

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
7 University of the Philippines Visayas
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11 Bachelor of Science in Computer Science by

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17 May 26, 2025

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21

**SEAXCHANGE: A BLOCKCHAIN DRIVEN APP FOR
TUNA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

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29 **Declaration**

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

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Dedication

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

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

42 To the members of the **Miagao community**, particularly the fishermen, sup-
43 pliers, and retailers from **Barangay Sapa**, and the consumers from **Barangay**
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45 ability for our project.

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47 vided essential context for understanding current trends and issues in the tuna
48 supply chain and the fishing industry as a whole.

49 To our fellow Special Problem classmates and colleagues—for the collabora-
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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91 duration of this study.

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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.

95

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

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235	stakeholder group.	71

²³⁶ Chapter 1

²³⁷ Introduction

²³⁸ 1.1 Overview

- ²³⁹ The tuna supply chain faces critical issues that affect both the industry and its
²⁴⁰ consumers. Illegal fishing, overfishing, and poor traceability threaten the sustain-
²⁴¹ ability and ethical trade (Ambarsari et al., 2023; Nurhayati & Purnomo, 2021).
²⁴² A lack of transparency compromises product quality and misleads consumers.
²⁴³ Blockchain technology can address these challenges by tracking the tuna's jour-
²⁴⁴ ney from ocean to plate through a secure, tamper-proof ledger (Zheng et al., 2017).
²⁴⁵ This system also holds stakeholders to comply to legal standards.
- ²⁴⁶ Although blockchain integration in the tuna sector is underway, gaps remain in its
²⁴⁷ implementation. This study helps to address the industry's need for transparent
²⁴⁸ and secure tracking of tuna products from ocean to consumer, while assessing the
²⁴⁹ feasibility of implementing blockchain at scale in the seafood sector.

250 **1.2 Problem Statement**

251 Fish is one of the most consumed protein products in the Philippines. Before the
252 COVID-19 pandemic, fish was the most consumed animal protein in the Philip-
253 pines with annual per capita consumption of 40 kg (Agriculture and Agri-Food
254 Canada, 2022). Among the wide variety of fish, tuna stands out as a particularly
255 significant commodity due to its high demand and economic value (Kong et. al.,
256 2023). Although the nation is gifted with an abundance of aquatic resources, the
257 methods of dispersal of the product usually leads to inefficiency in terms of sales,
258 pricing, and overall product quality for the consumers. The complexity arises with
259 the introduction of a supply chain from several middlemen between the fish farmer
260 or producer and wholesaler in the coastal and aquatic regions towards the con-
261 sumers with less access to fresh fish. Consequently, both consumers and suppliers
262 struggle to ensure transparent and fair pricing, accurately track tuna products,
263 and maintain consistent quality (Adhikary et al., 2018; Stocco et al., 2022; Hoque
264 et al., 2021). These challenges stem from inefficient methods of product dispersal
265 and the presence of multiple intermediaries between fisherfolks in coastal munici-
266 palities and consumers. This fragmented supply chain introduces delays, obscures
267 product origin, and opens opportunities for mishandling or mislabeling. To ad-
268 dress this, the study focuses on the absence of a reliable, real-time traceability
269 system that allows stakeholders to verify the origin, novelty, handling processes,
270 and adherence to ethical sourcing practices of tuna at every stage. Without such
271 a system, the tuna supply chain and industry lack the transparency and account-
272 ability necessary to build consumer trust and improve supply chain efficiency. By
273 introducing a blockchain-driven solution, this study aims to streamline the trace-
274 ability process and reduce the negative impact of intermediary-heavy distribution.

²⁷⁵ **1.3 Research Objectives**

²⁷⁶ **1.3.1 General Objective**

²⁷⁷ The general objective of the study is to design and develop a blockchain-driven
²⁷⁸ application that improves the traceability of the tuna supply chain. Given the
²⁷⁹ timely issues regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and lack
²⁸⁰ of product traceability and transparency, this study addresses these challenges
²⁸¹ through an application that has the capability to provide an immutable ledger
²⁸² and tamper-proof records. The result of this study serves as a framework for
²⁸³ integrating blockchain technology in the fish supply chain, specifically for tuna.
²⁸⁴ This also supports future researchers and developers facing similar challenges in
²⁸⁵ the industry.

