

1 SEAXCHANGE: A BLOCKCHAIN DRIVEN APP FOR
2 TUNA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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5 the Faculty of the Division of Physical Sciences and Mathematics
6 College of Arts and Sciences
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10 of the Requirements for the Degree of
11 Bachelor of Science in Computer Science by

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28 **Declaration**

29 We, Jeff Rouzel Bat-og, Maxinne Gwen Cahilig and Zyrex Djewel Ganit,
30 hereby certify that this Special Problem has been written by us and is the record
31 of work carried out by us. Any significant borrowings have been properly acknowl-
32 edged and referred.

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Dedication

35 This Special Problem, SeaXChange: A Blockchain-Driven App for Tuna Sup-
36 ply Chain Management, is dedicated to those who were instrumental in its creation
37 and purpose:

38 To our esteemed adviser and mentor, **Francis D. Dimzon, Ph.D.**, for his
39 invaluable guidance, expertise, and unwavering support throughout our research
40 journey.

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48 supply chain and the fishing industry as a whole.

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50 tion, shared challenges, and mutual support that made this academic endeavor
51 more enriching.

52 And most importantly, to our beloved families—for their constant love, encour-
53 agement, understanding, and sacrifices that enabled us to pursue and complete
54 this work.

55 This Special Problem paper stands as a testament to your support and as a

⁵⁶ contribution toward addressing the challenges faced within the tuna supply chain.

57

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93 tioned. We hope that this work contributes meaningfully to improving trans-
94 parency and efficiency in the tuna supply chain.

Abstract

96 The tuna supply chain faces critical challenges regarding traceability, transparency
97 and sustainability, particularly due to certain issues such as illegal, unreported and
98 unregulated (IUU) fishing. Ensuring the traceability within the tuna supply chain
99 is a critical role in enhancing consumer confidence, transparency and promoting
100 adherence to environmental and legal standards. This research explores the appli-
101 cation of blockchain technology as a solution to these given issues. By combining
102 qualitative insights gathered from different key stakeholders across the supply
103 chain, the researchers evaluated the potential of blockchain to improve product
104 traceability, accountability, and trust. The findings suggests that blockchain offers
105 a secure and transparent method of recording the journey of tuna products from
106 catch to market, helping to combat IUU fishing and promote sustainable practices.
107 However, successful implementation requires overcoming barriers related to tech-
108 nological integration, cost, and stakeholder collaboration. This study provides
109 valuable insights into the feasibility and impact of blockchain adoption within
110 other fish supply chains, contributing to the development of more transparent,
111 responsible, and sustainable tuna industries.

112 Suggested keywords based on ACM Computing Classification system can be found
113 at https://dl.acm.org/ccs/ccs_flat.cfm

114 **Keywords:** Blockchain, Traceability, Smart Contract, Supply Chain

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²³⁹ Chapter 1

²⁴⁰ Introduction

²⁴¹ 1.1 Overview

²⁴² The tuna supply chain faces critical issues that affect both the industry and its
²⁴³ consumers. Illegal fishing, overfishing, and poor traceability threaten the sustain-
²⁴⁴ ability and ethical trade. A lack of transparency compromises product quality
²⁴⁵ and misleads consumers. Blockchain technology can address these challenges by
²⁴⁶ tracking the tuna's journey from ocean to plate through a secure, tamper-proof
²⁴⁷ ledger. This system also holds stakeholders to comply to legal standards.

²⁴⁸ Although blockchain integration in the tuna sector is underway, gaps remain in its
²⁴⁹ implementation. This study helps to address the industry's need for transparent
²⁵⁰ and secure tracking of tuna products from ocean to consumer, while assessing the
²⁵¹ feasibility of implementing blockchain at scale in the seafood sector.

²⁵² 1.2 Problem Statement

²⁵³ Fish is one of the most consumed protein products in the Philippines. Before the
²⁵⁴ COVID-19 pandemic, fish was the most consumed animal protein in the Philip-
²⁵⁵ pines with annual per capita consumption of 40 kg (Agriculture and Agri-Food
²⁵⁶ Canada, 2022). Among the wide variety of fish, tuna stands out as a particularly
²⁵⁷ significant commodity due to its high demand and economic value. Although the
²⁵⁸ nation is gifted with an abundance of aquatic resources, the methods of dispersal
²⁵⁹ of the product usually leads to inefficiency in terms of sales, pricing, and overall
²⁶⁰ product quality for the consumers. The problem arises with the introduction of
²⁶¹ a supply chain from several middlemen between the fish farmer or producer and
²⁶² wholesaler in the coastal and aquatic regions towards the consumers with less ac-
²⁶³ cess to fresh fish. Consequently, both consumers and suppliers struggle to ensure
²⁶⁴ transparent and fair pricing, accurately track tuna products, and maintain consis-
²⁶⁵ tent quality. These challenges stem from inefficient methods of product dispersal
²⁶⁶ and the presence of multiple intermediaries between fisherfolks in coastal munici-
²⁶⁷ palities and consumers. This fragmented supply chain introduces delays, obscures
²⁶⁸ product origin, and opens opportunities for mishandling or mislabeling. To ad-
²⁶⁹ dress this, the study focuses on the absence of a reliable, real-time traceability
²⁷⁰ system that allows stakeholders to verify the origin, novelty, handling processes,
²⁷¹ and adherence to ethical sourcing practices of tuna at every stage. Without such
²⁷² a system, the tuna supply chain and industry lack the transparency and account-
²⁷³ ability necessary to build consumer trust and improve supply chain efficiency. By
²⁷⁴ introducing a blockchain-driven solution, this study aims to streamline the trace-
²⁷⁵ ability process and reduce the negative impact of intermediary-heavy distribution.

²⁷⁶ **1.3 Research Objectives**

²⁷⁷ **1.3.1 General Objective**

²⁷⁸ The general objective of the study is to design and develop a blockchain-driven
²⁷⁹ application that improves the traceability of the tuna supply chain. Given the
²⁸⁰ timely issues regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and lack
²⁸¹ of product traceability and transparency, this study addresses these challenges
²⁸² through an application that has the capability to provide an immutable ledger
²⁸³ and tamper-proof records. The result of this study serves as a framework for
²⁸⁴ integrating blockchain technology in the fish supply chain, specifically for tuna.
²⁸⁵ This also supports future researchers and developers facing similar challenges in
²⁸⁶ the industry.

²⁸⁷ **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

²⁸⁸ To further specify the research objectives, the study focuses to:

- ²⁸⁹ 1. develop a smart contract framework using blockchain technology for data
²⁹⁰ verification and transaction recording, ensuring secure and tamper-proof
²⁹¹ data for the stakeholders,
- ²⁹² 2. design and develop a blockchain-driven application with a user-friendly in-
²⁹³ terface that allows stakeholders to access and input data while enhancing
²⁹⁴ traceability in the tuna supply chain through a tuna asset record for the
²⁹⁵ supply chain participants, and

296 3. deploy the application after completing all necessary preparations for soft-
297 ware development and to evaluate its overall results and effectiveness in en-
298 hancing the tuna supply chain, as discussed in the fourth and fifth chapters
299 of the study.

300 1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Research

301 The scope of this study focuses on how blockchain technology can be applied to
302 enhance traceability and transparency within the tuna supply chain. It involves
303 features such as smart contracts for recording the transactions and user interface
304 for stakeholders. The study also focuses exclusively on whole, small-sized caught
305 tuna products in the supply chain, excluding processed forms such as canned
306 or packaged tuna. The research examines the traceability of whole tuna from
307 capture to market sale, specifically centering on a supplier based in Miagao and
308 San Joaquin, Iloilo.

309 This study focuses solely on the supply chain within the specified municipalities
310 of Iloilo, so findings may not fully represent global practices. As it concentrates
311 on blockchain's role in traceability, other potential functions of the technology fall
312 outside of the scope of this research.

313 1.5 Significance of the Research

314 This study serves a significant purpose for several stakeholders in the tuna supply
315 chain. This study aims to solve the problems related to the management of tuna

³¹⁶ supply chain, particularly with regards to product traceability.

³¹⁷ • The Stakeholders

³¹⁸ – This study enhances transparency and accountability, allowing stakeholders such as fishers, suppliers, and retailers to access tamper-proof and accurate information, thereby promoting a more ethical and authentic supply chain. By providing a digital record of the product's history, this study helps ensure compliance with environmental and legal standards. In cases of anomalies such as oil spills, red tide occurrences, and illegal fishing activities, stakeholders can be involved in identifying and addressing these issues, fostering a collaborative approach to sustainability. Similarly, the record of a tuna asset can be utilized for accountability purposes when problems such as damaged products, mislabeling, or contamination arise, allowing stakeholders to trace and resolve them efficiently.

³³⁰ • The Consumers

³³¹ – This study helps consumers verify the history of the tuna product from its origin up until its journey to the consumers, therefore increasing trust and transparency. By promoting traceability, it offers a more detailed and verifiable record of the supply chain, enabling consumers to assess sustainability practices and identify stakeholders responsible for any potential issues affecting the tuna product. This, in turn, encourages critical evaluation of the tuna supply chain, driving improvements in accountability, resource management, and ethical sourcing.

- 339 • For Future Researchers
- 340 – As blockchain technology continues to grow, this study contributes to
341 the application of blockchain in the supply chain management and the
342 insights regarding its benefits and limitations. This research can be
343 helpful in the growing knowledge on digital solutions for traceability
344 and transparency for future research.
- 345 • The Policy Makers
- 346 – This study provides policy makers a reliable and data-driven founda-
347 tion in monitoring and regulating the tuna supply chain. By lever-
348 aging tamper-proof and transparent records, policymakers can more
349 effectively enforce compliance with fishing quotas and environmental
350 protections. This research also aids in lessening the illegal, unreported
351 and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices, contributing to the national
352 sustainability goals.

³⁵³ Chapter 2

³⁵⁴ Review of Related Literature

³⁵⁵ This chapter reviews existing literature related to the traceability of the tuna sup-
³⁵⁶ ply chain and the potential application of blockchain technology. In purchasing
³⁵⁷ goods, one important consideration is the product quality. An important factor
³⁵⁸ of determining the quality is to know the traceability of the supply chain. Trace-
³⁵⁹ ability refers to the ability of tracking the journey of the product from its source
³⁶⁰ until its destination. The term “traceability” is now more utilized in both the
³⁶¹ food and production industry (Islam & Cullen, 2021). In the context of the tuna
³⁶² supply chain, it can be used not only to promote transparency to consumers but to
³⁶³ also ensure compliance with environmental and legal standards. With blockchain
³⁶⁴ technology, the status of tuna at each stage could be recorded in the blockchain
³⁶⁵ which could be used for traceability. This paper aims to address the following
³⁶⁶ research question: How can blockchain technology improve the traceability of the
³⁶⁷ tuna supply chain management? To explore this, the chapter reviews literature
³⁶⁸ on the state of the tuna industry in the Philippines, fishing regulations, and the

369 structure of the tuna supply chain, including its stages and the roles of key actors.
370 It also examines factors that affect the efficiency and transparency of the supply
371 chain. The discussion then turns to blockchain technology and its potential ap-
372 plications in supply chain management, with examples from the Philippines and
373 Indonesia. Finally, the chapter reviews existing traceability technologies and sys-
374 tems and concludes with key insights that inform the development of this study's
375 proposed solution.

376 In purchasing goods, one thing to consider is the quality of it. An important part
377 of determining the quality is to know the traceability of the supply chain. Trace-
378 ability refers to the ability of tracking the journey of the product from its source
379 until its destination. The term “traceability” is now more utilized in both the
380 food and production industry (Islam & Cullen, 2021). In the context of the tuna
381 supply chain, it can be used not only to promote transparency to consumers but to
382 also ensure compliance with environmental and legal standards. With blockchain
383 technology, the status of tuna at each stage could be recorded in the blockchain
384 which could be used for traceability. This paper aims to address the following
385 research question: *How can blockchain technology improve the traceability of the*
386 *tuna supply chain management?*

387 2.1 State of Tuna Industry in the Philippines

388 In 2014, the Philippines became the top global producer of tuna according to
389 Llanto, et. al. (2018). The tuna is caught in domestic and international fishing
390 grounds near the country through various fishing methods such as purse seines,

391 gill nets, handline (hook and line) and ring net. Among the tuna species, the
392 skipjack tuna accounted for the largest portion of the catch by 40%. The study of
393 PCMARD (1993 as cited in Nepomuceno et al., 2020) stated that skipjack tuna
394 are often caught out in open waters or in offshore areas. In addition, Nepomuceno
395 et al. (2020) mentioned in their study that the dominant production of skipjack
396 tuna, together with yellowfin tuna, was recorded in South Cotabato. The tuna
397 supply has declined since 2000 due to various factors including overfishing, climate
398 change, and the laws and regulations imposed by different governing bodies for
399 the tuna fishing ground such as the Regulation No. 56, released by the Indone-
400 sian Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Ministry in November 2014. The regulation
401 imposed a moratorium on issuance of fishing licenses from 3 November 2014 to 30
402 April 2015 to eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing in Indonesian
403 waters near Mindanao where tuna are known to thrive (Llanto et al, 2018). The
404 regulation imposed for the protection of tuna fishing grounds in the western and
405 central pacific ocean also lead to the decline of local tuna production which re-
406 quires the fishing operators of the Philippines to invest in the manufacturing and
407 processing of fish particularly tuna in Indonesia which includes hiring Indonesian
408 crew to be deployed in the Philippine fishing vessels (Llanto et al, 2018).

409 2.2 Fishing Regulations in the Philippines

410 A study of Asche et al. (2018) divided the fishing management strategies that
411 include right-based fishery management like territorial use of rights, access rights
412 and harvest rights. It discussed that a rights-based system could support the sus-
413 tainability of global fisheries by taking in account the three pillars of sustainability

414 (economic development, social development, and environmental protection) rather
415 than focusing on their trade-offs. A restriction on the fisherman's behavior by har-
416 vest rights and catch shares could be a profit problem for them in the short-run
417 but in the long-run, this could help both in the fish stock and the fishermen's
418 profit. Lack of restriction could lead to overfishing. Access rights limit the en-
419 try to fishery through permits which can also reduce the effect of high harvest
420 levels. A sustainable fishing management system in the Philippines is important
421 in order to preserve marine resources. To preserve these resources and protect
422 the livelihood of local communities, various fishing management strategies should
423 be implemented. A collaboration between the fishermen, local government and
424 other stakeholders often happens to manage marine resources (Pomeroy & Court-
425 ney, 2018). The study of Pomeroy and Courtney discussed that marine tenure
426 refers to the rights and responsibilities in terms of who can access the marine and
427 coastal resources. The 1998 Fisheries Code paved the way for local government
428 units (LGUs) to be involved in the management of municipal waters. LGUs are
429 given the responsibility to overlook and regulate fisheries and establish marine
430 tenure rights for fishers within 15 km from shore and these rights are applicable
431 for municipal fishers and their respective organizations that are listed in the reg-
432 istry (Pomeroy & Courtney, 2018). In this way, it resolved problems in terms of
433 fishing rights between small-scale and commercial fishing.

434 According to the study conducted by Mullon et al. (2017), the five major species of
435 tuna: yellowfin *Thunnus albacares*, bigeye *Thunnus obesus*, bluefin *Thunnus thyn-
436 nus* or *Thunus orientalis*, albacore *Thunnus alalunga*, and skipjack *Katsuwonus
437 pelamis* are harvested to meet the global supply chain demand which causes those
438 group of tuna fishes to be heavily exploited and threatened. The study conducted

439 by Paillin et al. (2022) states that there are multiple risk agents in the supply
440 chain assessment of tuna, these include the lack of standard environmental man-
441 agement system, lack of maintenance management, and lack of quality control
442 from suppliers. The usage of efficient boats and good quality catching technology
443 can also lead to fisheries depletion which causes various agency such as BFAR
444 (Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources), the local government units, and the
445 Philippine Coast Guard to enable policies for upholding closed fishing season to
446 restrict large scale fishing vessel to minimize the fishing activities in the identified
447 areas (Macusi et al, 2023). The implementation of closed fishing season caused de-
448 lay or lack of fish supply, which led to higher fish prices. The growing demands and
449 depleting population of tuna fishes coupled with the rapid increase in fuel costs
450 can have a negative impact on the future of the supply chain in tuna fisheries
451 (Mullon et al., 2017). With factors concerning the slow decline of tuna catches in
452 the Philippines and surrounding nations, the future of the global supply chain of
453 tuna must be addressed.

454 2.3 Tuna and Fish Supply Chain

455 According to Macusi et al (2023), the implementation of traceability programs in
456 the agricultural product commodities and value chain in the Philippines is slower
457 than its competing nation for tuna production. The Philippines has been steadily
458 responding to the market innovation and integration of cost-effective and smart
459 technologies for the traceability of various commodities. Accurate catch data is
460 crucial for determining the attributes of the fish health, size, volumes, and matu-
461 rity (Grantham et al, 2022) which can be used as a basis for the transparency of

462 the traceability of the fish product. Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU)
463 is another concern for the fish industry. In the 2000s, the persistent IUU became
464 a global crisis affecting the biological, ecological, and socio-economics factors re-
465 volving around marine livelihood in Southeast Asia (Malinee et al, 2020). IUU
466 fishing is known to cause short- and long-term problems in the socio-economic
467 opportunities which affects food security and results in the possible collapse of
468 the fish industry and stocks due to overfishing (Malinee et al, 2020).

469 The establishment of marine protected areas in the Davao Gulf (MPAs) affected
470 the management of small-scale fisheries due to the growing population and de-
471 mands for seafood products. The closure of a wide range of fishing areas hosting
472 diverse and marine organisms has affected the socio-economics and livelihood of
473 the local and small-scale fishermen (Macusi et al, 2023), this in turn resulted
474 in IUU fishing. To ensure that fish stocks in the gulf are sustainably managed,
475 the implementation of GPS for tracking the movement and activities of fishers
476 through logbook and habitat monitoring can provide data and insights for track-
477 ing, monitoring, and understanding the condition of the marine resources (Obura
478 et al, 2019; Macusi et al, 2023).

