

1st International Symposium on Catch Identification Technologies

Regulation Consumption trends AI & Innovation

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Photo: Charly Triballeau/AFP





Part 1



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Regulation















EU regulation

Some national regulations can go further than EU regulation





Why do we need regulation?

- 01 Fight against illegal fishing
- 02 Ensuring the renewal of fish stocks
- 03 Guaranty sovereignty over national fishing areas,
- <u>04</u> Enable optimal organization of the value chain from fishing boat to the consumer, including decent working conditions.
- 05 Offer healthy food products to consumers





Consumer habits and trends



Canada and United States

- Consume less, but better
- Ecolabels (like MSC blue fish label in Canada)
- Consume local
- Sustainability and environment
- Ready to pay more under some conditions

France, Italy and Spain

- Consume less, but better
- Ecolabels
- Consume local
- Tradition matters
- Zero waste
- Fair trade
- Organic food
- Low meat diet
- Sustainability and environment
- Ready to pay more under some conditions



Japan

- The most frequently consumed fresh seafood products have been changing.
- From local to national offer
- Salmon consumption does not vary a lot from one region to another.
- No real demand for traceability for seafood products





Part 2



Foto: Flickr (Gilles Messian)

Latest technologies at the service of documentation , transparency, and traceability.



Canada





United States

- Global Wi-Fi (i.e., Starlink), 5G technology will allow for more precise product tracking
- Product tagging and tracking through **RFID chips** in packaging.



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Smart Echo identifies the sex of fish such as cod and salmon using ultrasonic echo diagnosis technology, image processing of echo image and AI technology.



Latest technologies at the service of documentation , transparency, and traceability.



France

- Proliferation of electronic tools (Simrad CS90 sonar)
- Communication tools The OceanBox
- Panel friction indicator on the seabed
- A tool to count the number of fish caught
- Robotization of the **Guilvinec auction** (Brittany).













Spain

- **DeepFish2**: Artificial Intelligence applied to the fishing sector.
- **Pescando 4.0 project:** traceability, food security and sustainability.
- SICAPTOR 2.0: New vision technologies - capture monitoring systems.
- **GEOCAP**: Sustainable fisheries catch management.
- **GS1 Datamatrix** for Traceability and consumer information of seafood.
- **M3iGO**, the first satellite buoy for fishing with Artificial Intelligence.
- **Fish World Track**: digital platform to track fish from the sea to table.

Potential for AI in the fisheries sector







Canada

- The Canadian market would be interesting for companies developing AI technology.
- Need to present strong arguments that AI technologies lead to increased revenues generation or cost reduction for the users.

United States

- Potential for this technology in all fishery sectors.
- High initial buy-in will likely be the most prohibitive issue with adoption of this technology.

Japan

- Fishermen are aging and the number of fishermen is decreasing in Japan. According to a report, the average age of fishermen in 2016 was 56 years old. Al is considered one of solutions for this problem
- Smart Echo identifies the sex of fish such as cod and salmon using ultrasonic echo diagnosis technology, image processing of echo image and AI technology.



Potential for AI in the fisheries sector



Main **opportunities** identified for AI in the fisheries sector include:

- Increased transparency and reduced environmental impact.
- Early warning, forecasting and spatial planning systems can help in the planning activities considering trade-offs.
- Accelerated and increased data acquisition and coverage for stock assessments and sustainability indicators evaluation.
- Increased economic sustainability, by reducing operational costs.
- Modernisation of fisheries and its subsequent attractiveness to the younger population.

Main **obstacles** include:

- Industry trust and reluctance
- Initial costs and lack of expertise
- Legal and bureaucratic uncertainty.





Market value of transparency and access to data.

We live in an increasingly data-driven world and organizations need to adapt to this new way of working to collaborate with stakeholders and innovate in their industry.

There are several key uses for leveraging the value of data:

- **Open data** to share information of public interest with as many people as possible but also to give consumers a clear view of a company and its societal, environmental, and economic impact.
- The provision of **self-service data** internally to enable all employees to improve their daily tasks and make more informed decisions.
- The creation of **data services** to share expertise and enable stakeholders to create innovative solutions and generate value.



Thank you!

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