²⁸⁶ **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

²⁸⁷ To further specify the research objectives, the study focuses to:

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

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

299 1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Research

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

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

312 1.5 Significance of the Research

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

³¹⁵ supply chain, particularly with regards to product traceability.

³¹⁶ • The Stakeholders

³¹⁷ – This study enhances transparency and accountability, allowing stakeholders such as fishers, suppliers, and retailers to access tamper-proof
³¹⁸ and accurate information, thereby promoting a more ethical and authentic supply chain. By providing a digital record of the product's
³¹⁹ history, this study helps ensure compliance with environmental and
³²⁰ legal standards. In cases of anomalies such as oil spills, red tide occurrences,
³²¹ 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
³²² utilized for accountability purposes when problems such as damaged
³²³ products, mislabeling, or contamination arise, allowing stakeholders to
³²⁴ trace and resolve them efficiently.

³²⁹ • The Consumers

³³⁰ – This study helps consumers verify the history of the tuna product from its origin up until its journey to the consumers, therefore increasing
³³¹ trust and transparency. By promoting traceability, it offers a more detailed and verifiable record of the supply chain, enabling consumers to
³³² assess sustainability practices and identify stakeholders responsible for
³³³ any potential issues affecting the tuna product. This, in turn, encourages critical evaluation of the tuna supply chain, driving improvements
³³⁴ in accountability, resource management, and ethical sourcing.

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

³⁵² Chapter 2

³⁵³ Review of Related Literature

³⁵⁴ This chapter reviews existing literature related to the traceability of the tuna sup-
³⁵⁵ ply chain and the potential application of blockchain technology. In purchasing
³⁵⁶ goods, one important consideration is the product quality. An important factor
³⁵⁷ of determining the quality is to know the traceability of the supply chain. Trace-
³⁵⁸ ability refers to the ability of tracking the journey of the product from its source
³⁵⁹ until its destination. The term “traceability” is now more utilized in both the
³⁶⁰ food and production industry (Islam & Cullen, 2021). In the context of the tuna
³⁶¹ supply chain, it can be used not only to promote transparency to consumers but to
³⁶² also ensure compliance with environmental and legal standards. With blockchain
³⁶³ technology, the status of tuna at each stage could be recorded in the blockchain
³⁶⁴ which could be used for traceability. This paper aims to address the following
³⁶⁵ research question: How can blockchain technology improve the traceability of the
³⁶⁶ tuna supply chain management? To explore this, the chapter reviews literature
³⁶⁷ on the state of the tuna industry in the Philippines, fishing regulations, and the
³⁶⁸ structure of the tuna supply chain, including its stages and the roles of key actors.
³⁶⁹ It also examines factors that affect the efficiency and transparency of the supply

370 chain. The discussion then turns to blockchain technology and its potential ap-
371 plications in supply chain management, with examples from the Philippines and
372 Indonesia. Finally, the chapter reviews existing traceability technologies and sys-
373 tems and concludes with key insights that inform the development of this study’s
374 proposed solution.

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

386 2.1 State of Tuna Industry in the Philippines

387 In 2014, the Philippines became the top global producer of tuna according to
388 Llanto, et. al. (2018). The tuna is caught in domestic and international fishing
389 grounds near the country through various fishing methods such as purse seines,
390 gill nets, handline (hook and line) and ring net. Among the tuna species, the
391 skipjack tuna accounted for the largest portion of the catch by 40%. The study of