479 2.4 Tuna Supply Chain Stages and Roles

480 The study conducted by Delfino (2023) highlights the roles of different actors in-
481 volved in the supply, production, distribution, and marketing of skipjack tuna in
482 Lagonoy Gulf in the Philippines. The study showcased a total of eleven intercon-
483 nected value chains but are generalized into four major stages or roles - fishers,

484 wholesalers, retailers, and processors. The fishers are the initial players responsible
485 for catching fish using boats or fishing vessels equipped with purse seines, gillnets,
486 and handlines(hook and line). Wholesalers are the actors for selling freshly caught
487 fish locally and regionally, they receive the fish supply directly from the fishers.
488 The next stage after wholesalers are the retailers, these intermediaries sell the fish
489 product to local markets, house-to-house (*libod*" in Visayan languages), and other
490 local medium such as *talipapa* or fish stands. Another intermediary is the proces-
491 sors, they convert fresh skipjack tuna into products like smoked tuna. The given
492 stages also overlapped in some cases as there are fisher-wholesalers who catch and
493 sell the fishes directly to retailers and there are also retailer-processors that both
494 sell whole and processed products. Despite having a firm system to transport fish
495 from sea to table, all the actors face problems during seasonal challenges involving
496 the availability of the tuna product. The fishers also need to consider strict local
497 regulations such as RA 10654 and RA 8550. The strict implementation of RA
498 10654 and RA 8850 at the local level or the Fisheries Code of the Local Philip-
499 pines aims to curb the problem encountered during season of deficit tuna supply
500 by limiting fishing activities and implementation of 15-km boundary lines in the
501 municipal waters of each municipality (Delfino, 2023). The study suggests that
502 improving conditions for value chain actors, particularly through support services
503 and government involvement could lead to a stable and sustainable exchange of
504 skipjack tuna and other seafood products from sea to table.

505 A study of Digal et al. (2017) discussed one of the value chains which was the
506 purse seine or the skipjack tuna value chain in the Philippines. Purse seining
507 is the method of catching a school of fish wherein it uses a large net around it,
508 trapping them and pulling the bottom of the net like a purse-like (Digal et al.,

509 2017) . This type of catching often targets dense fishes like tuna. Skipjack fishes
510 that weigh 300 grams and above are often sold to canneries, while the smaller ones
511 are sold at local markets, often used for consumption by Filipinos. Purse seiners
512 are usually employees of a fishing company and they have a fixed salary. They
513 could reach international waters so they need to bring their passports with them.
514 Jamboleros, who act as distributors, often buy from different fishing companies
515 per *banyera* or tub. They will then pack the fish and sell it to traders/truckers
516 who go to General Santos fishport. These traders will deliver it to the retailers
517 across Kidapawan who contacted them. There is no formal contract between the
518 jambolero and traders/truckers. One of the issues of the retailer is for everyday
519 that a fish is not sold, they would have a ₱10.00 less per kilogram.

520 2.5 Factors Affecting the Tuna Supply Chain

521 The tuna supply chain faced several factors and challenges for the safety and
522 quality of the product (Mercogliano & Santonicola, 2019). Without the proper
523 handling of the tuna after catching it can lead to various food-borne diseases and
524 outbreaks. The most frequent and mitigated food-borne causing compound is
525 Histamine(HIS) which causes Scombrotoxin fish poisoning (SPF) outbreaks re-
526 lated to food allergies when consumed (EFSA, 2017; Peruzy et al., 2017). Tuna
527 species are known for having high presence of amino acid histidine concentrations
528 which are converted to HIS by bacterial enzyme histidine-decarboxylase or HDS
529 (Aponte et al., 2018; Verkhivker & Altman, 2018). To combat the risk of SPF
530 and other food-borne diseases caused by tuna consumption, several safety hazards
531 and protocols were imposed to the tuna supply chain management. The term cold

532 chain refers to the storing of fish in temperatures less than 5°C after it was caught
533 (Yang & Lin, 2017). According to the article published by Mercogliano and San-
534 tonicola (2019), implementing a cold chain from the time the fish is caught until it
535 is consumed is crucial for mitigating the outbreak of HIS poisoning. Additionally,
536 the article also states that using high-quality raw tuna, cold chain maintenance,
537 pre-cooking, and cooking can also reduce HIS development.

538 According to the study conducted by Pacoma and Yap-Dejeto entitled “Health
539 Risk Assessment: Total Mercury in Canned Tuna and in Yellowfin and Frigate
540 Tuna Caught from Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea”, examines mercury contamina-
541 tion in both canned and locally caught tuna in the Philippines. Methylmercury,
542 a potent neurotoxin, presents risks especially to vulnerable groups like pregnant
543 women and children. The study reveals that canned tuna generally has higher
544 mercury levels (0.07 µg/g) than locally caught tuna (0.002–0.024 µg/g). Based
545 on the Food and Agriculture Organization’s fish consumption data, the mercury
546 intake from locally caught tuna is within the World Health Organization’s safe
547 limits, whereas canned tuna may exceed these limits for some groups. This high-
548 lights the need for monitoring of the mercury levels in the Philippine tuna supply
549 chain, as tuna is a dietary staple and economic asset in the region, to mitigate
550 health risks from chronic exposure.

551 Risk management is important for tuna supply chains to analyze the root of the
552 risk and to assess the probability of such cases through the information taken from
553 the different locations or sorting states where the tuna product is handled before
554 being purchased by the consumer or end-use state (Parenreng et al, 2016).

555 2.6 Technology of Blockchain

556 According to Zheng et al. (2017), the idea of blockchain was first introduced in
557 2008 and was first implemented in the Bitcoin business which deals with cryp-
558 tocurrencies. This kind of technology tracks transactions and stores it in a list of
559 blocks. According to Sarmah (2018) , it acts as a database of transactions which
560 is overseen and verified by distributed nodes. Blockchain works by linking blocks
561 (where data is stored). When a transaction is initiated, it is then broadcasted to
562 a network of computers that verifies the transaction and if the verification is suc-
563 cessful, it will then be grouped and linked with the previous transactions that will
564 be added to the blockchain (Zheng et al., 2017). It does not require a middleman
565 because it operates on a peer-to-peer transaction. This eliminates the traditional
566 way of a central authority like the bank (Sarmah, 2018).

567 Automated process of transactions is also one of the salient features of blockchain
568 which is executed automatically based on predefined rules involving no third par-
569 ties. These predefined rules are conditions that need to be met in order for the
570 transaction to proceed. Given this, blockchain is described to be a “trust-free
571 technology” since it reduces the number of trusted individuals instead they trust
572 the machine itself which is difficult to manipulate given its cryptographic security
573 (Ali et al., 2023). Blockchain also ensures immutability with its data. Once the
574 data has been added to the blockchain, it is difficult to change since each block has
575 a cryptographic link to other blocks, which guarantees that the data is tamper-
576 proof and permanent (Ali et al., 2023). This also brings back to the essence
577 of blockchain being trustworthy. Immutability and tamper-proof enhances data
578 management. It also helps prevent fraudulent activities especially with finances.

2.7. OPPORTUNITIES OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

579 Transparency with transactions is one of the features of blockchain which makes
580 the chances of data being tampered less because it is accessible to anyone on the
581 network (Ali et al., 2023).

582 According to Nasurudeen Ahamed et al. (2020), Blockchain technologies are clas-
583 sified into 3 types: Public Blockchain, Private Blockchain,. Consortium Blockchain.
584 In Public Blockchain, all public peers can join together and have equal rights (for
585 example, read, write, and execute) on the public node. In Private Blockchain,
586 only Authorized Private Peers have access to the network. The access to the node
587 in the private peer is limited to the specific node. In Consortium Blockchain,
588 only the authorized team can access and join this blockchain, and all operations
589 in the node must adhere to the access. Their paper, Sea Food Supply Chain
590 Management Using Blockchain, gave the idea that with the purpose of creating a
591 blockchain-driven application, a public blockchain approach could be appropriate
592 for handling consumer-based information as users can verify non-sensitive data
593 like prices, freshness and availability. While handling sensitive information such
594 as internal works and logistics, a consortium blockchain where authorized users
595 such as fish owners, distributors, manufacturers, etc. can handle the core supply
596 chain operations, like tracking the movement of tuna from catch to market.

597 **2.7 Opportunities of Blockchain Technology for 598 Supply Chain Management**

599 Supply chain is the term used for understanding the business activities for design-
600 ing, developing, delivering, purchasing, and using a product or service (Hugos,

601 2024). Companies and various industries are heavily relying on supply chains to
602 achieve their business objectives. The purpose of supply chain began to be more
603 significant in the last century as firms discovered that supply chain can be used for
604 competitive advantage instead of just a cost driver as believed in the bygone days
605 (Snyder & Shen, 2019). Following the supply chain paradigm can demonstrate the
606 delivery of a product or service while strongly emphasizing the customer's speci-
607 fications. With the increasing studies conducted and published for supply chain,
608 many companies adopted this practice for the benefit of their longevity, as such
609 the term supply chain management has come into place. The Council of Supply
610 Management Professionals or CSCMP (2024) defines supply chain management
611 as the planning and management of all activities involved in sourcing and pro-
612 curement, conversion, and all logistics management activities; essentially, supply
613 chain management integrates supply and demand management within and across
614 the company. Supply chain management is also involved with the relationship
615 with collaborators and channel partners such as suppliers, intermediaries, third
616 party providers, and customers (CSCMP, 2024) .

617 In the article of Cordova et. al (Cordova et. al, 2021), the role of supply chain man-
618 agement and the growing opportunities for blockchain technology in supply chain
619 management was discussed. According to Cordova (2021), the recent innovation
620 and globalization has given rise to the idea of using a data innovation framework
621 for supply chain management. Technologies such as blockchains and enterprise
622 resource planning (ERP) are among the highly contested platforms for supply
623 chain management to operate in a seamless interaction and distribution with the
624 product while heavily relying on modern technology and innovations. The logistic
625 business of the supply chain market is wide and complex, the distribution and

2.7. OPPORTUNITIES OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

flow of products is not a simple job, and it heavily relies on paperwork (Georgiou, 2019; Cordova et. al, 2021). The usage of paperwork for logistic business can be at higher risk for lack of transparency, complex or unreliable tracking, deficiency of information, and possible dispute due to the tendency of paper to disappear or tear down, this can in turn delay the process and delivery of the item/product. With the issues encountered in the supply chain market, businesses, people and enterprises are eyeing toward the application of blockchain technology on supply chain management (Cordova et. al, 2021).

Implementing blockchain innovation in ERP systems and companies that use digital platforms can provide opportunities and contribute greatly for business processes (EOS Costa Rica, 2019 as cited by Cordova et al, 2021). The ability of blockchain technology to append new transactions to an existing block containing data can be thought of as a decentralized ledger (Cole et al, 2019). The method of blockchain to behave like a decentralized ledger can serve as a single unified source of data which in turns create a clear and consistent audit trail involved in the manufacturing, assembly, supply, and maintenance processes. According to Cole et al (2019), blockchains provide data to the movement and relation of products from its origin, inventory, shipment, and purchase. One potential of blockchain for supply chain management (Hackius & Petersen, 2017) is the ease of paperwork processing, specifically in ocean freight. When IBM and Maersk settled for a permissioned blockchain solution, they were able to connect a global network of shippers, carriers, ports, and customs. Another potential of blockchain in SCM is to identify counterfeit products. In the pharmaceutical industry and healthcare setting, blockchain could improve patient safety and hazard through establishing supply chain transparency from manufacturers through wholesale and pharma-

651 cies to the individual patients (Hackius & Petersen, 2017). Using blockchain can
652 make it harder to tamper or alter the products chain of origin with illegal and
653 counterfeit products. Blockchain have the potential to facilitate origin tracking.
654 According to Cordova et al (2021) , blockchain allows organizations to input rel-
655 evant data inside a chain which would have constant updates and tracking, this
656 supports visibility and traceability of the origin of the product. Smart contracts,
657 an executable code and a feature of blockchain, serves as a computer protocol
658 made between participants to digitally facilitate, execute, verify, and enforce an
659 agreement or terms of contract which is then stored in the blockchain (Khan et
660 al, 2021).

661 **2.8 Supply Chain Model with Blockchain Tech- 662 nology of Fishing Industry in Indonesia**

663 Larissa and Parung (2021) who explored the application of blockchain and de-
664 signed a supply chain model based on it, specifically for the Indonesian fishing
665 industry, aimed to mitigate the challenges in the fishery industry such as product
666 quality (perishability), long shipping times ,and data manipulation. The model
667 they developed of using QR codes for each player in the supply chain then tracking
668 it by scanning the QR code, could inspire the approach of this study in building
669 a blockchain-driven application for the tuna supply chain in the Philippines.

670 **2.9 Existing Technology Intended for Traceability and Supply Chain**

672 A study of Shamsuzzoha et al. (2023) discussed the feasibility of implementing
673 a blockchain driven application called ‘Tracey’ for monitoring the fish traceability
674 in supply chain management. The study utilized the theoretical framework
675 developed by Islam & Cullen (2021) for improving the understanding and effec-
676 tiveness of implementing a food traceability system. The framework consists of
677 four principles as a basis for the supply chain management: identification, data
678 recording, data integration, and accessibility (Islam & Cullen, 2021). The Tracey
679 application utilized a public-private hybrid blockchain-based conceptual frame-
680 work by Mantravadi and Srai (2023) to uphold the transparency, traceability, and
681 certification of the sea food produce, specifically shrimp. The prototype being
682 studied by Shamsuzzoha et al. (2023) called Tracey focuses on the mobile-based
683 solution approach, the study found that the most widely used smartphone type
684 in the Philippines is the android phone which is where the Tracey prototype is
685 intended to be used. The Tracey app allows fishermen to log their catch details
686 and buyers to verify and update transaction history (Shamsuzzoha et al., 2023).
687 The Tracey app uses a central database for storing fish trading data and a decen-
688 tralized ledger or blockchain for traceability purposes. The decentralized ledger
689 acts as a tamper-proof copy of the data recorded by fishermen and buyers. The
690 result of the study finds that fishermen are open to using digital methods for
691 payments and confidentiality which is required for exporting the fish product to
692 maintain high standards for traceability, catch certification, and product quality.
693 The usage of blockchain as exemplified by the Tracey project can be used for

694 upholding the restriction for IUU due to its ability to ensure transparent trade,
695 consistent records, and accessibility. The result and discussion of the study of
696 Shamsuzzoha et al. (2023) provides a solution for improving the sustainability of
697 tuna fishery and ensures that Filipino fishermen receive fair compensation. For
698 the study limitation of the Tracey project, although there is a high acceptabil-
699 ity of potentially using the app for fishermen, there are still constraints in terms
700 of proper incentives, connectivity issues, technology usability, and education for
701 using the app.

702 A study of Cocco and Mannaro (2021) proposed a blockchain-based technology
703 in the traceability of the supply chain management of a traditional Italian food
704 product, Carasau bread, which is made from durum wheat flour, salt, yeast and
705 water. Since the production of this product is traditional, consumers would de-
706 mand for transparency on the methods used in the Carasau bread production to
707 ensure authenticity. The proposed model involves the combination of the appli-
708 cation of Internet of Things (IoT), specifically the Radio Frequency Identification
709 (RFID) sensors and Interplanetary File System (IPFS) with Blockchain (Cocco
710 & Mannaro, 2021). RFID is a technology that uses radio frequencies to identify
711 and track a tagged object while IPFS allows files to be stored and tracked over a
712 decentralized and distributed file system. Cocco and Mannaro (2021) also stated
713 that using RFID tags that will be integrated with different sensors to monitor
714 food quality will be useful in their study. These sensors include freshness indica-
715 tors to monitor the food quality when packaged, biosensors to detect degradation
716 molecules, time temperature indicator to measure and record temperature and
717 humidity sensors to detect the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. The
718 integration of IoT and blockchain technology can have a huge impact in increasing

719 traceability in agri-food supply chain. Moreover, this study proposed to have a
720 generic agri-food traceability system which will be based on Ethereum blockchain,
721 Radio-frequency identification (RFID), Near Field Communication (NFC), and
722 Interplanetary File System (IPFS) technology. Moreover, the model proposal also
723 includes sensor network devices, smart contacts, optical cameras and an external
724 database. Each IoT device will be connected to Raspberry Pi and interfaces with
725 blockchain implementing smart contracts and IPFS which authorities can inspect
726 every node and batch online through the uploaded files in IFPS; hashes of the
727 uploaded files on IFPS are also stored on blockchain (Cocco & Mannaro, 2021) .
728 In this way, users along the chain supply can view and trace each batch using the
729 NFC tags promoting transparency and traceability. Overall, the proposed model
730 is a combination of two subsystems. The first one is an on-chain system which is
731 the blockchain implementing smart contracts and will be developed using Solidity,
732 an object-oriented language. The second one is an off-chain system that will be
733 implemented in Javascript using Node.js (to interact with the smart contracts)
734 and Web3.js packages (to interact with blockchain) and these packages should be
735 installed on the Raspberry Pi. However, the purpose of this study is to exam-
736 ine the traceability systems of the agri-food industry and further provide possible
737 solutions.

738 **2.10 Developing a Traceability System for Tuna 739 Supply Chains**

740 The study of Kresna et al. (2017), proposed an IT-based traceability system for
741 tuna supply chain as opposed to the traditional paper based traceability system
742 which has several limitations such as the potency to be manipulated, error by
743 the human, language barrier, and physical damage. The architecture comprises
744 several layers: infrastructure, data, application, communication, and user lay-
745 ers. The infrastructure layer includes computer hardware, network infrastructure,
746 and sensing devices like CCTV, GPS, and RFID for data acquisition. The data
747 layer serves as the system's database, featuring both a main system database and
748 an emergency database for critical situations. The application layer consists of
749 various modules—admin, tracing, transporter, supplier, and government—that
750 registered actors can access through different interfaces. Finally, the user layer
751 consists of the registered actors who utilize the system.

