TOP 5 * Traceability Challenges (fisheries) Interest in Maintaining **Opacity of Business** 41% Information **Financial Costs** 38% Interoperability 32% Challenges Supply Chain 29% Complexity Lack of Incentives 21% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%









56%

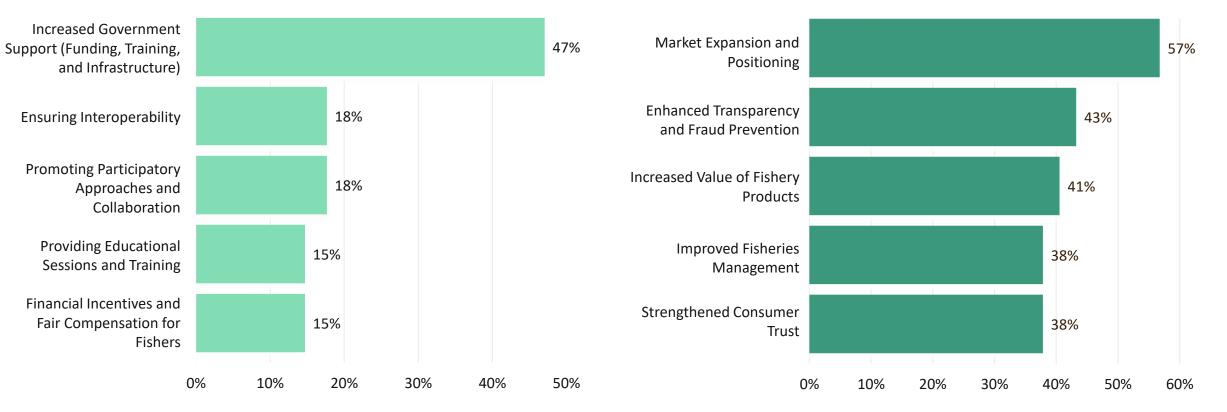
50%

60%



TOP 5 \bigcirc Ways to Overcome Main Challenges (fisheries)









Thank you!

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