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

408 2.2 Fishing Regulations in the Philippines

409 A study of Asche et al. (2018) divided the fishing management strategies that
410 include right-based fishery management like territorial use of rights, access rights
411 and harvest rights. It discussed that a rights-based system could support the sus-
412 tainability of global fisheries by taking in account the three pillars of sustainability
413 (economic development, social development, and environmental protection) rather
414 than focusing on their trade-offs. A restriction on the fisherman's behavior by har-

vest rights and catch shares could be a profit problem for them in the short-run but in the long-run, this could help both in the fish stock and the fishermen's profit. Lack of restriction could lead to overfishing. Access rights limit the entry to fishery through permits which can also reduce the effect of high harvest levels. A sustainable fishing management system in the Philippines is important in order to preserve marine resources. To preserve these resources and protect the livelihood of local communities, various fishing management strategies should be implemented. A collaboration between the fishermen, local government and other stakeholders often happens to manage marine resources (Pomeroy & Courtney, 2018). The study of Pomeroy and Courtney discussed that marine tenure refers to the rights and responsibilities in terms of who can access the marine and coastal resources. The 1998 Fisheries Code paved the way for local government units (LGUs) to be involved in the management of municipal waters. LGUs are given the responsibility to overlook and regulate fisheries and establish marine tenure rights for fishers within 15 km from shore and these rights are applicable for municipal fishers and their respective organizations that are listed in the registry (Pomeroy & Courtney, 2018). In this way, it resolved problems in terms of fishing rights between small-scale and commercial fishing.

According to the study conducted by Mullon et al. (2017), the five major species of tuna: yellowfin *Thunnus albacares*, bigeye *Thunnus obesus*, bluefin *Thunnus thynnus* or *Thunus orientalis*, albacore *Thunnus alalunga*, and skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* are harvested to meet the global supply chain demand which causes those group of tuna fishes to be heavily exploited and threatened. The study conducted by Paillin et al. (2022) states that there are multiple risk agents in the supply chain assessment of tuna, these include the lack of standard environmental man-

agement system, lack of maintenance management, and lack of quality control from suppliers. The usage of efficient boats and good quality catching technology can also lead to fisheries depletion which causes various agency such as BFAR (Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources), the local government units, and the Philippine Coast Guard to enable policies for upholding closed fishing season to restrict large scale fishing vessel to minimize the fishing activities in the identified areas (Macusi et al, 2023). The implementation of closed fishing season caused delay or lack of fish supply, which led to higher fish prices. The growing demands and depleting population of tuna fishes coupled with the rapid increase in fuel costs can have a negative impact on the future of the supply chain in tuna fisheries (Mullon et al., 2017). With factors concerning the slow decline of tuna catches in the Philippines and surrounding nations, the future of the global supply chain of tuna must be addressed.

2.3 Tuna and Fish Supply Chain

According to Macusi et al (2023), the implementation of traceability programs in the agricultural product commodities and value chain in the Philippines is slower than its competing nation for tuna production. The Philippines has been steadily responding to the market innovation and integration of cost-effective and smart technologies for the traceability of various commodities. Accurate catch data is crucial for determining the attributes of the fish health, size, volumes, and maturity (Grantham et al, 2022) which can be used as a basis for the transparency of the traceability of the fish product. Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) is another concern for the fish industry. In the 2000s, the persistent IUU became

⁴⁶³ a global crisis affecting the biological, ecological, and socio-economics factors re-
⁴⁶⁴ volving around marine livelihood in Southeast Asia (Malinee et al, 2020). IUU
⁴⁶⁵ fishing is known to cause short- and long-term problems in the socio-economic
⁴⁶⁶ opportunities which affects food security and results in the possible collapse of
⁴⁶⁷ the fish industry and stocks due to overfishing (Malinee et al, 2020).

⁴⁶⁸ The establishment of marine protected areas in the Davao Gulf (MPAs) affected
⁴⁶⁹ the management of small-scale fisheries due to the growing population and de-
⁴⁷⁰ mands for seafood products. The closure of a wide range of fishing areas hosting
⁴⁷¹ diverse and marine organisms has affected the socio-economics and livelihood of
⁴⁷² the local and small-scale fishermen (Macusi et al, 2023), this in turn resulted
⁴⁷³ in IUU fishing. To ensure that fish stocks in the gulf are sustainably managed,
⁴⁷⁴ the implementation of GPS for tracking the movement and activities of fishers
⁴⁷⁵ through logbook and habitat monitoring can provide data and insights for track-
⁴⁷⁶ ing, monitoring, and understanding the condition of the marine resources (Obura
⁴⁷⁷ et al, 2019; Macusi et al, 2023).