752 The journal article of Tiwari (2020) called Application of Blockchain in Agri-
753 Food Supply Chain conducted two case studies for a blockchain driven app built
754 for supply chain related to food, fishing, and agriculture. The first case-study is
755 the usage and effectiveness of the Provenance system for tuna tracking certifica-
756 tion. The objective of the Provenance system is to enhance transparency in the
757 tuna supply chain by ensuring certification and standard compliance across all
758 roles(e.g. supplier, retailer) in the chain. The system is built using six modular
759 programs: registering, standards, production, manufacturing, tagging, and user-
760 interface. The usage of blockchain in the Provenance system allows transactions to
761 be recorded to allow shared ledger for transparency and smart contracts for secure

762 exchanges of money or information. The usage of the Provenance system is to
763 solve the issues encountered in the tuna fishing industry affected by various factors
764 such as illegal, unregulated, unauthorized (IUU) fishing, fraud, and human rights
765 abuses. The solution of the Provenance system is to allow tracking, tracing, and
766 certification of tuna using blockchain. The Provenance system has a smart tag-
767 ging feature that allows fishermen to use SMS for digital assets on the blockchain
768 to track where the fish, in return, all supply chain stakeholders can access the
769 data that was sourced from the SMS. The second case-study is the usage of the
770 IBM Food Trust for transparency in the food supply chain. The IBM Food Trust
771 aims to solve the problems in the food supply chain, specifically in product safety.
772 Locating supply chain items in real-time using identifiers like GTIN or UPC is
773 the primary feature of the IBM Food Trust. The app also provides end-to-end
774 product provenance, real-time location and status, and facilitates rapid product
775 recalls. The IBM Food Trust also provides insights and visibility for the freshness
776 of the product to reduce losses and spoilage. Lastly, the IBM Food Trust provides
777 certifications from the information taken when handling and managing the prod-
778 ucts in the supply chain. The case studies conducted by Tiwari (2020) illustrates
779 the potential of blockchain technology in improving transparency, efficiency, and
780 ethical practices within supply chains.

781 2.11 Chapter Summary

2.11.1 Comparison Table of Related Studies

Study	Technology Used	Focus Area	Application	Key Findings	Limitations
Shamsuzzoha et al. (2023)	Blockchain (hybrid model)	Fish traceability	Mobile app (Tracey) for fishermen and buyers	Demonstrated feasibility for traceability, certification, transparency; high user acceptability among fishermen	Connectivity issues, technology usability, need for proper incentives and education
Cocco & Mannaro (2021)	Blockchain, IoT (RFID, IPFS), NFC, Ethereum	Italian traditional food (Carasau bread)	Agri-food supply chain traceability system	Proposed a model combining IoT and blockchain to enhance traceability and transparency	High complexity; requires integration of multiple technologies (RFID, IPFS, NFC)
Kresna et al. (2017)	IT-based system, RFID, CCTV, GPS	Tuna supply chain	Digital traceability system (IT-based)	Identified weaknesses in traditional paper-based systems; proposed IT layers for comprehensive tracking	Infrastructure requirements (CCTV, GPS, RFID); limited detail on blockchain
Tiwari (2020) - Provenance	Blockchain, smart contracts, SMS	Tuna tracking certification	Provenance system for tuna supply chain	Enhanced transparency, certification compliance; addressed IUU fishing, fraud, human rights abuses	Limited to specific regions and roles within supply chain
Tiwari (2020) - IBM Food Trust	Blockchain, GTIN/UPC identifiers	Food supply chain	Real-time tracking, product recalls	Improved transparency, efficiency; enabled real-time status, freshness insights	Focused on general food products; high dependency on IBM ecosystem

Table 2.1: Comparison of Studies on Technology for Traceability and Supply Chain Management

782 2.11.2 Research Gaps and Problem

783 Given the advanced existing technologies in blockchain-based traceability systems
 784 for agri-food supply chains, significant gaps remain in understanding the user ex-
 785 perience and integration challenges faced by the fishermen. While the study by
 786 Shamsuzzoha et al. (2023) highlighted the feasibility and benefits of the mobile
 787 application, Tracey, they overlooked possible issues related to technology adop-

⁷⁸⁸ tion, digital literacy, and connectivity.

⁷⁸⁹ Furthermore, existing technologies have primarily focused on large-scale imple-
⁷⁹⁰ mentations and theoretical frameworks without adequately considering the prac-
⁷⁹¹ tical implications and user experience needed for effective system integration. This
⁷⁹² study aims to address these gaps by exploring real-world challenges faced by users,
⁷⁹³ especially fishermen, in adopting blockchain technology for traceability.

⁷⁹⁴ 2.11.3 Summary

⁷⁹⁵ The literature reviewed highlighted the critical challenges and opportunities re-
⁷⁹⁶ garding the tuna supply chain, particularly in the areas of traceability and sustain-
⁷⁹⁷ ability. Existing supply chain technologies, especially those utilizing blockchain,
⁷⁹⁸ present solutions but also come with limitations in terms of blockchain adoption.
⁷⁹⁹ The application of blockchain technology in the tuna supply chain has shown po-
⁸⁰⁰ tential for enhancing traceability from ocean to consumer.

⁸⁰¹ Through this paper, a blockchain-driven solution could contribute to providing a
⁸⁰² more efficient and transparent supply chain. However, further studies are neces-
⁸⁰³ sary to assess the long-term sustainability of blockchain in such systems.

⁸⁰⁴ **Chapter 3**

⁸⁰⁵ **Research Methodology**

⁸⁰⁶ This chapter outlines a clear and detailed description of the research methods and
⁸⁰⁷ processes used in the development and evaluation of SeaXChange: A Blockchain
⁸⁰⁸ Driven App for Tuna Supply Chain Management. The algorithms, systems, theo-
⁸⁰⁹ ries, framework and models are described in detail in which this chapter establishes
⁸¹⁰ the foundation of this study .This chapter also explains the data collection method
⁸¹¹ used ensuring the validity and reliability of the results.In addition, the chapter
⁸¹² discusses the considerations and potential limitations of this study. Overall, this
⁸¹³ will serve as a guide for the readers in understanding the structured process of
⁸¹⁴ developing the SeaXChange.

⁸¹⁵ **3.1 Software Development**

⁸¹⁶ Scrum is a framework within the Agile development that prioritizes flexibility.
⁸¹⁷ It is an iterative software development approach that lets a project be broken

818 down into phases and emphasizes continuous improvements. For this study, the
819 researchers opted to use Scrum because it involved many stakeholders and it
820 operated in a ever-changing environment. Scrum allowed the team to adapt to
821 new requirements through structured sprint planning, weekly reports, and sprint
822 reviews, ensuring continuous alignment with project goals.

823 3.2 Research Activities

824 For this study, the researchers opted for interviews because it enabled in-depth
825 exploration of stakeholder perspectives and experiences. The identified fisher and
826 supplier client interface was tested within the perimeters of Barangay Sapa, Mi-
827 agao, Iloilo, Philippines. The identified retailer testers were the vendors who
828 reside in Barangay Mat-y and Barangay Sapa in Miagao. The identified con-
829 sumer testers were situated in Miagao. The specific choice of these stakeholders
830 and locations within Miagao was made to align with the study's defined scope,
831 which concentrates on applying blockchain technology to enhance traceability and
832 transparency within the small-scale tuna supply chain and localized market in the
833 specified barangay of Miagao, Iloilo. This focus includes examining the trace-
834 ability of whole, small-sized caught tuna products from capture through the local
835 supply chain to consumers within this area. This localized approach facilitated a
836 practical assessment of the SeaXChange application's potential effectiveness and
837 user experience within a specific operational context.

838 3.2.1 Feedback Collection Method

839 The feedback was collected through a combination of structured interviews and
840 assessment forms. Participants were asked to complete an assessment rubric evalu-
841 ating the SeaXChange app across key criteria such as functionality, end-user needs,
842 performance, usability, ease of use and feasibility. Moreover, follow-up interviews
843 were conducted to gather deeper qualitative insights and obtain suggestions for
844 system improvement.

845 The feedback gathered from fishermen, suppliers and retailers, and consumers
846 was analyzed based on the SeaXChange assessment rubric, which evaluated six
847 major categories: Functionality, End-user Needs, Performance, Usability, Ease of
848 Use and Feasibility. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics,
849 through the computation of mean scores for each assessment criterion. These
850 mean values were used to summarize stakeholder perceptions of the system. Mean
851 ratings were calculated based on the 1-5 Likert Scale where 1 = Poor and 5 =
852 Very Good.

853 3.2.2 Data Gathering**854 • Primary Data:**

- 855 – Stakeholder(Fishermen, Supplier, Retailers, and Consumers) interviews
856 were conducted to identify the use-case and user requirements, interface
857 usability, and adoption challenges.
- 858 – Observations were made of existing tuna supply chain processes in local
859 settings.

860 • Secondary Data:

- 861 – Literature review was conducted on blockchain applications in supply
862 chain management and product traceability.
- 863 – Industry reports and regulatory documents related to tuna fishing and
864 supply chain operations.

865 **3.2.3 Designing and Developing the System**

866 1. **Software Development Methodology:** The project followed a Scrum
867 framework to ensure continuous iteration, stakeholder involvement, and flex-
868 ibility in adapting to feedback.

869 2. **Technology Stack:**

- 870 • Front-end Development: Used React for creating a secure and user-
871 friendly interface for stakeholders, prioritizing simple and responsive
872 user-interface.
- 873 • Back-end Development: Used Node.js along with Express for managing
874 back-end processes and API integration. Express is a flexible web applic-
875 ation framework for Node.js used to build APIs for web applications.
876 Docker for containerization of the project and Windows Subsystem for
877 Linux (Ubuntu as the Linux distribution) for setting up the network.
- 878 • Cloud Infrastructure: Used Google Cloud to host backend services and
879 manage the databases, where the app could be accessed globally. It
880 also ensured the app could scale smoothly as more data and users were
881 added.

- 882 • Blockchain Framework: Used Go language for developing smart con-
883 tracts and providing an immutable ledger for transaction data.
- 884 • Database for Accounts: Used Firebase managing user accounts and
885 authentication.

886 **3. Blockchain Development Platform:**

- 887 • Used Hyperledger Fabric for its permissioned nature and scalable ar-
888 chitecture.
- 889 • The open-sourced resources and timely updates of Hyperledger Fabric
890 components is ideal for creating a distributed ledger for tuna supply
891 chain.

892 **3.2.4 Implementing Algorithms and Services**

893 The system for this study is built on top of a Hyperledger Fabric project, it also
894 utilized combinations of algorithms to facilitate the work flow of data or asset
895 as well as ensuring high security with encryption and decryption configuration
896 techniques.

897 **1. Consensus Algorithm**

898 The project followed Raft(Leader-based consensus) for handling organiza-
899 tions or nodes. Raft is intended for managing a replicated log in a blockchain
900 network. Raft is a Crash Fault Tolerant (CFT) protocol, is designed to han-
901 dle non-malicious node failures (e.g., hardware crashes, network issues) In
902 Raft, one node is elected as the leader, and it coordinates the ordering of

903 transactions (Xu et al, 2022) . The leader replicates log entries (transactions)
904 to follower nodes, ensuring consistency across the network.

905 **2. Cryptographic Algorithm**

906 The project employed several cryptographic algorithms to ensure security
907 and privacy. These cryptographic data served as digital signatures and iden-
908 tity verification for the project. ECDSA (Elliptic Curve Digital Signature
909 Algorithm) was used for generating digital signatures while X.509 certifi-
910 cates are intended for identity management and authentication of partic-
911 ipants (Anitha & Sankarasubramanian, n.d.) . For the encryption, AES
912 (Advanced Encryption Standard) was used for encrypting data at rest and
913 in transit. TLS (Transport Layer Security) secured communication between
914 network nodes. SHA-256 (Secure Hash Algorithm-256) ensured data in-
915 tegrity by generating unique hashes for blocks and transactions.

916 **3. Membership Service**

917 The implementation of the Membership Service Provider (MSP) requirement
918 involved a set of folders added to the network configuration. These folders
919 defined an organization both internally, by specifying its administrators,
920 and externally, by enabling other organizations to verify the authority of
921 entities attempting specific actions. While Certificate Authorities (CAs)
922 are responsible for generating the certificates that represent identities, the
923 MSP included a list of permitted identities. The MSP specified which Root
924 CAs and Intermediate CAs are authorized to define members of a trust
925 domain. This was achieved by either listing the identities of their members
926 or identifying the CAs allowed to issue valid identities for those members.

927 **4. Ordering Service**

928 The ordering service in this study played a crucial role in maintaining the
929 integrity and functionality of the blockchain network. Its primary responsibilities
930 included ensuring that transactions are processed in the correct
931 sequence (transaction ordering), grouping transactions into blocks based on
932 configurable parameters like size or timeout (block creation), and distributing
933 these ordered blocks to peers for validation and commitment (block
934 distribution) (Nassar et al, 2024). Additionally, the ordering service provided
935 fault tolerance to ensure the network remains operational even in the
936 presence of node failures through Raft.

937 **5. Endorsement Policy**

938 Fabric employs endorsement policies to specify which peers must validate a
939 transaction before it's committed. The algorithm involved multi-signature
940 schemes where a transaction is valid if it receives endorsements from the
941 required peers as per the policy.

942 **6. Chaincode (Smart Contract)**

943 The handling and flow of business logic agreed to by members of the tuna
944 supply chain in the blockchain network is executed by a chaincode or smart
945 contract. The chaincode of the app was written in Go language. Docker
946 container was used for enabling the chaincode to securely run along with the
947 overall hyperledger fabric configurations. Chaincode initializes and manages
948 ledger state through transactions submitted by applications (Hyperledger
949 Fabric Documentation, 2024) . The chaincode followed the object-oriented
950 paradigm for creating classes and objects necessary for the tuna supply
951 chain.

952 3.2.5 Modeling the System Architecture

953 The system architecture of the project were consisted of many nodes that com-
954 municated with each other. The chaincode enabled the system to run algorithms,
955 particularly, holding state and ledger data, and executes transactions such as asset
956 transfer in the tuna supply chain.

957 • **Blockchain Architecture**

958 The project involved peer, ordering services, ledger, and client application
959 to perform various transaction such as tracing the origin and the stop points
960 of a tuna asset. Peers are nodes in the blockchain network that maintained
961 a copy of the distributed ledger and execute chaincode (smart contracts).
962 The ordering service is the central component of the blockchain for ordering
963 transactions and creating blocks to distribute to peers through consensus
964 mechanism. The ledger is the immutable record of all transaction in the
965 tuna supply chain network, stored across all peers. The client application is
966 the interface through which users or tuna supply chain participants interact
967 with the blockchain network.

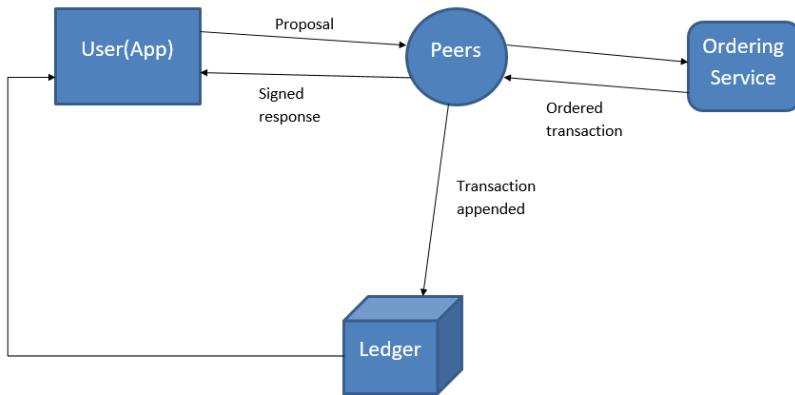


Figure 3.1: Blockchain Architecture of SeaXChange

968 • **Overall System Architecture**

969 The overall system architecture contains a web application built with Next.js
970 for the frontend, utilizing Firebase for user authentication and account man-
971 agement. The application follows a role-based access model (Fisher, Sup-
972 plier, Retailer, Consumer) where each role has specific permissions for inter-
973 acting with tuna assets in the supply chain. The backend runs on Google
974 Cloud Platform, consisting of an Express.js API that interfaces with a Hy-
975 perledger Fabric blockchain network (containerized in Docker) which stores
976 and manages the immutable record of tuna assets and their transfers be-
977 tween supply chain participants. This architecture enables secure tracking
978 of tuna from creation by fishers through the supply chain to consumers,
979 with appropriate viewing and transfer capabilities assigned to each role in
980 the process.

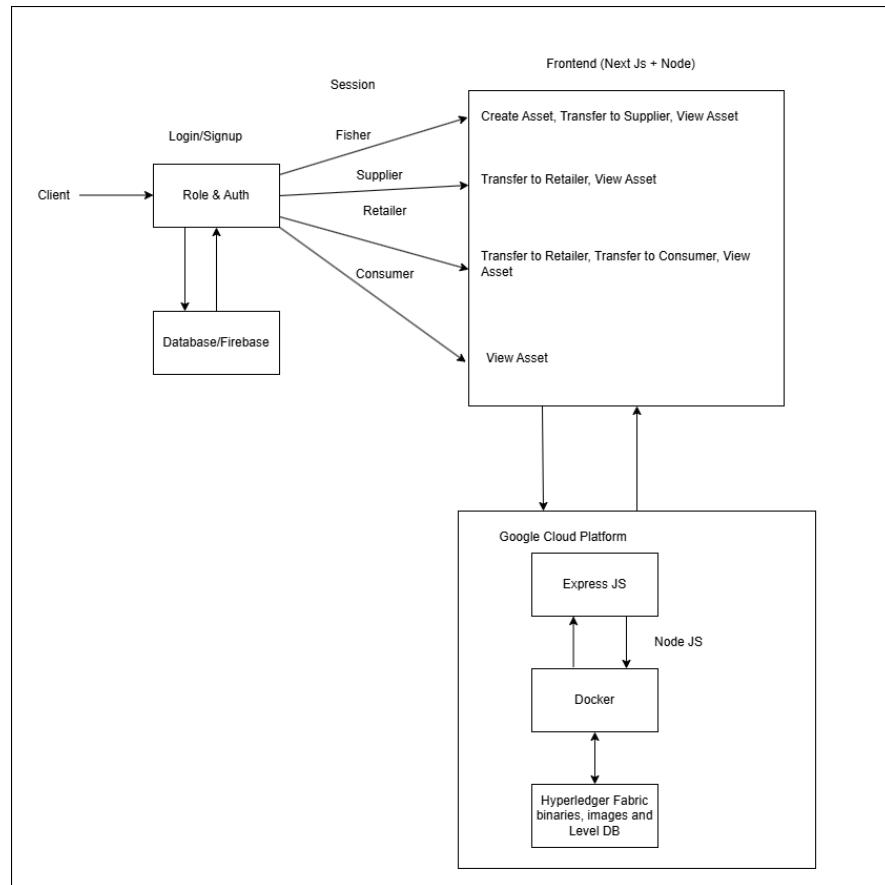


Figure 3.2: Overall System Architecture of SeaXChange

981 • **Use Case**

982 The use case shows the outline on how the user will interact with the SeaX-
 983 Change App. It followed the major stages or participants in the tuna supply
 984 chain.

985 1. **Fisher**

- 986 - Encodes tuna I.D. of fish.
 987 - Encodes the date when the fish was captured.
 988 - Encodes the location where the fish was captured.
 989 - Encodes the fishing method used.

990 - Query the origin and exchange of the tuna asset.

991 **2. Supplier**

992 - Encodes when the product was transferred from fisher to supplier.

993 - Query the origin and exchange of the tuna asset.

994 - Generate supplier's location during retrieval of tuna asset.

995 **3. Retailer**

996 - Encodes when the product was retrieved from the supplier or another
997 retailer.

998 - Query the origin and exchange of the tuna asset.

999 - Generate retailer's location during retrieval of tuna asset.

1000 **4. Consumer**

1001 - Retrieve data from retailer.

1002 - Query the origin and exchange of the tuna asset.

1003 There are four (4) types of users that will use the app. The first user
1004 type is the Fisher, which will be the starting point of the blockchain.

1005 It will encode the catch details of a tuna product such as the date of
1006 capture, location, and fishing method. The second user type is the
1007 Supplier, which will encode when the product was transferred from
1008 the fisher to the supplier, as well as generate their location during
1009 the retrieval of the tuna asset. The third type is the Retailer, which
1010 will encode when the product was transferred from the supplier to the
1011 retailer or in the case of multiple retailers, from the previous retailer to
1012 the current retailer, their location is also generated during the retrieval
1013 of the tuna asset. Lastly, the Consumers, which can only query the
1014 origin and exchange of tuna assets.

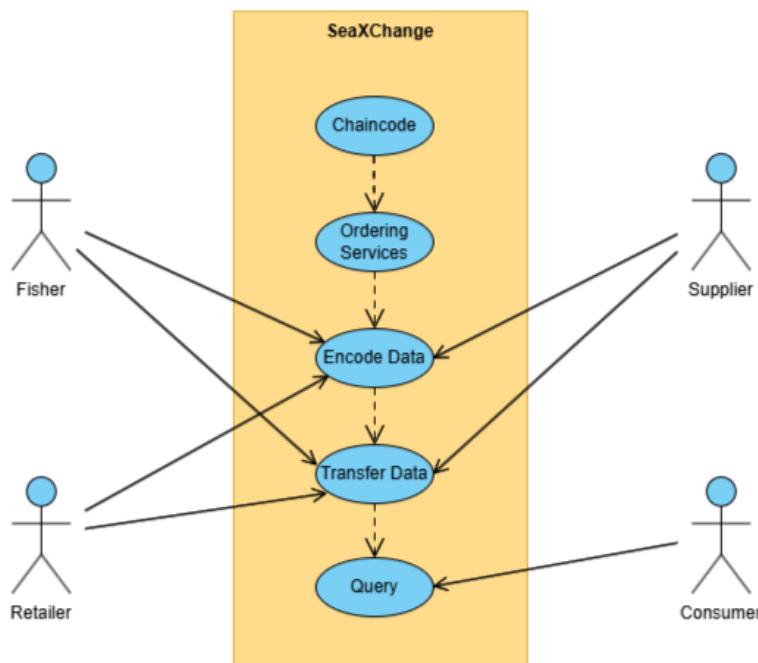


Figure 3.3: Use case diagram for SeaXChange.

¹⁰¹⁵ **Chapter 4**

¹⁰¹⁶ **Results and Discussions**

¹⁰¹⁷ **4.1 Overview**

¹⁰¹⁸ This chapter presents the results of the system. Included in this chapter are
¹⁰¹⁹ screenshots and the discussion of results. The tuna supply chain management
¹⁰²⁰ smart contract on Hyperledger Fabric has been initiated and tested within a con-
¹⁰²¹ trolled blockchain environment. Results indicated that the system was function-
¹⁰²² ally robust and reliable, having managed assets, transaction integrity, and the
¹⁰²³ ability to query and update the ledger in the blockchain. This chapter presents
¹⁰²⁴ the details of the major steps executed during the process, results for those steps,
¹⁰²⁵ and the current status of the system's operations.

1026 **4.2 Smart Contract Deployment and Installa-**

1027 **tion**

1028 **4.2.1 Hyperledger Fabric Prerequisites**

1029 Before executing a smart contract framework and blockchain system, it is cru-
1030 cial to first install and set up the necessary tools and technologies. This includes
1031 setting up Hyperledger Fabric, which involves installing the Fabric binaries, con-
1032 figuring the network, and ensuring all necessary dependencies like Docker, Docker
1033 Compose, and Node.js are installed and properly configured. Additionally, setting
1034 up the required certificates, defining the channel configurations, and ensuring that
1035 peer nodes and orderers are correctly connected and synchronized are all essential
1036 steps in preparing the environment for blockchain and smart contract operations.

1037 • **Software Requirements:**

- 1038 – **Docker and Docker Compose:** Hyperledger Fabric needs to have
1039 Docker installed and running on the system. Docker is required to run
1040 the peer and ordering services of the blockchain system.
- 1041 – **Node.js:** Required for the Fabric SDK for client application integra-
1042 tion with JavaScript libraries such as react.
- 1043 – **Go:** Ensure Go is installed, and the GOPATH environment variable
1044 is set up. This is essential for building and running chaincode(smart
1045 contract) written in Go.
- 1046 – **Fabric Samples:** Clone the official Hyperledger Fabric's fabric-samples
1047 repository from GitHub:

```
1048     git clone -b release-2.4 --single-branch  
1049     https://github.com/hyperledger/fabric-samples  
1050     cd fabric-samples/test-network  
1051
```

1052 – **Binaries and Docker Images:**

```
1053 curl -sSL https://bit.ly/2ysbOFE | bash -s
```

```
1054
```

1055 • **Network Setup:**

- ```
1056 – Run the test-network script to start the Hyperledger Fabric test net-
1057 work:
```

```
1058 ./network.sh up
```

```
1059
```

1060 This script starts a peer, an ordering service, and a CA (Certificate  
1061 Authority) on the local machine.

- ```
1062 – After starting the network to docker in the same directory (test-network),  
1063 a channel must be created:
```

```
1064     ./network.sh createChannel
```

```
1065
```

1066 • **Deploying Chaincode (Smart Contract):**

- ```
1067 – Step 1:
```

```
1068 export PATH=${PWD}/../bin:$PATH
```

```
1069
```

1070 – Step 2:

1071           export FABRIC\_CFG\_PATH=\$PWD/./config/

1072

1073 – Step 3:

1074           export CORE\_PEER\_TLS\_ENABLED=true

1075           export CORE\_PEER\_LOCALMSPID="Org1MSP"

1076           export CORE\_PEER\_TLS\_ROOTCERT\_FILE=\${PWD}/organizations

1077           /peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com

1078           /tls/ca.crt

1079           export CORE\_PEER\_MSPCONFIGPATH=\${PWD}/organizations

1080           /peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users

1081           /Admin@org1.example.com/msp

1082           export CORE\_PEER\_ADDRESS=localhost:7051

1083

1084

### 1085 4.2.2 Invoking the Blockchain System

1086 After setting up the prerequisites, including Docker containers, the test network,

1087 and chaincode, the tuna supply chain system can now be invoked for creating,

1088 transferring, and querying tuna assets. The figures provided below demonstrate

1089 the processes involved in invoking the blockchain system.

## 4.2. SMART CONTRACT DEPLOYMENT AND INSTALLATION

45

```
[root@ryrex2002@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network]# peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic_cc -f "queryAllAssets"
[{"ID": "tuna1", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-01", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierX", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna2", "Species": "Yellowfin", "Weight": 8.5, "CatchLocation": "Palawan", "CatchDate": "2024-12-02", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierY", "Retailer": "Cruz"}, {"ID": "tuna3", "Species": "Bluefin", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-03", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierZ", "Retailer": "Cruz"}, {"ID": "tuna4", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-04", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierX", "Retailer": "MA"}, {"ID": "tuna5", "Species": "Albacore", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "Davao", "CatchDate": "2024-12-05", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "MA"}, {"ID": "tuna6", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "Davao", "CatchDate": "2024-12-06", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierB", "Retailer": "MA"}]
[ryrex2002@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network]
```

Figure 4.1: Query Smart Contract: Check assets

### 1090 • Adding new tuna assets:

1091 Here, a new tuna asset is created and registered on the blockchain. This in-  
 1092 volves invoking the smart contract to add a new entry, which includes details  
 1093 such as the type of tuna, quantity, and any other relevant information. This  
 1094 step ensures that newly caught or acquired tuna can be tracked throughout  
 1095 the supply chain.

```
[root@ryrex2002@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network]# peer chaincode invoke -o localhost:7050 --ordererTLSHostnameOverride orderer.example.com --tlsRootCertFile $PWD/organizations/ordererOrganizations/example.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/tls/ca.crt --peerAddresses localhost:9051 --tlsRootCertFiles $PWD/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca.crt --peerAddressTLSHeader skipSsl --function CreateAsset --args "tuna7","Skipjack",6.5,"2024-12-07","Longline","Jagnew","SupplierX","SupplierA","Retailer"
[ryrex2002@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network]
```

Figure 4.2: Invoke Smart Contract: Create/Add new tuna asset

### 1096 • Check all assets after adding a new tuna asset:

1097 After adding a new tuna asset, the smart contract is queried again to verify  
 1098 that the asset has been successfully added. This step confirms that the new  
 1099 asset is part of the current inventory and that no discrepancies exist in the  
 1100 recorded data.

```
[root@ryrex2002@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network]# peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic_cc -f "queryAllAssets"
[{"ID": "tuna1", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-01", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierX", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna2", "Species": "Yellowfin", "Weight": 8.5, "CatchLocation": "Palawan", "CatchDate": "2024-12-02", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierY", "Retailer": "Cruz"}, {"ID": "tuna3", "Species": "Bluefin", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-03", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierZ", "Retailer": "Cruz"}, {"ID": "tuna4", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-04", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierX", "Retailer": "MA"}, {"ID": "tuna5", "Species": "Albacore", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "Davao", "CatchDate": "2024-12-05", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "MA"}, {"ID": "tuna6", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "Davao", "CatchDate": "2024-12-06", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierB", "Retailer": "MA"}, {"ID": "tuna7", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-07", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnew", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "MA"}]
```

Figure 4.3: Query Smart Contract: Check assets with new tuna asset

### 1101 • Transfer tuna asset to Supplier:

1102 This step involves transferring ownership of a tuna asset from the current

holder (e.g., a fisherman or a trader) to a supplier. The smart contract is invoked to facilitate the transfer, ensuring that the transaction is securely recorded on the blockchain and that the asset's new owner is updated accordingly.

```
Error: error getting broadcast client: orderer client failed to connect to orderer.example.com:7050: failed to create new connection: context deadline exceeded
ryxx2002@LAPTOP-Q93QUN8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode invoke -o localhost:7050 --ordererTLSHostnameOverride orderer.example.com --tlsCafile ./msp/tlscacerts/tlscacert.pem --peerChannelName basic-peer --peerAddresses localhost:9051 --tlsRootCertFiles ./msp/tlscacerts/tlscacert.pem -C "org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca.crt" -C "function">"transferAsset","A
rgs":["tuna6","Supplier","SupplierA"]'
```

Figure 4.4: Invoke Smart Contract: Transfer asset to a supplier

#### • Check the updated tuna asset:

After the transfer, the smart contract is queried once more to check if the asset details have been updated correctly. This step verifies that the asset's new owner is now the supplier and that all relevant information is correctly updated on the blockchain.

```
ryxx2002@LAPTOP-Q93QUN8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c "[{"Args": ["TransferAsset", "tuna6", "Supplier", "SupplierA"]}]"
Error: error getting broadcast client: orderer client failed to connect to orderer.example.com:7050: failed to create new connection: context deadline exceeded
ryxx2002@LAPTOP-Q93QUN8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c "[{"Args": ["TransferAsset", "tuna6", "Supplier", "SupplierA"]}]'
```

Figure 4.5: Query Smart Contract: Check asset after transfer

#### • Transfer tuna asset to Retailer:

Similar to the supplier transfer, this step involves transferring the tuna asset from the supplier to a retailer. The smart contract facilitates this transfer, ensuring that ownership is correctly updated and that the retailer has control over the tuna asset. This step is crucial for the supply chain as it moves the tuna from bulk supply to retail.

```
[{"ID": "tuna6", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05T", "CatchDate": "Antique", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagney", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "RetailerA", "Expiration": "2025-01-01T", "Status": "In Stock", "Location": "RetailerA", "Owner": "RetailerA", "LastUpdate": "2024-12-05T", "LastUpdatedBy": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedOn": "2024-12-05T", "LastUpdatedFor": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedByOrg": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedOnOrg": "2024-12-05T", "LastUpdatedForOrg": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedByOrg2": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedOnOrg2": "2024-12-05T", "LastUpdatedForOrg2": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedByOrg3": "RetailerA", "LastUpdatedOnOrg3": "2024-12-05T", "LastUpdatedForOrg3": "RetailerA"}]
```

Figure 4.6: Invoke Smart Contract: Transfer asset to a retailer

### 4.3. BACKEND SECURITY ANALYSIS (HYPERLEDGER FABRIC ON GCP)47

1118     • **Check the updated tuna asset:**

1119     After the transfer to the retailer, another query is made to verify the updated  
1120     asset details. This step ensures that the transaction was successful and that  
1121     the retailer now has ownership of the tuna asset. It confirms that the asset  
1122     has moved through the supply chain correctly.

```
zyrex2082@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c '{"Args":["ReadAsset","tuna6"]}'
[{"ID": "tuna6", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchRate": "200-12-01", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Jose"}]
zyrex2082@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network$
```

Figure 4.7: Query Smart Contract: Check asset after transfer

1123     • **Query Smart Contract and check updated assets:**

1124     The final step involves querying the smart contract to get a complete overview  
1125     of all the assets in the supply chain. This includes all tuna assets from fishing  
1126     to retail, allowing stakeholders to monitor and manage inventory effectively.  
1127     It provides traceability in the supply chain, helping to maintain freshness  
1128     and authenticity of the tuna as it moves through the market.

```
zyrex2082@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c '{"Args":["GetAllAssets"]}'
[{"ID": "tuna1", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchRate": "200-12-01", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna2", "Species": "Yellowfin", "Weight": 8.5, "CatchLocation": "Palawan", "CatchDate": "2024-12-02", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna3", "Species": "Bluefin", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-03", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Santos"}, {"ID": "tuna4", "Species": "Bull", "Weight": 5.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-03", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Santos"}, {"ID": "tuna5", "Species": "Albacore", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05", "CatchDate": "2024-12-05", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Mia"}, {"ID": "tuna6", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05", "CatchDate": "2024-12-05", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Mia"}]
zyrex2082@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network$
```

Figure 4.8: Query Smart Contract: Check updated assets

<sub>1129</sub> **4.3 Backend Security Analysis (Hyperledger Fab-**

<sub>1130</sub> **ric on GCP)**

<sub>1131</sub> **4.3.1 System Architecture and Deployment Overview**

<sub>1132</sub> The backend of the system's tuna assets was developed using a containerized  
<sub>1133</sub> Hyperledger Fabric deployed on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The network of  
<sub>1134</sub> Hyperledger Fabric consists of a peer node, an ordering node, and Certificate  
<sub>1135</sub> Authorities (CAs).

<sub>1136</sub> **4.3.2 Blockchain Network Security**

<sub>1137</sub> The blockchain network leverages Hyperledger Fabric's security model to ensure  
<sub>1138</sub> authenticated transactions and controlled access. A Membership Service Provider  
<sub>1139</sub> (MSP) manages identities and issues certificates based on a Public Key Infrastruc-  
<sub>1140</sub> ture (PKI) model, ensuring that only verified participants can interact with the  
<sub>1141</sub> network.

<sub>1142</sub> Key security features include:

<sub>1143</sub> **Channel Privacy**

<sub>1144</sub> Channels act as private communication subnets, isolating transaction data so that  
<sub>1145</sub> only authorized organizations can access and process specific transactions.

**1146 Policies and Access Control**

**1147 Policies**, including endorsement policies and access control lists (ACLs), govern  
**1148** how transactions are validated, how channel resources are accessed, and how  
**1149** changes to the network are approved. Endorsement policies specifically define  
**1150** which peer nodes must approve a transaction before it is committed to the ledger.

**1151 Secure Communication**

**1152 Transport Layer Security (TLS)** is enforced across node communications to protect  
**1153** data in transit. Mutual TLS is used for operational endpoints like monitoring  
**1154** services.

**1155 Identity and Role Management**

**1156 Every network participant**—peer nodes, orderer nodes, client applications (SeaX-  
**1157 Change Web Application**)—has a cryptographically verifiable identity, with roles  
**1158** defined within the framework to control access and permissions within channels.

**1159 Hardware Security Modules (HSMs)**

**1160 Critical cryptographic operations**, such as signing transactions under the blockchain  
**1161 assets invocation**, can optionally be handled by HSMs to secure private keys out-  
**1162 side of the software environment.**

**1163 These layered mechanisms** collectively ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and

1164 authenticity of transactions in the blockchain network.