⁴⁷⁸ 2.4 Tuna Supply Chain Stages and Roles

⁴⁷⁹ The study conducted by Delfino (2023) highlights the roles of different actors in-
⁴⁸⁰ volved in the supply, production, distribution, and marketing of skipjack tuna in
⁴⁸¹ Lagonoy Gulf in the Philippines. The study showcased a total of eleven intercon-
⁴⁸² nected value chains but are generalized into four major stages or roles - fishers,
⁴⁸³ wholesalers, retailers, and processors. The fishers are the initial players responsible
⁴⁸⁴ for catching fish using boats or fishing vessels equipped with purse seines, gillnets,

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

504 A study of Digal et al. (2017) discussed one of the value chains which was the
505 purse seine or the skipjack tuna value chain in the Philippines. Purse seining
506 is the method of catching a school of fish wherein it uses a large net around it,
507 trapping them and pulling the bottom of the net like a purse-like (Digal et al.,
508 2017) . This type of catching often targets dense fishes like tuna. Skipjack fishes
509 that weigh 300 grams and above are often sold to canneries, while the smaller ones

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

519 2.5 Factors Affecting the Tuna Supply Chain

520 The tuna supply chain faced several factors and challenges for the safety and
521 quality of the product (Mercogliano & Santonicola, 2019). Without the proper
522 handling of the tuna after catching it can lead to various food-borne diseases and
523 outbreaks. The most frequent and mitigated food-borne causing compound is
524 Histamine(HIS) which causes Scombrotoxin fish poisoning (SPF) outbreaks re-
525 lated to food allergies when consumed (EFSA, 2017; Peruzy et al., 2017). Tuna
526 species are known for having high presence of amino acid histidine concentrations
527 which are converted to HIS by bacterial enzyme histidine-decarboxylase or HDS
528 (Aponte et al., 2018; Verkhivker & Altman, 2018). To combat the risk of SPF
529 and other food-borne diseases caused by tuna consumption, several safety hazards
530 and protocols were imposed to the tuna supply chain management. The term cold
531 chain refers to the storing of fish in temperatures less than 5°C after it was caught
532 (Yang & Lin, 2017). According to the article published by Mercogliano and San-

533 tonicola (2019), implementing a cold chain from the time the fish is caught until it
534 is consumed is crucial for mitigating the outbreak of HIS poisoning. Additionally,
535 the article also states that using high-quality raw tuna, cold chain maintenance,
536 pre-cooking, and cooking can also reduce HIS development.

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

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

554 2.6 Technology of Blockchain

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

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

2.7. OPPORTUNITIES OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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

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

596 **2.7 Opportunities of Blockchain Technology for 597 Supply Chain Management**

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

600 2024). Companies and various industries are heavily relying on supply chains to
601 achieve their business objectives. The purpose of supply chain began to be more
602 significant in the last century as firms discovered that supply chain can be used for
603 competitive advantage instead of just a cost driver as believed in the bygone days
604 (Snyder & Shen, 2019). Following the supply chain paradigm can demonstrate the
605 delivery of a product or service while strongly emphasizing the customer's speci-
606 fications. With the increasing studies conducted and published for supply chain,
607 many companies adopted this practice for the benefit of their longevity, as such
608 the term supply chain management has come into place. The Council of Supply
609 Management Professionals or CSCMP (2024) defines supply chain management
610 as the planning and management of all activities involved in sourcing and pro-
611 curement, conversion, and all logistics management activities; essentially, supply
612 chain management integrates supply and demand management within and across
613 the company. Supply chain management is also involved with the relationship
614 with collaborators and channel partners such as suppliers, intermediaries, third
615 party providers, and customers (CSCMP, 2024) .

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

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

660 **2.8 Supply Chain Model with Blockchain Tech- 661 nology of Fishing Industry in Indonesia**

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

669 **2.9 Existing Technology Intended for Traceabil-**

670 **ity and Supply Chain**

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

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

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

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

737 **2.10 Developing a Traceability System for Tuna**

738 Supply Chains

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

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

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

780 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

781 2.11.2 Research Gaps and Problem

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

⁷⁸⁷ tion, digital literacy, and connectivity.