### 1165 4.3.3 Smart Contract Automated Test Result

1166 To validate the security and functionality of the deployed smart contracts on the  
1167 Hyperledger Fabric network, an automated testing script (app.js) under asset-  
1168 transfer-basic directory was executed. The script interacted with the blockchain  
1169 network through the gateway application, utilizing the defined channel (mychan-  
1170 nel) and chaincode (basic). The automated tests performed the following opera-  
1171 tions:

#### 1172 InitLedger Transaction

1173 The ledger was initialized by creating a predefined set of tuna asset entries. The  
1174 transaction was successfully committed, confirming the proper initialization of  
1175 asset data. (See Figure 4.9 for initialization confirmation.)

```
cd /opt/gopath/src/github.com/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric/fabric-samples/asset-transfer-basic/application-gateway/javascript/src; node app.js
channelName: mychannel
chaincodeName: basic
msp: Org1MSP
cryptoPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com
keyDirectoryPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/User1@org1.example.com/msp
certDirectoryPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/User1@org1.example.com/msp
signcerts
tlsCertPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls
caCertPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/Fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/ca/tls
peerEndpoint: localhost:7051
peerHostAlias: peer0.org1.example.com
--> Submit Transaction: InitLedger, function creates the initial set of assets on the ledger
*** Transaction committed successfully
```

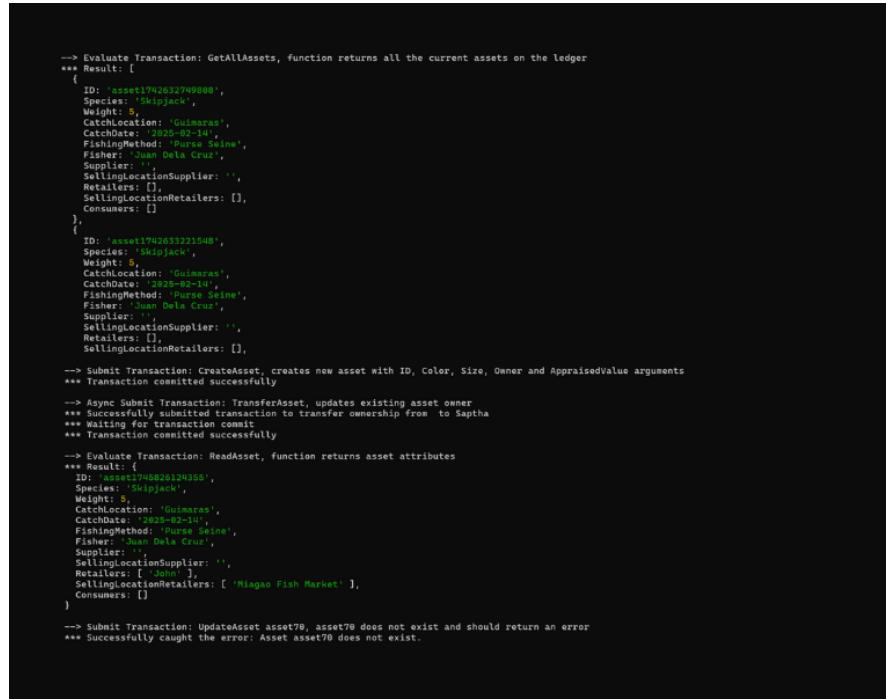
Figure 4.9: Initialization Confirmation of the Ledger

#### 1176 GetAllAssets Query

1177 A query operation retrieved all existing assets recorded on the ledger. The results  
1178 displayed multiple tuna asset entries with details such as species, weight, catch

#### 4.3. BACKEND SECURITY ANALYSIS (HYPERLEDGER FABRIC ON GCP)51

1179 location, catch date, fishing method, fisher, supplier, retailers, selling locations,  
1180 and consumers. (See Figure 4.10 for the asset retrieval output.)



```
--> Evaluate Transaction: GetAllAssets, function returns all the current assets on the ledger
*** Result: [
 {
 ID: 'asset174632749008',
 Species: 'Skipjack',
 Weight: 5,
 CatchLocation: 'Guimaras',
 CatchDate: '2025-02-14',
 FishingMethod: 'Purse Seine',
 Fisher: 'Juan Dela Cruz',
 Supplier: '',
 SellinglocationSupplier: '',
 Retailers: [],
 SellinglocationRetailers: [],
 Consumers: []
 },
 {
 ID: 'asset174633221548',
 Species: 'Skipjack',
 Weight: 5,
 CatchLocation: 'Guimaras',
 CatchDate: '2025-02-14',
 FishingMethod: 'Purse Seine',
 Fisher: 'Juan Dela Cruz',
 Supplier: '',
 SellinglocationSupplier: '',
 Retailers: [],
 SellinglocationRetailers: []
 }
]
--> Submit Transaction: CreateAsset, creates new asset with ID, Color, Size, Owner and AppraisedValue arguments
*** Transaction committed successfully
--> Asynchronous Submit Transaction: TransferAsset, updates existing asset owner
*** Successfully submitted transaction to transfer ownership from to Saptha
*** Waiting for transaction commit
*** Transaction committed successfully
--> Evaluate Transaction: ReadAsset, function returns asset attributes
*** Result: [
 {
 ID: 'asset174636124555',
 Species: 'Skipjack',
 Weight: 5,
 CatchLocation: 'Guimaras',
 CatchDate: '2025-02-14',
 FishingMethod: 'Purse Seine',
 Fisher: 'Juan Dela Cruz',
 Supplier: '',
 SellinglocationSupplier: '',
 Retailers: ['John'],
 SellinglocationRetailers: ['Miagao Fish Market'],
 Consumers: []
 }
]
--> Submit Transaction: UpdateAsset asset70, asset70 does not exist and should return an error
*** Successfully caught the error: Asset asset70 does not exist.
```

Figure 4.10: Initialization Confirmation of the Ledger

#### 1181 CreateAsset Transaction

1182 A new asset was successfully created and appended to the blockchain. The trans-  
1183 action was committed without errors, validating the chaincode's ability to handle  
1184 new data insertion.

#### 1185 TransferAsset Transaction

1186 Ownership transfer of an existing asset was simulated. The transaction was suc-  
1187 cessfully submitted and committed, demonstrating the correct application of asset

1188 updates in the blockchain ledger.

### 1189 **ReadAsset Query**

1190 The updated asset was retrieved and verified to ensure the correctness of the  
1191 transfer. The retrieved asset data reflected the changes made through the previous  
1192 transaction, confirming data consistency.

### 1193 **UpdateAsset Error Handling**

1194 An attempt to update a non-existent asset (asset70) was performed to test the  
1195 smart contract's error-handling mechanism. The application correctly caught and  
1196 reported the error, verifying that improper transactions are adequately handled  
1197 and rejected.

### 1198 **Summary of Results**

1199 All positive transactions (initialization, creation, transfer, and reading) were suc-  
1200 cessfully executed and committed. The smart contract exhibited robust error  
1201 handling during invalid operations. Endorsement policies and Membership Ser-  
1202 vice Provider (MSP) enforcement ensured transaction authenticity and integrity  
1203 during the process. These tests confirm the functional reliability and transac-  
1204 tion security of the smart contracts used within the tuna supply chain blockchain  
1205 network.

<sup>1206</sup> **4.3.4 GCP Infrastructure Security**

<sup>1207</sup> The Hyperledger Fabric network deployment on Google Cloud Platform (GCP)  
<sup>1208</sup> was secured by leveraging multiple layers of Google's infrastructure security model,  
<sup>1209</sup> following best practices in network, identity, and data protection.

<sup>1210</sup> **Firewall Rules and Network Control**

<sup>1211</sup> Only essential ports (e.g., 7051 for peer communication and 7050 for the ordering  
<sup>1212</sup> service) were opened to minimize network exposure. GCP's VPC firewall rules,  
<sup>1213</sup> ingress and egress controls, and options like VPC Service Controls help further  
<sup>1214</sup> isolate services and prevent unauthorized access. Traffic between virtual machines  
<sup>1215</sup> and Google APIs is securely routed through Google's internal network infrastruc-  
<sup>1216</sup> ture using Private Google Access when available.

<sup>1217</sup> **IAM Roles and Access Management**

<sup>1218</sup> The principle of least privilege was enforced by assigning minimal permissions to  
<sup>1219</sup> users and services through GCP Identity and Access Management (IAM). Access  
<sup>1220</sup> decisions involve authentication, authorization checks, and enforcement of policies  
<sup>1221</sup> through centralized services, helping reduce the risk of unauthorized actions or  
<sup>1222</sup> privilege escalation.

**1223 Encryption**

1224 GCP ensures that data is encrypted both at rest and in transit by default. Storage  
1225 systems use multiple layers of encryption, with cryptographic keys managed by  
1226 Google. For additional control, Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) enables  
1227 customers to manage their own encryption keys. Data in transit between services  
1228 is protected using Application Layer Transport Security (ALTS), and all external  
1229 communication with Google services is encrypted via TLS.

**1230 Access Control**

1231 Access to virtual machines and services was restricted using secure access methods.  
1232 Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) or VPN connections were employed to safeguard SSH  
1233 and administrative access. GCP's zero-trust model emphasizes verifying identity  
1234 and device security rather than relying solely on network location, aligning with  
1235 best practices for modern infrastructure protection.

**1236 Infrastructure and Operational Security**

1237 GCP's underlying infrastructure benefits from Google's proprietary hardware de-  
1238 signs, including the Titan security chip, secure boot mechanisms, and service iden-  
1239 tity enforcement. Google's physical data centers use multi-layered defenses such  
1240 as biometrics and intrusion detection systems. Operational security practices, in-  
1241 cluding binary authorization and extensive monitoring, reduce insider risks and  
1242 enforce software integrity throughout the lifecycle.

<sup>1243</sup> By deploying the blockchain network on GCP, the project leveraged a highly se-  
<sup>1244</sup> cure environment, benefiting from Google's layered security architecture across  
<sup>1245</sup> networking, identity management, encryption, access control, and operational  
<sup>1246</sup> practices.

#### <sup>1247</sup> 4.3.5 Threat Model and Mitigations

<sup>1248</sup> Potential threats to the system were identified and mitigation strategies were applied, as summarized in Table 4.1.

| Threat                          | Mitigation                                    |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Unauthorized access to network  | Use of MSP and Certificate Authorities        |
| Tampering with transactions     | Endorsement policies and consensus mechanisms |
| Denial of Service (DoS) attacks | GCP Firewall and rate limiting rules          |
| Data leakage                    | Private channels and access controls          |

Table 4.1: Potential Threat and Mitigation

<sup>1249</sup>

## <sup>1250</sup> 4.4 Mockups

<sup>1251</sup> The mockups represent the preliminary design for the SeaXChange web applica-  
<sup>1252</sup> tion, created using Figma to facilitate collaboration and incorporate feedback  
<sup>1253</sup> efficiently. The visual design features a teal-based color scheme to evoke an oceanic  
<sup>1254</sup> theme, aligning with the app's focus on tuna products supply chain. This aesthetic  
<sup>1255</sup> choice reinforces the app's identity and enhances user engagement.

<sup>1256</sup> Upon launching the app, users are first directed to the Login or Sign-Up page,  
<sup>1257</sup> where authentication is required to access any data. This ensures security and

1258 role-specific access within the blockchain system.

1259 Once authenticated, users are redirected to their personalized homepages, which  
1260 include their profile information and a dashboard showing relevant tuna product  
1261 assets. The user experience is role-dependent:

1262 • All users can view available assets on the blockchain.

1263 • Fishermen are the only users who can create new assets, representing newly  
1264 caught tuna.

1265 • Suppliers and Retailers have the ability to pass on assets down the supply  
1266 chain, updating the product's status, location, or freshness.

1267 This role-based structure ensures traceability, accountability, and clarity across  
1268 the supply chain, while maintaining a clean and intuitive interface tailored to  
1269 each user type.

#### 4.4. MOCKUPS

57

**Login Page**

SeaXChange

Email:

Password:

**Log In**

Don't have an account? [Sign up](#)

**Fisher Homepage**

SeaXChange

Order Tuna 32

+ ADD CATCH

Picture Picture Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Sold

Picture Picture Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

**Fisher Add Catch Page**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack

Weight (kg): 5.5

Catch Location: Antipe

Catch Date: 2024-10-01

Fishing Method: Longline

Vessel: Japone

Supplier: NA

Retailer: NA

Consumer: NA

**SAVE** **SEND TUNA**

**Fisher Add Catch Page 2**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack

Weight (kg): 5.5

Catch Location: Antipe

Catch Date: 2024-10-01

Fishing Method: Longline

Vessel: Japone

Supplier: NA

Retailer: NA

Consumer: NA

**SEND** **EDIT**

**SAVE** **SEND TUNA**

**Supplier Homepage**

SeaXChange

Order Tuna 32

Picture Picture Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Sold

Picture Picture Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

**Supplier Search/Click Result Page**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack

Weight (kg): 5.5

Catch Location: Antipe

Catch Date: 2024-10-01

Fishing Method: Longline

Vessel: Japone

Supplier: John Doe

Retailer: NA

Consumer: NA

**SEND TUNA**

**Retailer Search/Sell Page**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack

Weight (kg): 5.5

Catch Location: Antipe

Catch Date: 2024-10-01

Fishing Method: Longline

Vessel: Japone

Supplier: NA

Retailer: Oscar Gomes

**SEND TUNA** **MARK AS SOLD**



Figure 4.11: SeaXChange Mockups showing the Authentication Page, Role-Based Homepage, Asset Transfer Interfaces for Fishermen, Suppliers, and Retailers, and Asset Viewing page for the Consumers

## 1270 4.5 Operational Flow of the Web Application

1271 This section will discuss the flow in using the SeaXChange Web Application. It  
1272 will show the respective interface for every page and how the users can interact  
1273 with it.

### 1274 4.5.1 Landing Page

1275 Users are be greeted with the landing page, where it shows a ocean visuals and  
1276 a tagline “Discover the Journey your tuna made from the ocean to your dinner  
1277 plate”. Users are given the option to Login, where they are redirected to the login  
1278 page or Get Started, where they are redirected to the sign up page.



Figure 4.12: Landing Page

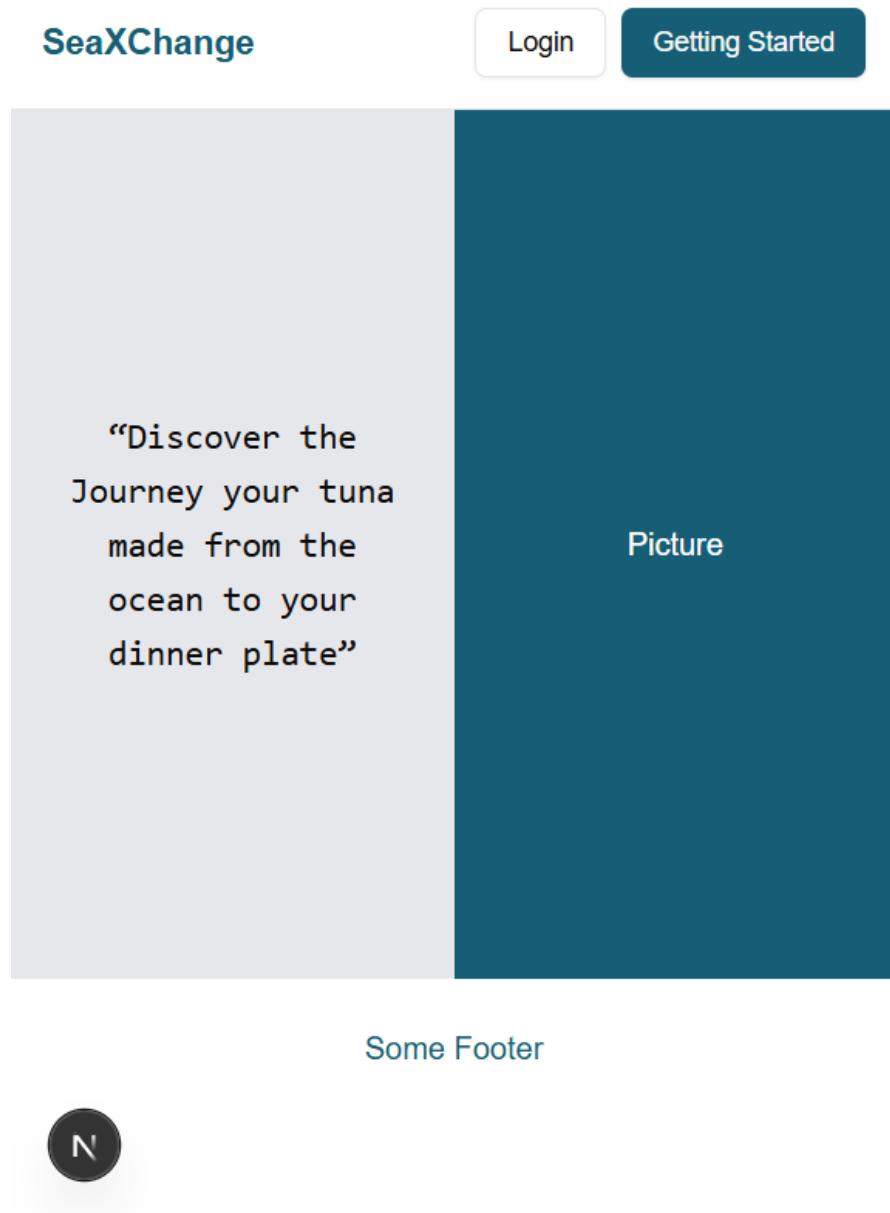


Figure 4.13: Mobile View: Landing Page

1279 **4.5.2 Sign Up Page**

1280 First time users will be required to create an account. They are to provide their  
1281 name, email and password. For their user type, there are four roles to choose  
1282 from: Fisher, Supplier, Retailer and Consumer.

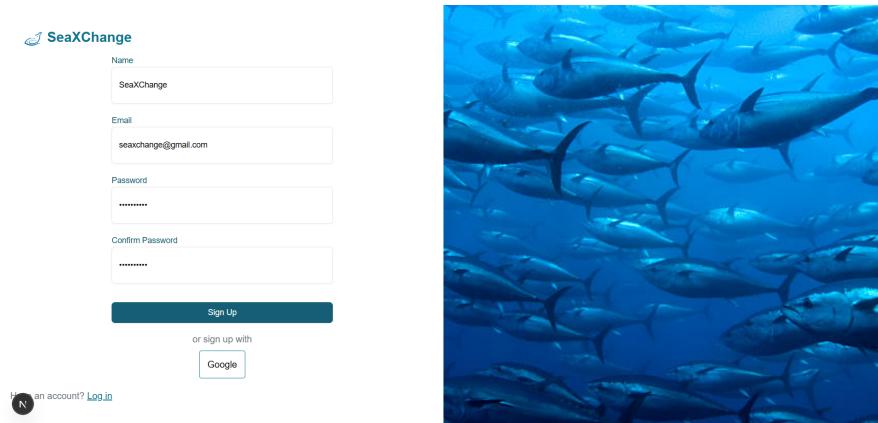


Figure 4.14: SignUp Page

1283 **4.5.3 Login Page**

1284 Returning user are required to login with their email and password.

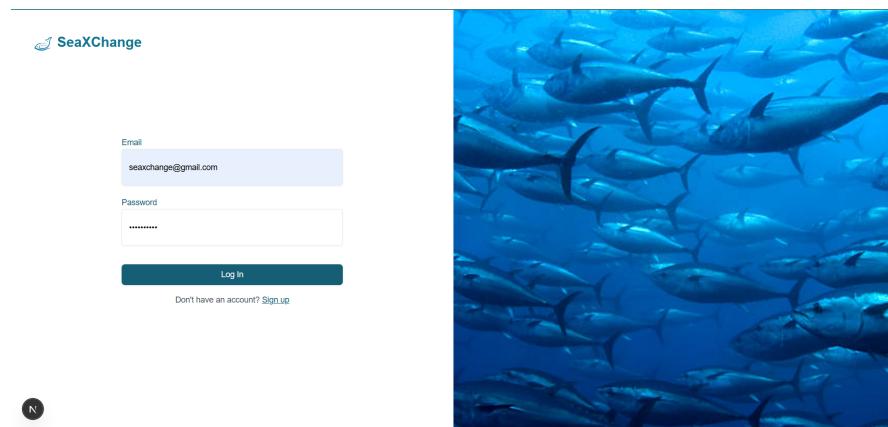


Figure 4.15: LogIn Page

<sub>1285</sub> **4.5.4 Homepage**

<sub>1286</sub> Each user type has their own respective homepages and features.

- <sub>1287</sub> • **Fisher** Fishers can add a fish catch using the "Add catch" button, where
- <sub>1288</sub> they are to input the species of the fish, weight in kg, catch location, catch
- <sub>1289</sub> date, fishing method used and vessel name. The remaining text fields like
- <sub>1290</sub> the Supplier name, Retailer name and Consumer name are left null and
- <sub>1291</sub> cannot be edited because they will be filled out by the other users receiving
- <sub>1292</sub> the tuna asset. Users can send a tuna asset to the Supplier. Users can also
- <sub>1293</sub> browse existing tuna assets.

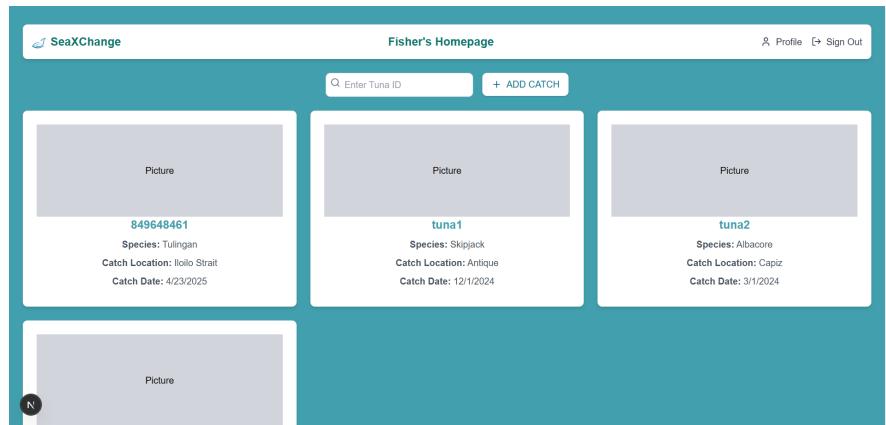


Figure 4.16: Fisher Homepage

- <sub>1294</sub> • **Supplier** Suppliers can browse existing tuna assets. Upon clicking a tuna
- <sub>1295</sub> asset, the user can only edit the Supplier text field. They can send the tuna
- <sub>1296</sub> asset to the Retailer.

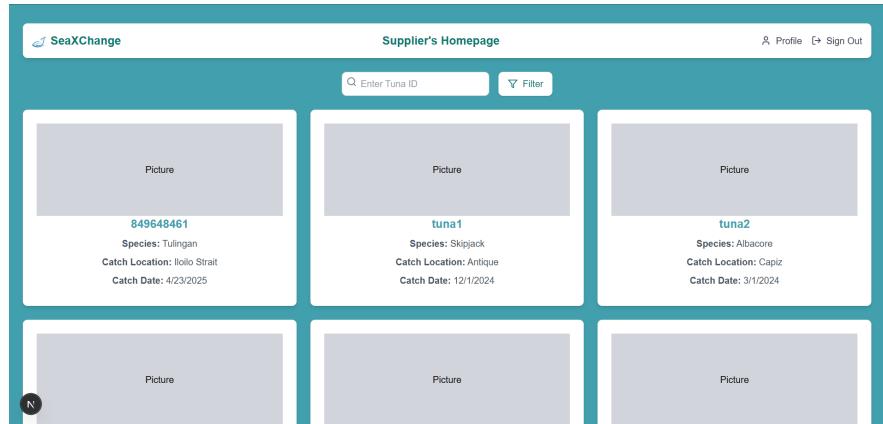


Figure 4.17: Supplier Homepage

- 1297 • **Retailer** Retailers can browse existing tuna assets and can send it to the  
1298 Consumer.

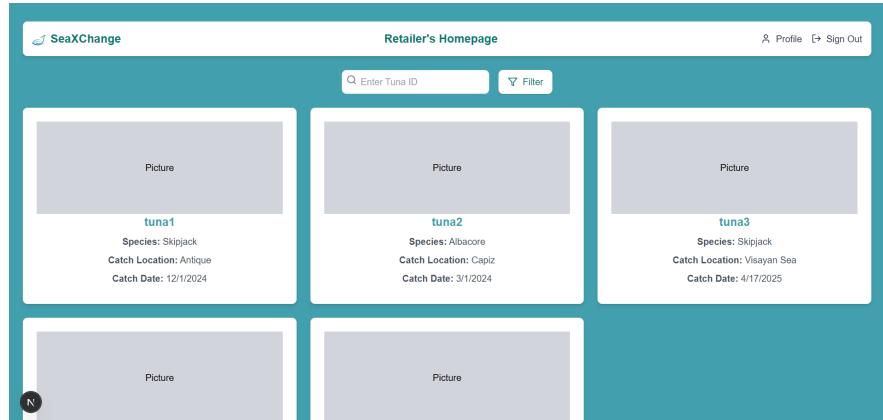


Figure 4.18: Retailer Homepage

- 1299 • **Consumer** Consumers can only view the tuna asset and cannot edit anything else  
1300

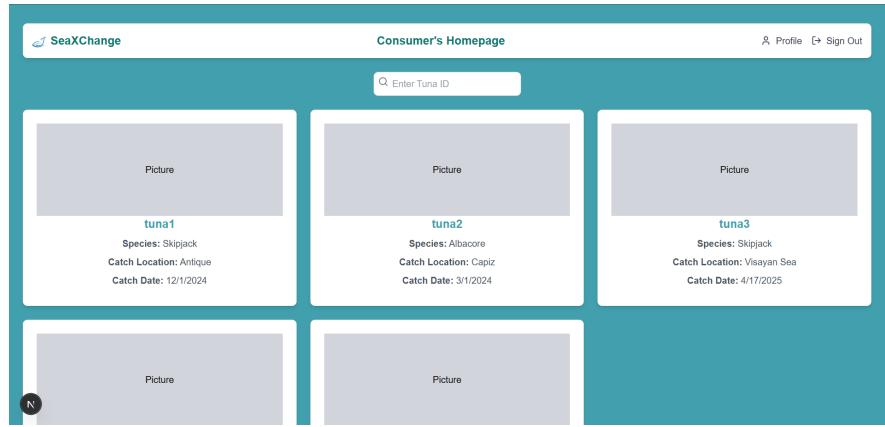


Figure 4.19: Consumer Homepage

### 1301 4.5.5 Profile

- 1302 The user's profile information is shown on the homepage through a pop-up. It  
1303 shows the user's name and role.

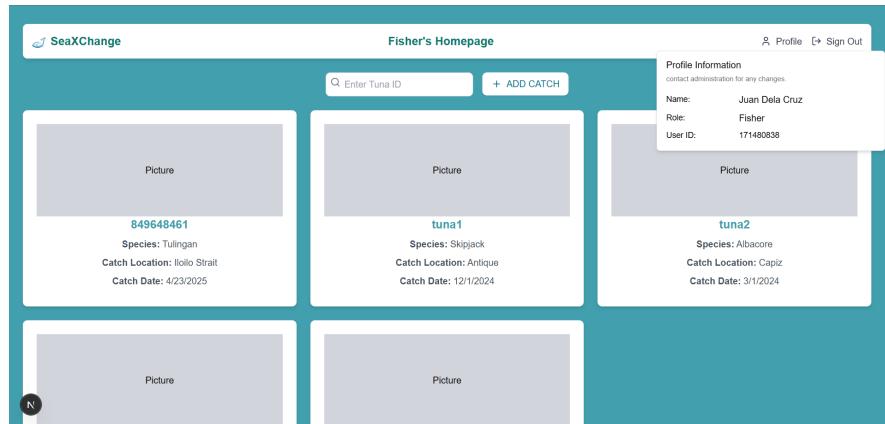


Figure 4.20: View Profile

### 1304 4.5.6 Logout

- 1305 Users can logout of their accounts and is redirected to the Signup Page.

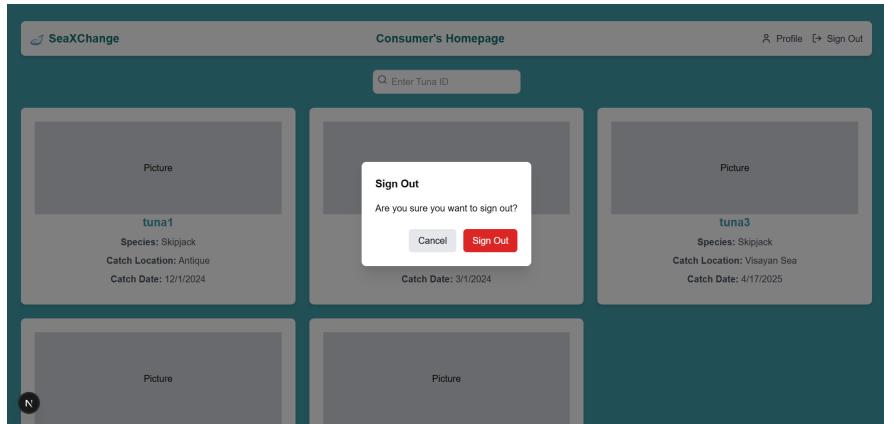


Figure 4.21: Log Out

## 1306 4.6 System Discussion

1307 After modifying the Hyperledger Fabric smart contract to assess necessary pro-  
1308 cesses involved in the tuna supply chain, the blockchain is ready to be invoked  
1309 wherein the smart contract can be activated. To start, a new tuna asset is added  
1310 and registered to the blockchain. Each tuna asset has its attributes or details.  
1311 Before proceeding to the transfer of tuna asset, the smart contract is queried to  
1312 verify if the creation of the asset is successful and if it is part of the current in-  
1313 ventory. After that, the tuna asset can be transferred from fisher to supplier and  
1314 the asset's owner is updated. The smart contract is queried again to verify if the  
1315 asset details have been updated successfully. With the same process, the tuna as-  
1316 set is transferred from supplier to retailer using the smart contract and the owner  
1317 is updated again. To ensure that the asset details are successfully updated, the  
1318 smart contract is queried again. The final step is to query the smart contract to  
1319 show the overview of all the assets in the supply chain. With this, it can be seen  
1320 all the tuna assets from fishing to retail. Overall, the steps and process provides

<sup>1321</sup> transparency and traceability in the tuna supply chain.

## <sup>1322</sup> 4.7 User Demonstration and Feedback Results

### <sup>1323</sup> 4.7.1 Demo Setup and Scenario

<sup>1324</sup> During the demonstration of the system, the participants had a brief introduction  
<sup>1325</sup> of the key functionalities of the SeaXChange app. They were shown how to  
<sup>1326</sup> create an account, input and send tuna assets from one stakeholder to another.

<sup>1327</sup> Participants were also shown how real-time updates were reflected on the app.

<sup>1328</sup> Finally, they were introduced on how to view transaction histories and traceability  
<sup>1329</sup> information on each tuna asset. Throughout the demonstration, participants  
<sup>1330</sup> were encouraged to ask questions and provide feedback on the usability and func-  
<sup>1331</sup> tionality of the system. After the demonstration, they were given feedback forms  
<sup>1332</sup> in order to assess the SeaXChange app.

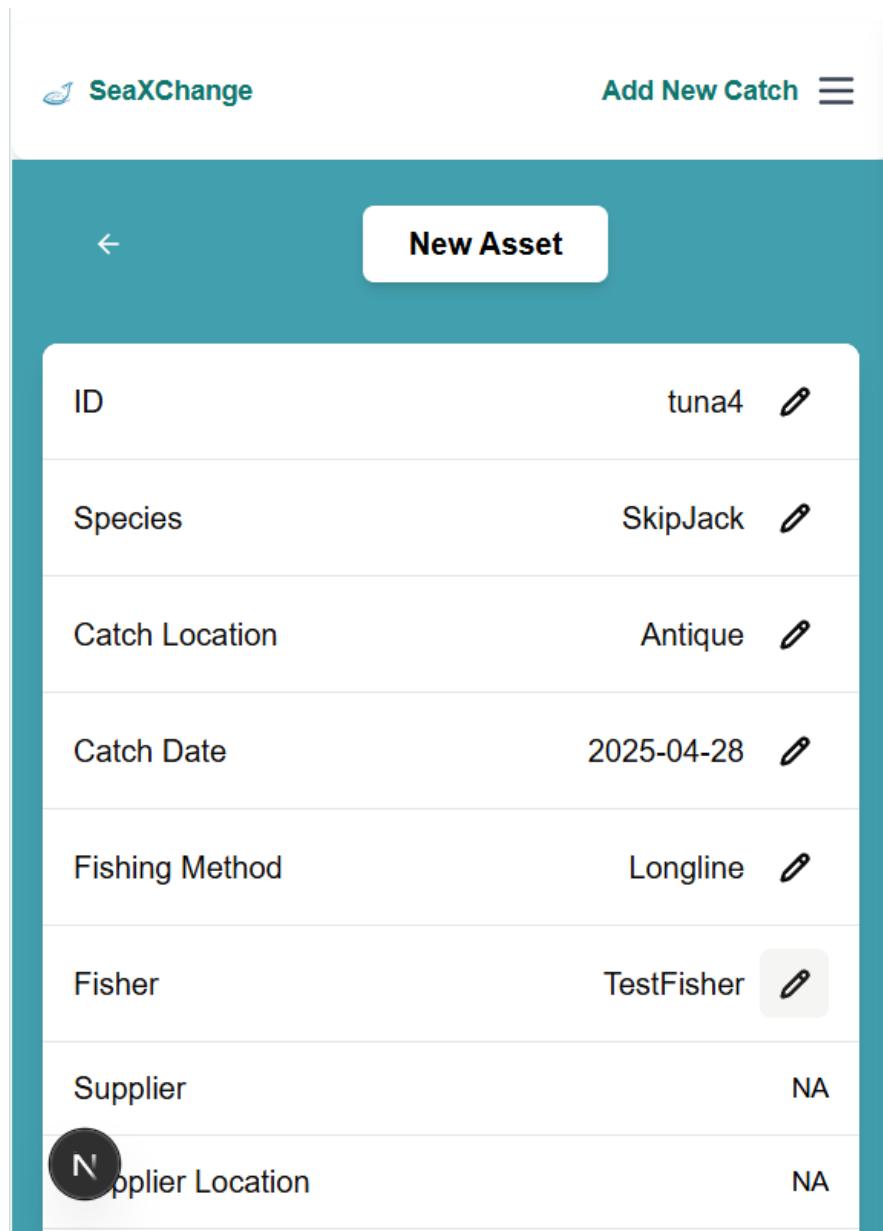


Figure 4.22: Add Catch (Asset)

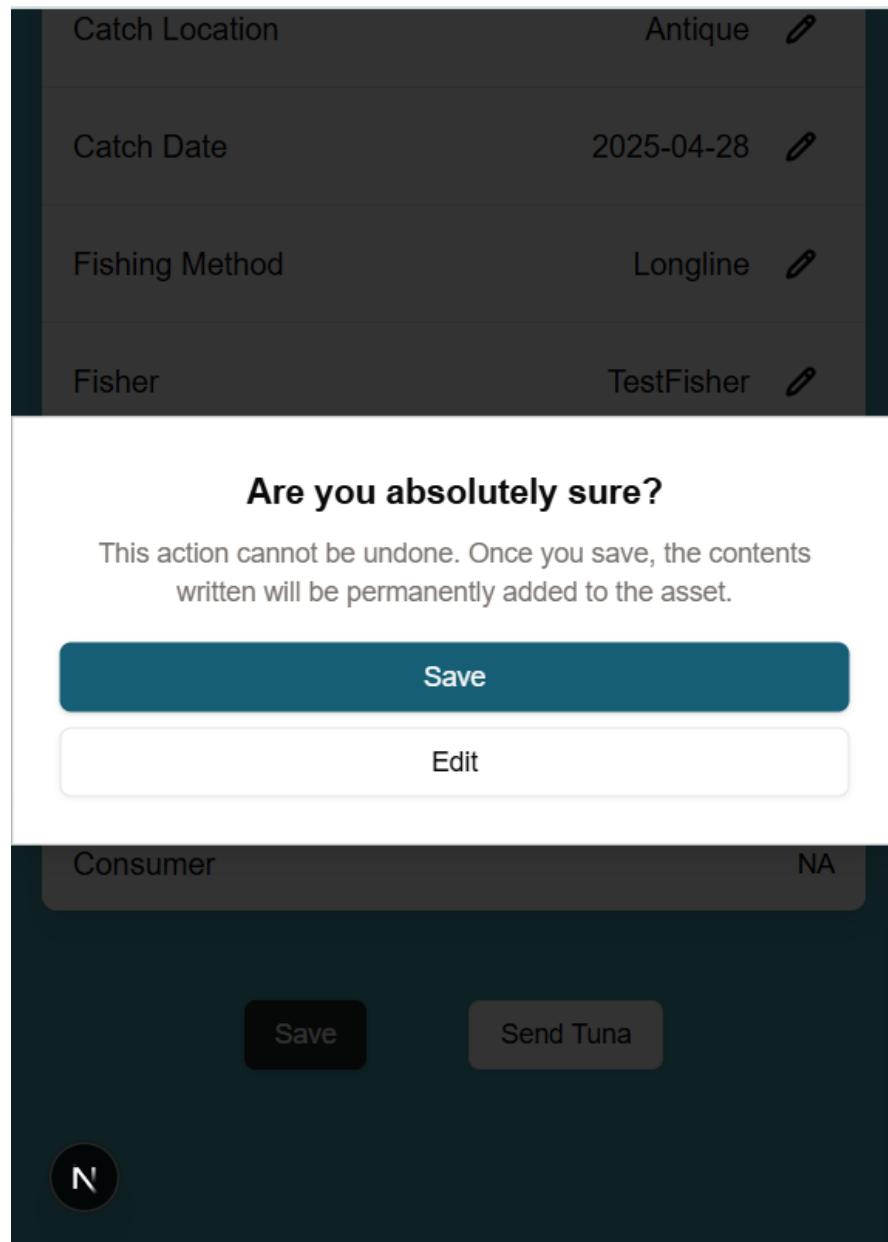


Figure 4.23: Save Details

|                   |            |  |
|-------------------|------------|--|
| Species           | SkipJack   |  |
| Catch Location    | Antique    |  |
| Catch Date        | 2025-04-28 |  |
| Fishing Method    | Longline   |  |
| Fisher            | TestFisher |  |
| Supplier          | NA         |  |
| Supplier Location | NA         |  |
| Retailer          | NA         |  |
| Retailer Location | NA         |  |
| Consumer          | NA         |  |