⁷⁸⁸ Furthermore, existing technologies have primarily focused on large-scale imple-
⁷⁸⁹ mentations and theoretical frameworks without adequately considering the prac-
⁷⁹⁰ tical implications and user experience needed for effective system integration. This
⁷⁹¹ study aims to address these gaps by exploring real-world challenges faced by users,
⁷⁹² especially fishermen, in adopting blockchain technology for traceability.

⁷⁹³ 2.11.3 Summary

⁷⁹⁴ The literature reviewed highlighted the critical challenges and opportunities re-
⁷⁹⁵ garding the tuna supply chain, particularly in the areas of traceability and sustain-
⁷⁹⁶ ability. Existing supply chain technologies, especially those utilizing blockchain,
⁷⁹⁷ present solutions but also come with limitations in terms of blockchain adoption.
⁷⁹⁸ The application of blockchain technology in the tuna supply chain has shown po-
⁷⁹⁹ tential for enhancing traceability from ocean to consumer.

⁸⁰⁰ Through this paper, a blockchain-driven solution could contribute to providing a
⁸⁰¹ more efficient and transparent supply chain. However, further studies are neces-
⁸⁰² sary to assess the long-term sustainability of blockchain in such systems.

⁸⁰³ **Chapter 3**

⁸⁰⁴ **Research Methodology**

⁸⁰⁵ This chapter outlines a clear and detailed description of the research methods and
⁸⁰⁶ processes used in the development and evaluation of SeaXChange: A Blockchain
⁸⁰⁷ Driven App for Tuna Supply Chain Management. The algorithms, systems, theo-
⁸⁰⁸ ries, framework and models are described in detail in which this chapter establishes
⁸⁰⁹ the foundation of this study .This chapter also explains the data collection method
⁸¹⁰ used ensuring the validity and reliability of the results.In addition, the chapter
⁸¹¹ discusses the considerations and potential limitations of this study. Overall, this
⁸¹² will serve as a guide for the readers in understanding the structured process of
⁸¹³ developing the SeaXChange.

⁸¹⁴ **3.1 Software Development**

⁸¹⁵ Scrum is a framework within the Agile development that prioritizes flexibility.
⁸¹⁶ It is an iterative software development approach that lets a project be broken
⁸¹⁷ down into phases and emphasizes continuous improvements. For this study, the

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

822 **3.2 Research Activities**

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

837 3.2.1 Feedback Collection Method

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

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

852 3.2.2 Data Gathering**853 • Primary Data:**

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

859 • **Secondary Data:**

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

864 **3.2.3 Designing and Developing the System**

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

868 **2. Technology Stack:**

869 • **Front-end Development:** Used React for creating a secure and user-
870 friendly interface for stakeholders, prioritizing simple and responsive
871 user-interface.

872 • **Back-end Development:** Used Node.js along with Express for managing
873 back-end processes and API integration. Express is a flexible we applic-
874 ation framework for Node.js used to build APIs for web applications.
875 Docker for containerization of the project and Window Subsystem for
876 Linux (Ubuntu as the Linux distribution) for setting up the network.

877 • **Cloud Infrastructure:** Used Google Cloud to host backend services and
878 manage the databases, where the app could be accessed globally. It
879 also ensured the app could scale smoothly as more data and users were
880 added.

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

885 **3. Blockchain Development Platform:**

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

891 **3.2.4 Implementing Algorithms and Services**

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

896 **1. Consensus Algorithm**

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

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

904 **2. Cryptographic Algorithm**

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

915 **3. Membership Service**

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

926 **4. Ordering Service**

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

936 **5. Endorsement Policy**

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

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

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

951 3.2.5 Modeling the System Architecture

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

956 • **Blockchain Architecture**

957 The project involved peer, ordering services, ledger, and client application
958 to perform various transaction such as tracing the origin and the stop points
959 of a tuna asset. Peers are nodes in the blockchain network that maintained
960 a copy of the distributed ledger and execute chaincode (smart contracts).
961 The ordering service is the central component of the blockchain for ordering
962 transactions and creating blocks to distribute to peers through consensus
963 mechanism. The ledger is the immutable record of all transaction in the tuna
964 supply chain network, stored across all peers. The client application is the
965 interface through which users or tuna supply chain participants interact with
966 the blockchain network. Figure 3.1 below shows the blockchain architecture
967 of SeaXChange.

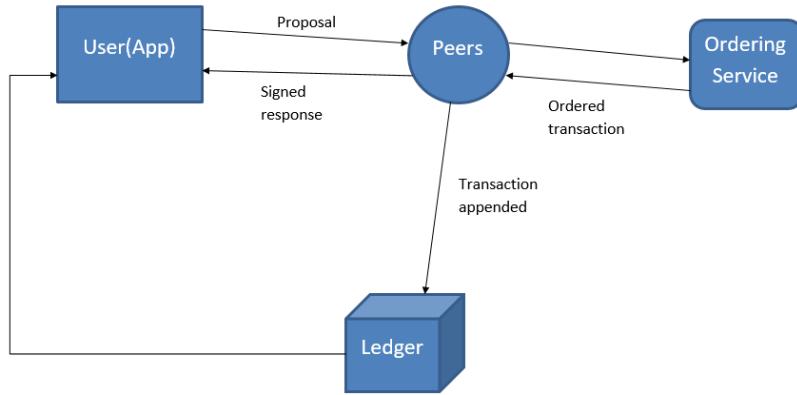


Figure 3.1: Blockchain Architecture of SeaXChange

• Overall System Architecture

The overall system architecture contains a web application built with Next.js for the frontend, utilizing Firebase for user authentication and account management. As shown in Figure 3.2, the application follows a role-based access model (Fisher, Supplier, Retailer, Consumer) where each role has specific permissions for interacting with tuna assets in the supply chain. The backend runs on Google Cloud Platform, consisting of an Express.js API that interfaces with a Hyperledger Fabric blockchain network (containerized in Docker) which stores and manages the immutable record of tuna assets and their transfers between supply chain participants. This architecture enables secure tracking of tuna from creation by fishers through the supply chain to consumers, with appropriate viewing and transfer capabilities assigned to each role in the process.