Send Tuna

Figure 4.24: After Save Details

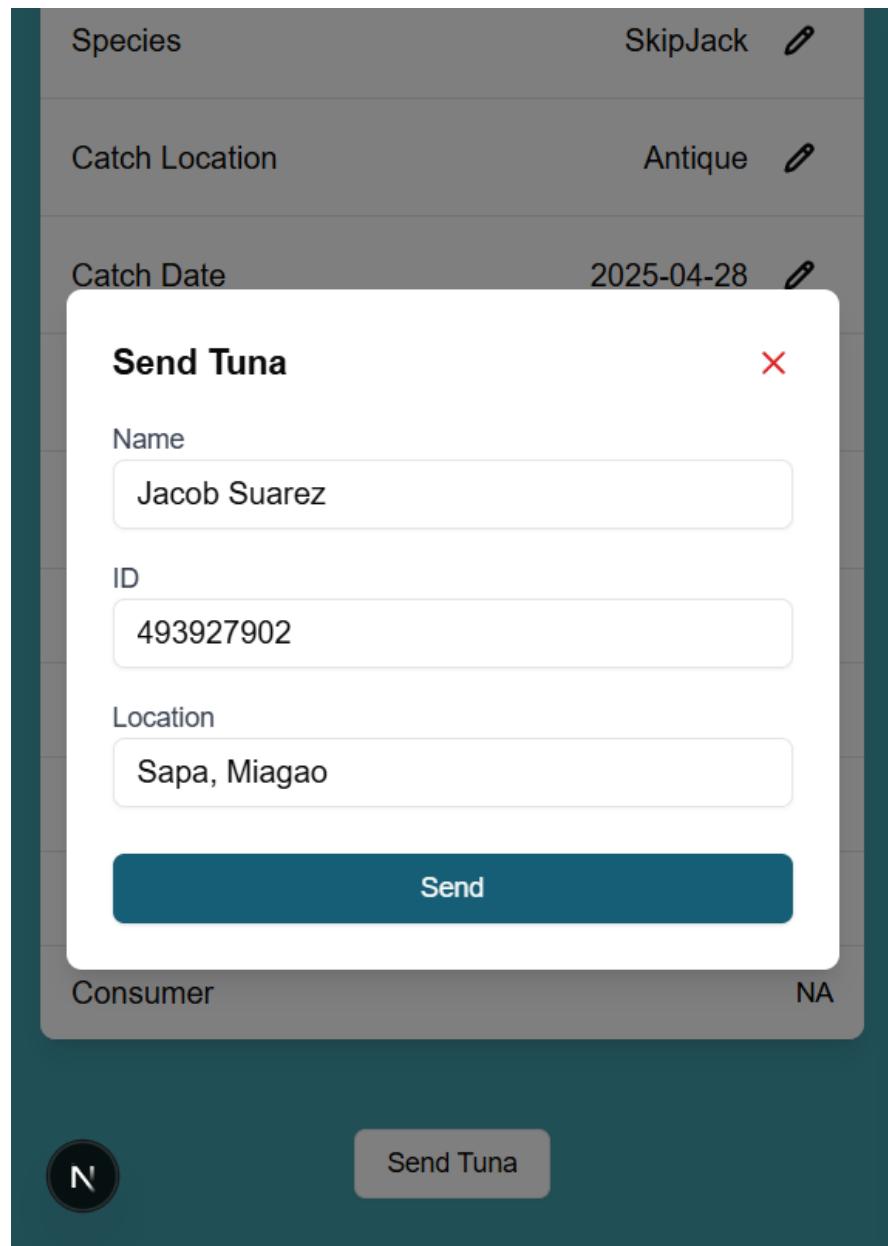


Figure 4.25: Send Asset

<sup>1333</sup> **4.7.2 Summarized Feedback**

| Functionality                   | Stakeholder            | Mean | Description |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| Track assets                    | Entire Group           | 3.67 | Average     |
|                                 | Fishermen              | 4.0  | Good        |
|                                 | Supplier and Retailers | 3.0  | Average     |
|                                 | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |
| Verify tuna assets              | Entire Group           | 3.67 | Average     |
|                                 | Fishermen              | 3.33 | Average     |
|                                 | Supplier and Retailers | 4.0  | Good        |
|                                 | Consumers              | 3.67 | Average     |
| Support real-time updates       | Entire Group           | 3.56 | Average     |
|                                 | Fishermen              | 3.78 | Average     |
|                                 | Supplier and Retailers | 4.0  | Good        |
|                                 | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |
| Enable smart contract execution | Entire Group           | 3.42 | Average     |
|                                 | Fishermen              | 2.33 | Fair        |
|                                 | Supplier and Retailers | 3.25 | Average     |
|                                 | Consumers              | 4.67 | Good        |

Table 4.2: Mean ratings and descriptions for functionality-related features per stakeholder group.

<sup>1334</sup> When taken as a whole, the respondents have average feedback in asset tracking  
<sup>1335</sup> but when classified by stakeholder, the fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M$   
<sup>1336</sup>  $= 4.0$ ) had good feedback in tracking , while the supplier and retailers have an  
<sup>1337</sup> average rating ( $M = 3.0$ ). For verifying tuna assets, the entire group has an average  
<sup>1338</sup> feedback. When classified by stakeholder, the fishermen ( $M = 3.33$ ) and consumers  
<sup>1339</sup> ( $M = 3.67$ ) have average ratings. For real-time updates, the respondents, when  
<sup>1340</sup> taken as a whole, have an average feedback. When classified by stakeholder, the  
<sup>1341</sup> fishermen ( $M = 3.78$ ) have an average rating, while both supplier and retailers ( $M$   
<sup>1342</sup>  $= 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good ratings. For smart contract execution,  
<sup>1343</sup> the respondents, when taken as a whole, also have an average feedback. When  
<sup>1344</sup> classified according to stakeholder, the fishermen have a fair rating ( $M = 2.33$ ),

- <sup>1345</sup> the supplier and retailers have average ratings ( $M = 3.25$ ) and the consumers have  
<sup>1346</sup> good ratings ( $M = 4.67$ ).

| End-user Needs                   | Stakeholder            | Mean | Description |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| Provide transparency in tracking | Entire Group           | 3.56 | Average     |
|                                  | Fishermen              | 2.67 | Fair        |
|                                  | Supplier and Retailers | 4.0  | Good        |
|                                  | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |
| Provide seamless interaction     | Entire Group           | 3.77 | Average     |
|                                  | Fishermen              | 1.33 | Poor        |
|                                  | Supplier and Retailers | 3.0  | Average     |
|                                  | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |

Table 4.3: Mean ratings and descriptions for end-user needs-related features per stakeholder group.

- <sup>1347</sup> The respondents, when taken as a whole, had an average feedback in transparency.  
<sup>1348</sup> When classified by stakeholder, The fishermen have fair ratings ( $M = 2.67$ ), while  
<sup>1349</sup> both supplier and retailers ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good ratings.  
<sup>1350</sup> In evaluating the seamless interaction of the app, the entire group has an average  
<sup>1351</sup> feedback ( $M = 3.77$ ). When classified by stakeholder, the fishermen ( $M = 1.33$ )  
<sup>1352</sup> have poor feedback, the supplier and retailers have average feedback ( $M = 3.0$ )  
<sup>1353</sup> and the consumers have good feedback ( $M = 4.0$ ) in seamless interaction.

| Performance                         | Stakeholder            | Mean | Description |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| Processes transactions efficiently  | Entire Group           | 3.81 | Average     |
|                                     | Fishermen              | 3.67 | Average     |
|                                     | Supplier and Retailers | 3.75 | Average     |
|                                     | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |
| Ensures data integrity and security | Entire Group           | 3.31 | Average     |
|                                     | Fishermen              | 2.67 | Fair        |
|                                     | Supplier and Retailers | 3.25 | Average     |
|                                     | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |

Table 4.4: Mean ratings and descriptions for performance-related features per stakeholder group.

1354 As a whole, the respondents have an average feedback on efficient transactions ( $M$   
 1355 = 3.81). If evaluated per stakeholder, both fishermen ( $M = 3.67$ ), supplier and  
 1356 retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) evaluated average while consumers had good feedback ( $M =$   
 1357 4.0). For data security, the entire group has an average feedback ( $M = 3.31$ ). The  
 1358 fishermen have fair evaluation ( $M = 2.67$ ), supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.25$ ) have  
 1359 an average and consumers have solid scores ( $M = 4.0$ ).

| Usability                                      | Stakeholder            | Mean | Description |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| Provides intuitive interface                   | Entire Group           | 3.83 | Average     |
|                                                | Fishermen              | 4.0  | Good        |
|                                                | Supplier and Retailers | 3.5  | Average     |
|                                                | Consumers              | 4.0  | Good        |
| Allows cross-platform accessibility            | Entire Group           | 4.14 | Good        |
|                                                | Fishermen              | 4.0  | Good        |
|                                                | Supplier and Retailers | 3.75 | Average     |
|                                                | Consumers              | 4.67 | Good        |
| Clear, structured, and visually appealing info | Entire Group           | 3.80 | Average     |
|                                                | Fishermen              | 3.33 | Average     |
|                                                | Supplier and Retailers | 3.75 | Average     |
|                                                | Consumers              | 4.33 | Good        |

Table 4.5: Mean ratings and descriptions for usability-related features per stakeholder group.

1360 It shows the frequency of intuitive interface among the respondents when taken  
 1361 as a whole is average ( $M = 3.83$ ). When classified according to stakeholder,  
 1362 both fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good ratings, while the  
 1363 supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.5$ ) have average ratings. For cross-platform usage,  
 1364 the entire group rated good ( $M = 4.14$ ). When classified according to stakeholder,  
 1365 both fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.1$ ) also have good ratings, while  
 1366 supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) have average. For visual clarity, the entire group  
 1367 rated average ( $M = 3.80$ ). When classified by each stakeholder, both fishermen  
 1368 ( $M = 3.33$ ) and supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) have average ratings, while

<sup>1369</sup> consumers ( $M = 4.33$ ) have good ratings.

| <b>Ease of Use</b>               | <b>Stakeholder</b>     | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Description</b> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Clear instructions for new users | Entire Group           | 3.89        | Average            |
|                                  | Fishermen              | 4.0         | Good               |
|                                  | Supplier and Retailers | 4.0         | Good               |
|                                  | Consumers              | 3.67        | Average            |
| Uses clear and simple language   | Entire Group           | 3.31        | Average            |
|                                  | Fishermen              | 4.03        | Good               |
|                                  | Supplier and Retailers | 3.75        | Average            |
|                                  | Consumers              | 4.33        | Good               |

Table 4.6: Mean ratings and descriptions for ease of use-related features per stakeholder group.

1370 When taken as a whole, the respondents ( $M = 3.89$ ) rated instruction clarity as  
 1371 average. When classified by stakeholder, both fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and supplier  
 1372 and retailers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good feedback regarding instruction clarity, while the  
 1373 consumers ( $M = 3.67$ ) have average feedback. The entire group rated language  
 1374 clarity as average ( $M = 3.31$ ). When evaluated by each stakeholder, both fisher-  
 1375 men ( $M = 4.03$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.33$ ) have good feedback, while supplier  
 1376 and retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) have average feedback.

| <b>Feasibility</b>                  | <b>Stakeholder</b>     | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Description</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Integration with tuna industry      | Entire Group           | 4.06        | Good               |
|                                     | Fishermen              | 4.0         | Good               |
|                                     | Supplier and Retailers | 4.5         | Good               |
|                                     | Consumers              | 3.67        | Average            |
| Consumer use to track tuna products | Entire Group           | 4.03        | Good               |
|                                     | Fishermen              | 4.0         | Good               |
|                                     | Supplier and Retailers | 3.75        | Average            |
|                                     | Consumers              | 4.33        | Good               |

Table 4.7: Mean ratings and descriptions for feasibility-related features per stakeholder group.

1377 When taken as a whole, it shows that the respondents have good feedback in the  
 1378 system integration. When classified by each stakeholder, both the fishermen ( $M =$

1379 4.0) and supplier and retailers ( $M = 4.5$ ) have good feedback in system integration,  
1380 while the consumers( $M = 3.67$ ) have an average rating. The frequency of consumer  
1381 use among stakeholders, when taken as a whole, have good feedback ( $M = 4.03$ ).  
1382 When analyzed individually, both the fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M =$   
1383 4.33) have a good rating, while an average rating for the supplier and retailers ( $M$   
1384 = 3.75).

### 1385 4.7.3 Results and Analysis

1386 For functionality, fishermen rated asset tracking positively but identified chal-  
1387 lenges in real-time updates and smart contract execution. Suppliers and retail-  
1388 ers similarly found strengths in verification and real-time updates, although as-  
1389 set tracking averaged slightly lower. Consumers consistently rated functionality  
1390 highly, particularly appreciating the system's ability to support smart contracts.

1391 Regarding end-user needs, fishermen provided the lowest ratings, highlighting  
1392 difficulties with seamless interaction, considering the digital barrier that they ex-  
1393 perience while interacting with the app. Suppliers, retailers, and consumers gave  
1394 higher scores, suggesting that while transparency was generally achieved, the sys-  
1395 tem's ease of interaction required further improvement for all users.

1396 In terms of performance, fishermen and suppliers reported average transaction  
1397 efficiency but noted concerns regarding data integrity and security. Consumers,  
1398 on the other hand, expressed confidence in both areas.

1399 For usability, consumers provided the highest ratings, emphasizing the intuitive  
1400 design and accessibility of the interface. Fishermen and suppliers also rated us-

<sup>1401</sup> ability positively but suggested improvements, such as better visual appeal and  
<sup>1402</sup> language localization. Feedbacks suggested incorporating the Karay-a language  
<sup>1403</sup> since most of the potential users uses that language in their everyday lives. An-  
<sup>1404</sup> other suggestion was to use capitalization (UI/UX) for the name of the tuna to  
<sup>1405</sup> give more emphasis to it.

<sup>1406</sup> Ease of use was generally rated positively across all groups. However, feedback  
<sup>1407</sup> highlighted the need for additional user guidance features, including clearer button  
<sup>1408</sup> descriptions and localized instructions for broader accessibility.

<sup>1409</sup> Finally, feasibility was strongly affirmed by all groups. Stakeholders believed the  
<sup>1410</sup> system could be effectively integrated into the existing tuna supply chain and  
<sup>1411</sup> accessed by consumers as a means to monitor tuna products.



# <sup>1412</sup> Chapter 5

## <sup>1413</sup> Conclusion

### <sup>1414</sup> 5.1 Overview

<sup>1415</sup> This chapter presents the key findings and conclusion of the study. It also discusses  
<sup>1416</sup> how the system addresses the challenges of traceability within the tuna supply  
<sup>1417</sup> chain. This chapter also provides recommendations in enhancing the system's  
<sup>1418</sup> functionality and usability, ensuring that the SeaXChange app continues to meet  
<sup>1419</sup> evolving needs of its users.

### <sup>1420</sup> 5.2 Conclusion

<sup>1421</sup> This study aimed to develop and evaluate SeaXChange, which is a blockchain-  
<sup>1422</sup> driven app designed to enhance transparency, traceability and accountability  
<sup>1423</sup> within the tuna supply chain. Through the adaption of Scrum, the team was

<sup>1424</sup> able to develop a functional prototype that was based on iterative development  
<sup>1425</sup> to achieve goals.

<sup>1426</sup> The results from the gathered data suggests that the app has effectively addressed  
<sup>1427</sup> key challenges in traceability and accountability, especially among suppliers and  
<sup>1428</sup> consumers. The stakeholders consistently rated the system as good. However,  
<sup>1429</sup> some areas need improvement, especially in ensuring seamless interaction and  
<sup>1430</sup> data security for fishermen.

<sup>1431</sup> Overall, SeaXChange demonstrates strong potential as a technological solution for  
<sup>1432</sup> promoting transparency, combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU)  
<sup>1433</sup> fishing, and empowering stakeholders across the tuna supply chain.

### <sup>1434</sup> 5.3 Recommendations

<sup>1435</sup> After analyzing and interpreting the gathered data, the researchers had identified  
<sup>1436</sup> some improvements and recommendations for the further development and  
<sup>1437</sup> implementation of the SeaXChange app.

#### <sup>1438</sup> 1. Incorporation of Local Language

<sup>1439</sup> Since most of the target users are within Miagao, the system could provide  
<sup>1440</sup> multi-language support, including the Karay-a language. This will improve  
<sup>1441</sup> guidance through clearer button descriptions.

#### <sup>1442</sup> 2. Utilization of IoT

<sup>1443</sup> The system could use Internet of Things (IoT) in verifying the fisherman's location.  
<sup>1444</sup> This will add more accountability in tracing the fisherman's current

1445 location. Suitable IoT devices include temperature sensors (like DS18B20,  
1446 DS1922L) to monitor the fish's temperature during transportation and stor-  
1447 age and GPS chips to track the location of fishing boats and transport  
1448 vehicles.

1449 **3. Inclusion of User Manual**

1450 To further enhance the experience of its users, the researcher could provide  
1451 printed or digital copies on the system's functionalities. This will help users  
1452 navigate through the system without being lost.

1453 **5.4 Summary**

1454 In conclusion, the development of the SeaXChange app highlights the critical role  
1455 of emerging technologies in providing solution regarding the traceability, trans-  
1456 parency and accountability within the tuna supply chain. While the system has  
1457 demonstrated strong potential, continuous improvements are still needed to en-  
1458 sure its effectiveness. Moreover, further development and usability enhancements  
1459 will be essential in attaining SeaXChange's goal of creating a more traceable,  
1460 transparent and accountable tuna industry.