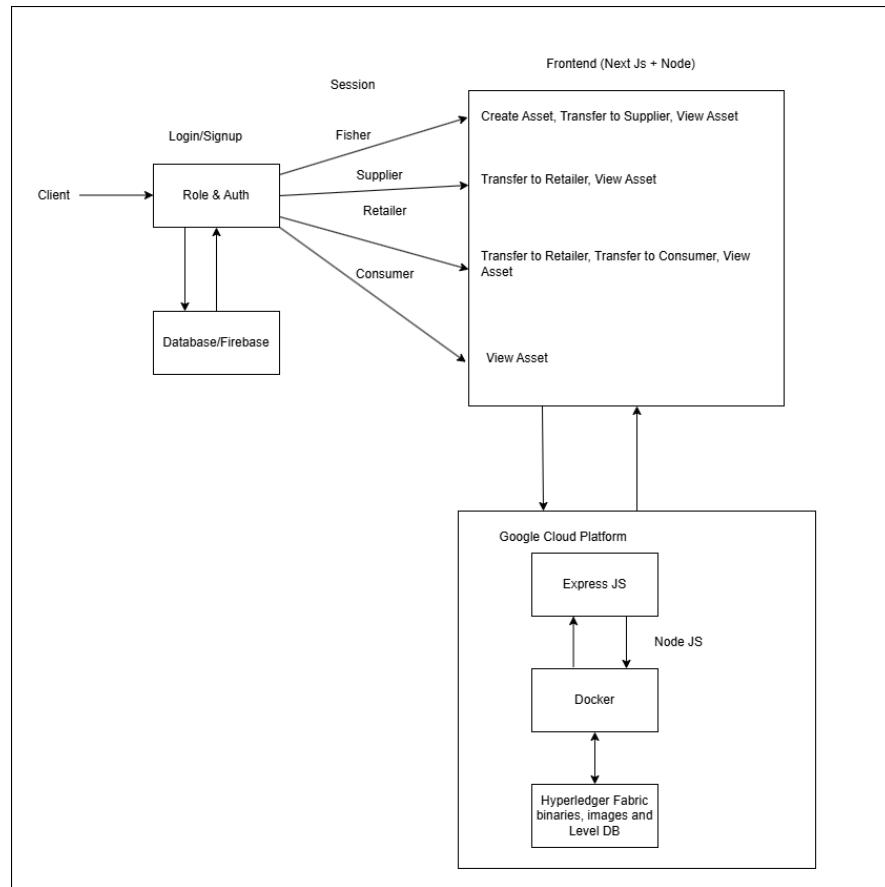


Figure 3.2: Overall System Architecture of SeaXChange

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. Figure 3.3 shows the use case diagram for SeaXChange.

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.

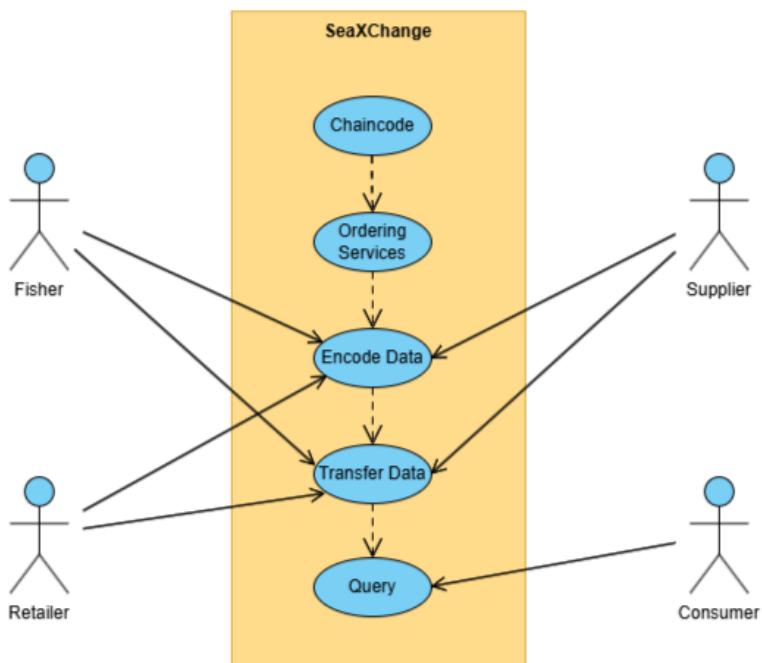


Figure 3.3: Use case diagram for SeaXChange.

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

### **4.2.2 Invoking the Blockchain System**

After setting up the prerequisites, including Docker containers, the test network, and chaincode, the tuna supply chain system can now be invoked for creating, transferring, and querying tuna assets. The figures provided below demonstrate the processes involved in invoking the blockchain system.

```
[{"ID": "tuna1", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 5.0, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "1924-12-01", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Region": "Japan", "Supplier": "SupplierX"}, {"ID": "tuna2", "Species": "Yellowfin", "Weight": 8.0, "CatchLocation": "Palau", "CatchDate": "2014-12-02", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Region": "Japan", "Supplier": "SupplierY"}, {"ID": "tuna3", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 7.0, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2014-12-03", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Region": "Japan", "Supplier": "SupplierZ"}]
```

Figure 4.1: Query Smart Contract: Check assets

1089     ● **Adding new tuna assets:**

1090     Here, a new tuna asset is created and registered on the blockchain. This in-  
 1091     volves invoking the smart contract to add a new entry, which includes details  
 1092     such as the type of tuna, quantity, and any other relevant information. This  
 1093     step ensures that newly caught or acquired tuna can be tracked throughout  
 1094     the supply chain.

```
ryxx2082@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblems/hyperledger-fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode invoke -o localhost:7050 --ordererTLSHostnameOverride orderer.example.com --tlsRootCertFiles $PWD/organizations/ordererOrganizations/example.com/tlsca/tlsca.example.com-cert.pem -C mychannel -n mychannel -c '{"function": "CreateAsset", "args": ["tunaA","Skipjack","6.0","2024-12-05","Antique","Longline","Jaunesse","NA","NA"]}'
```