<sup>1461</sup> **Chapter 6**

<sup>1462</sup> **References**

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<sub>1611</sub> **Appendix A**

<sub>1612</sub> **Code Snippets**

```
1613
1614 const checkAssetAccess = (
1615 asset, userIdentifier, role
1616) => {
1617 switch (role.toLowerCase()) {
1618 case 'fisher':
1619 if (asset.Fisher === userIdentifier)
1620 return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1621 : 'full' };
1622 break;
1623 case 'supplier':
1624 if (asset.Supplier ===
1625 userIdentifier)
1626 return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1627 : 'full' };
1628 break;
1629 case 'retailer':
```

```

1630: if (asset.Retailers?.includes(
1631: userIdentifier))
1632: return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1633: : 'full' };
1634: break;
1635: case 'consumer':
1636: if (asset.Consumers?.includes(
1637: userIdentifier))
1638: return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1639: : 'full' };
1640: break;
1641: }
1642:
1643: if (role.toLowerCase() === 'consumer') {
1644: return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1645: : 'readonly' };
1646: }
1647:
1648: return { hasAccess: false, accessType: 'none'
1649: };
1650:
1651: };

```

Listing A.1: Role-based access logic for tuna asset visibility

```

1652
1653: const grpc = require('@grpc/grpc-js');
1654: const { connect, hash, signers } = require(
1655: '@hyperledger/fabric-gateway');
1656: const crypto = require('node:crypto');

```

```

1657: const fs = require('node:fs/promises');
1658: const path = require('node:path');
1659: const { TextDecoder } = require('node:util');
1660:
1661: const channelName = envOrDefault('CHANNEL_NAME', 'mychannel');
1662:
1663: const chaincodeName = envOrDefault('CHAINCODE_NAME', 'basic');
1664:
1665: const mspId = envOrDefault('MSP_ID', 'Org1MSP');
1666:
1667: // Path to crypto materials.
1668: const cryptoPath = envOrDefault(
1669: 'CRYPTO_PATH',
1670: path.resolve(
1671: __dirname,
1672: '..',
1673: '..',
1674: '..',
1675: 'test-network',
1676: 'organizations',
1677: 'peerOrganizations',
1678: 'org1.example.com'
1679:)
1680:);
1681:
1682: const keyDirectoryPath = envOrDefault(
1683: 'KEY_DIRECTORY_PATH',

```

```
1684) path.resolve(
1685) cryptoPath,
1686) 'users',
1687) 'User1@org1.example.com',
1688) 'msp',
1689) 'keystore'
1690))
1691);
1692;
1693) const certDirectoryPath = envOrDefault(
1694) 'CERT_DIRECTORY_PATH',
1695) path.resolve(
1696) cryptoPath,
1697) 'users',
1698) 'User1@org1.example.com',
1699) 'msp',
1700) 'signcerts'
1701);
1702);
1703;
1704) const tlsCertPath = envOrDefault(
1705) 'TLS_CERT_PATH',
1706) path.resolve(cryptoPath, 'peers', 'peer0.org1.
1707) example.com', 'tls', 'ca.crt')
1708);
1709;
1710) const peerEndpoint = envOrDefault('PEER_ENDPOINT', '
```

```

1711 localhost:7051');
1712
1713 const peerHostAlias = envOrDefault('PEER_HOST_ALIAS',
1714 , 'peer0.org1.example.com');
1715
1716 const utf8Decoder = new TextDecoder();
1717
1718 const assetId = asset${String(Date.now())};

```

Listing A.2: Node.js configuration for Hyperledger Fabric Gateway

```

1718
1719 type Asset struct {
1720
1721 ID
1722 string `json:"ID"`
1723
1724 Species
1725 string `json:"Species"`
1726
1727 Weight
1728 float64 `json:"Weight"`
1729
1730 CatchLocation
1731 string `json:"CatchLocation"`
1732
1733 CatchDate
1734 string `json:"CatchDate"`
1735
1736 FishingMethod
1737 string `json:"FishingMethod"`
1738
1739 Fisher
1740 string `json:"Fisher"`
1741
1742 Supplier
1743 string `json:"Supplier"`
1744
1745 SellingLocationSupplier
1746 string `json:"SellingLocationSupplier"`

```

```

1738: Retailers
1739: [] string `json:"Retailers"
1740: "
1741: SellingLocationRetailers []
1742: string `json:"SellingLocationRetailers"
1743: Consumers
1744: [] string `json:"Consumers"
1745: "
1746: }
1747:

```

Listing A.3: Asset Data Structure

```

1748
1749: func (s *SmartContract) CreateAsset(ctx contractapi.
1750: TransactionContextInterface, id string, species
1751: string, weight float64, catchLocation string,
1752: catchDate string, fishingMethod string, fisher
1753: string) error {
1754:
1755: exists, err := s.AssetExists(ctx, id)
1756:
1757: if err != nil {
1758:
1759: return err
1760:
1761: }
1762:
1763: if exists {
1764:
1765: return fmt.Errorf("the asset %s
1766: already exists", id)
1767:
1768: }
1769:
1770: asset := Asset{
1771:
1772: ID:
1773: id,
1774:
1775: Species:
1776: species,
1777: weight,
1778: catchLocation,
1779: catchDate,
1780: fishingMethod,
1781: fisher,
1782:
1783: Retailers:
1784: [] string {
1785: id,
1786: "Retailers"
1787: },
1788:
1789: SellingLocationRetailers:
1790: [] string {
1791: id,
1792: "SellingLocationRetailers"
1793: },
1794:
1795: Consumers:
1796: [] string {
1797: id,
1798: "Consumers"
1799: },
1800:
1801: "
1802: }
1803:
1804: err = s.createAsset(ctx, asset)
1805:
1806: if err != nil {
1807:
1808: return err
1809:
1810: }
1811:
1812: return nil
1813:
1814: }
1815:
1816: return nil
1817:
1818: }

```

```

1765: Species: species,
1766: Weight: weight,
1767: CatchLocation: catchLocation,
1768: CatchDate: catchDate,
1769: FishingMethod: fishingMethod,
1770: Fisher: fisher,
1771: Retailers: [] string{},
1772: SellingLocationRetailers: []
1773: string{},
1774: Consumers: [] string{},
1775: }
1776: assetJSON, err := json.Marshal(asset)
1777: if err != nil {
1778: return err
1779: }
1780:
1781: return ctx.GetStub().PutState(id, assetJSON)
1782: }
1783:
```

Listing A.4: CreateAsset Function

```

1784:
1785: func (s *SmartContract) TransferAsset(ctx
1786: contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, id
1787: string, role string, newParticipant string,
1788: newLocation string) (string, error) {
1789: asset, err := s.ReadAsset(ctx, id)
1790: if err != nil {
1791: return "", fmt.Errorf("failed to
```

```
1792 fetch asset: %v", err)
1793 }
1794
1795 switch role{
1796 case "Supplier":
1797 oldSupplier := asset.Supplier
1798 asset.Supplier = newParticipant
1799 asset.SellingLocationSupplier =
1800 newLocation
1801 return oldSupplier, s.SaveAsset(ctx,
1802 id, asset)
1803 case "Retailer":
1804 if !contains(asset.Retailers,
1805 newParticipant){
1806 asset.Retailers = append(
1807 asset.Retailers,
1808 newParticipant)
1809 asset.
1810 SellingLocationRetailers
1811 = append(asset.
1812 SellingLocationRetailers,
1813 newLocation)
1814 }
1815 return "", s.SaveAsset(ctx, id,
1816 asset)
1817 case "Consumer":
1818 if !contains(asset.Consumers,
```

```

1819 newParticipant) {
1820
1821 asset.Consumers = append(
1822 asset.Consumers,
1823 newParticipant)
1824
1825 }
1826
1827 return "", s.SaveAsset(ctx, id,
1828 asset)
1829
1830 default:
1831
1832 return "", fmt.Errorf("invalid role
1833 specified: %s", role)
1834
1835 }
1836
1837 }
```

Listing A.5: TransferAsset Function

```

1832
1833 func (s *SmartContract) ReadAsset(ctx contractapi.
1834
1835 TransactionContextInterface, id string) (*Asset,
1836
1837 error) {
1838
1839 assetJSON, err := ctx.GetStub().GetState(id)
1840
1841 if err != nil {
1842
1843 return nil, fmt.Errorf("failed to
1844 read from world state: %v", err)
1845
1846 }
1847
1848 if assetJSON == nil {
1849
1850 return nil, fmt.Errorf("the asset %s
1851 does not exist", id)
1852
1853 }
1854
1855 var asset Asset
```

```

1846) err = json.Unmarshal(assetJSON, &asset)
1847)
1848) if err != nil {
1849)
1850) return nil, err
1851)
1852) if asset.Consumers == nil {
1853)
1854) asset.Consumers = []string{}
1855)
1856)
1857) return &asset, nil
1858)
1859)
1860)
1861)
1862)
1863)
1864)
1865)
1866)
1867)
1868)
1869)
1870)
1871)
1872)
```

Listing A.6: ReadAsset Function

```

1857)
1858) func (s *SmartContract) GetAllAssets(ctx contractapi.
1859) .TransactionContextInterface) ([]*Asset, error) {
1860)
1861) resultsIterator, err := ctx.GetStub().
1862) GetStateByRange("", "")
1863)
1864) if err != nil {
1865)
1866) return nil, err
1867)
1868) }
1869)
1870) defer resultsIterator.Close()
1871)
1872)
1873) var assets []*Asset
1874)
1875) for resultsIterator.HasNext() {
1876)
1877) queryResponse, err :=
1878) resultsIterator.Next()
1879)
1880) if err != nil {
1881)
1882) return nil, err
1883)
1884)
```

```

1873: }
1874:
1875: var asset Asset
1876: err = json.Unmarshal(queryResponse.
1877: Value, &asset)
1878: if err != nil {
1879: return nil, err
1880: }
1881: if asset.Consumers == nil {
1882: asset.Consumers = []string{}
1883: }
1884: assets = append(assets, &asset)
1885: }
1886:
1887: return assets, nil
1888: }
1889

```

Listing A.7: GetAllAssets Function

```

1890
1891: async function main() {
1892: displayInputParameters();
1893:
1894: const client = await newGrpcConnection();
1895:
1896: const gateway = connect({
1897: client,
1898: identity: await newIdentity(),
1899: signer: await newSigner(),

```

```
1900) hash: hash.sha256 ,
1901) evaluateOptions: () => ({ deadline:
1902) Date.now() + 5000 }),
1903) endorseOptions: () => ({ deadline:
1904) Date.now() + 15000 }),
1905) submitOptions: () => ({ deadline:
1906) Date.now() + 5000 }),
1907) commitStatusOptions: () => ({
1908) deadline: Date.now() + 60000 }),
1909) });
1910)
1911) try {
1912) const network = gateway.getNetwork(
1913) channelId);
1914) const contract = network.getContract
1915) (chaincodeName);
1916)
1917) await initLedger(contract);
1918) await getAllAssets(contract);
1919) await createAsset(contract);
1920) await transferAssetAsync(contract);
1921) await readAssetByID(contract);
1922) await updateNonExistentAsset(
1923) contract);
1924) } finally {
1925) gateway.close();
1926) client.close();
```

```

1927) }
1928) }
1929)
1930) main().catch((error) => {
1931) console.error('** FAILED to run the
1932) application:', error);
1933) process.exitCode = 1;
1934) });
1935)

```

Listing A.8: `main()` Function and Gateway Logic

## 1936 A.1 Hyperledger Fabric Deployment Instructions

1937 The following steps outline the process for deploying and testing the fish supply  
 1938 chain smart contract on Hyperledger Fabric using Google Cloud Platform.

### 1939 A.1.1 Environment Setup

#### 1940 1. Open GCP and access the VM instance:

- 1941 • Navigate to Console → Compute Engine → VM instances → start →
- 1942 click SSH
- 1943 • Alternatively: Virtual Machine → start → instance → SSH

#### 1944 2. Connect to the instance:

Listing A.9: Connect to GCP VM via `gcloud`

```

1946 gcloud compute ssh instance
1947 -20250322-102900 --zone=us-central1-c
1948

```

1949     3. Navigate to the test network directory:

1950                   Listing A.10: Navigate to Compose Directory

```

1951 cd ~/fabric-samples/test-network/
1952 compose
1953

```

1954     A.1.2 Network Startup and Smart Contract Deployment

1955     1. Start the Hyperledger Fabric network:

1956                   Listing A.11: Start Fabric Network

```

1957 sudo docker-compose -f
1958 compose-test-net.yaml
1959 start
1960

```

1961     • Deploy the chaincode:

1962                   Listing A.12: Deploy Chaincode

```

1963 cd ../
1964 ./network.sh deployCC -ccn
1965 basic -ccp ../asset-
1966 transfer-basic/chaincode-
1967 go -ccl go
1968

```

1969     • Set environment path variables:

Listing A.13: Path Environment Variables

```

1970
1971 export PATH=${PWD}/../bin:
1972
1973 $PATH
1974
1975 export FABRIC_CFG_PATH=$PWD
1976
1977 /../config/

```

- 1976 • Configure organization environment variables:

Listing A.14: Org1 Environment Configuration

```

1977
1978 # Environment variables for
1979 Org1
1980
1981 export CORE_PEER_TLS_ENABLED
1982
1983 =true
1984
1985 export CORE_PEER_LOCALMSPID=
1986
1987 "Org1MSP"
1988
1989 export
1990
1991 CORE_PEER_TLS_ROOTCERT_FILE
1992
1993 =${PWD}/organizations/
1994
1995 peerOrganizations/org1.
1996 example.com/peers/peer0.
1997
1998 org1.example.com/tls/ca.
1999
2000 crt
2001
2002 export
2003
2004 CORE_PEER_MSPCONFIGPATH=$
2005
2006 ${PWD}/organizations/
2007
2008 peerOrganizations/org1.
2009
2010 example.com/users/
2011
2012 Admin@org1.example.com/

```

|      |                           |
|------|---------------------------|
| 1997 | msp                       |
| 1998 | export CORE_PEER_ADDRESS= |
| 1999 | localhost:7051            |
| 2000 |                           |

### 2001 A.1.3 Testing the Smart Contract

#### 2002 1. Initialize the ledger:

Listing A.15: Invoke InitLedger

|      |                                         |
|------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2003 | peer chaincode invoke -o localhost:7050 |
| 2004 | --ordererTLSHostnameOverride orderer    |
| 2005 | .example.com --tls --cafile "\${PWD}/   |
| 2006 | organizations/ordererOrganizations/     |
| 2007 | example.com/orderers/orderer.example.   |
| 2008 | com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-   |
| 2009 | cert.pem" -C mychannel -n basic --      |
| 2010 | peerAddresses localhost:7051 --         |
| 2011 | tlsRootCertFiles "\${PWD}/              |
| 2012 | organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.   |
| 2013 | example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.   |
| 2014 | com/tls/ca.crt" --peerAddresses         |
| 2015 | localhost:9051 --tlsRootCertFiles "\${  |
| 2016 | PWD}/organizations/peerOrganizations/   |
| 2017 | org2.example.com/peers/peer0.org2.      |
| 2018 | example.com/tls/ca.crt" -c '{"          |
| 2019 | function":"InitLedger","Args":[]}]'     |
| 2020 |                                         |
| 2021 |                                         |

2022      2. Query assets:

2023            Listing A.16: Query Fish Asset

```
2024 # Query a specific fish asset
2025 peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n
2026 basic -c '{"Args": ["ReadAsset", "tuna1
2027 "]}]'
2028
2029 # Query all assets in the ledger
2030 peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n
2031 basic -c '{"Args": ["GetAllAssets"]}'
2032
```

2033      3. Shut down the network:

2034            Listing A.17: Stop Fabric Network

```
2035 sudo docker-compose -f compose-test-net
2036 .yaml stop
2037
```

2038      **A.1.4 Important Notes**

- 2039      • Ensure proper network connectivity when working with Google Cloud Plat-  
2040      form.
- 2041      • The environment variables must be set correctly for the organization context.
- 2042      • TLS certificates are required for secure communication between nodes.
- 2043      • The commands assume the blockchain network is already provisioned on  
2044      GCP.



<sup>2045</sup> **Appendix B**

<sup>2046</sup> **Resource Persons**

<sup>2047</sup> **Dr. Ricardo P. Babaran**

<sup>2048</sup> Professor of Fisheries

<sup>2049</sup> Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanology

<sup>2050</sup> University of the Philippines Visayas

<sup>2051</sup> rpbabaran@upv.edu.ph

<sup>2052</sup> **Engr. Noel Lucero**

<sup>2053</sup> Engineer

<sup>2054</sup> Jagnee Fishing Corp.

<sup>2055</sup> JagneeFishingCorp@outlook.com

<sup>2056</sup> **Ms. Veronica Jeruta**

<sup>2057</sup> Barangay Kagawad

<sup>2058</sup> Sapa Barangay Hall

<sup>2059</sup> veronicanave9@gmail.com



<sup>2061</sup> **Appendix C**

<sup>2062</sup> **Interview Request Letter**

<sup>2063</sup> Here is the scanned copy of the letter sent to the interviewees.

Division of Physical Science and Mathematics  
College of Arts and Sciences  
University of the Philippines Visayas  
Miag-ao, Iloilo

Dear Ma'am/Sir,

Maayong adlaw! We are a group of Computer Science students from the University of the Philippines currently working on our project entitled "SeaXChange: A Blockchain-Driven App for Tuna Supply Chain Management". As part of the development and testing phase, we would like to interview selected fishermen, suppliers, retailers and consumers here in Barangay Mat-Y to gather feedback and evaluate the usability and practicality of our application. The interview will be conducted from April 21-25, 2025.

The goal of our system is to help track tuna products from the ocean to the consumers and to improve the traceability of the tuna supply chain. We believe that the insights from the fishermen, suppliers, retailers and consumers will be extremely valuable in making it more effective and user-friendly.

We respectfully request your permission to lend us your precious time to participate in our short interviews or discussions. Rest assured that all information collected will remain confidential and will be used for academic and research purposes only.

We hope for your favorable response. Thank you for your time and support!

Sincerely,  
The student researchers

  
Jeff Rouzel Bat-og  
Student Researcher

  
Maxinne Gwen Cahilig  
Student Researcher

  
Zyrex Djewel Ganit  
Student Researcher

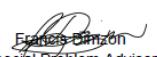
  
Francis Dimzon  
Special Problem Adviser

Figure C.1: Scanned Interview Request Letter

2064 **Appendix D**

2065 **App Demo Documentation**

- 2066 The photographs taken show the engagement of the interviewees during the app demonstration.
- 2067 demonstration.



Figure D.1: Respondents (Fishermen, supplier, and retailer) from Barangay Sapa, Miagao



Figure D.2: Respondents (Retailer, and consumer) from Barangay Mat-Y, Miagao