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

1095     ● **Check all assets after adding a new tuna asset:**

1096     After adding a new tuna asset, the smart contract is queried again to verify  
 1097     that the asset has been successfully added. This step confirms that the new  
 1098     asset is part of the current inventory and that no discrepancies exist in the  
 1099     recorded data.

```
ryxx2082@LAPTOP-Q93UQUB8:/mnt/c/SpecialProblems/hyperledger-fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c '{"Args": ["GetAllAssets"]}'
```

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

1100     ● **Transfer tuna asset to Supplier:**

1101     This step involves transferring ownership of a tuna asset from the current  
 1102     holder (e.g., a fisherman or a trader) to a supplier. The smart contract is  
 1103     invoked to facilitate the transfer, ensuring that the transaction is securely  
 1104     recorded on the blockchain and that the asset's new owner is updated ac-  
     cordingly.

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.

- 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.

### 3. Check the updated tups asset:

After the transfer to the retailer, another query is made to verify the updated asset details. This step ensures that the transaction was successful and that

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

1120       the retailer now has ownership of the tuna asset. It confirms that the asset  
1121       has moved through the supply chain correctly.

```
laptop-Q93UQUB:~/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c '{"Args": ["ReadAsset", "tuna0"]}'
{"ID": "tuna0", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05", "CatchDate": "Antique", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierA", "Retailer": "Reyes"}
laptop-Q93UQUB:~/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network$
```

Figure 4.7: Query Smart Contract: Check asset after transfer

#### 1122 • **Query Smart Contract and check updated assets:**

1123       The final step involves querying the smart contract to get a complete overview  
1124       of all the assets in the supply chain. This includes all tuna assets from fishing  
1125       to retail, allowing stakeholders to monitor and manage inventory effectively.  
1126       It provides traceability in the supply chain, helping to maintain freshness  
1127       and authenticity of the tuna as it moves through the market.

```
laptop-Q93UQUB:~/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c '{"Args": ["DetailAssets"]}'
[{"ID": "tuna0", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6.5, "CatchLocation": "Antique", "CatchDate": "2024-12-01", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierX", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna1", "Species": "Yellowfin", "Weight": 8.5, "CatchLocation": "Palawan", "CatchDate": "2024-12-02", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierY", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna2", "Species": "Bluefin", "Weight": 8.5, "CatchLocation": "Philippines", "CatchDate": "2024-12-03", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierZ", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna3", "Species": "Albacore", "Weight": 5, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-04", "CatchDate": "Antique", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "MA", "Retailer": "Reyes"}, {"ID": "tuna4", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 5, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05", "CatchDate": "Davao", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierX", "Retailer": "Retallery"}, {"ID": "tuna5", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05", "CatchDate": "Antique", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierY", "Retailer": "Retallery"}, {"ID": "tuna6", "Species": "Skipjack", "Weight": 6, "CatchLocation": "2024-12-05", "CatchDate": "Antique", "FishingMethod": "Longline", "Vessel": "Jagnee", "Supplier": "SupplierZ", "Retailer": "Retallery"}]
```

Figure 4.8: Query Smart Contract: Check updated assets

## 1128 4.3 Backend Security Analysis (Hyperledger Fab- 1129       ric on GCP)

### 1130 4.3.1 System Architecture and Deployment Overview

1131       The backend of the system's tuna assets was developed using a containerized  
1132       Hyperledger Fabric deployed on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The network of

<sub>1133</sub> Hyperledger Fabric consists of a peer node, an ordering node, and Certificate  
<sub>1134</sub> Authorities (CAs).

<sub>1135</sub> **4.3.2 Blockchain Network Security**

<sub>1136</sub> The blockchain network leverages Hyperledger Fabric's security model to ensure  
<sub>1137</sub> authenticated transactions and controlled access. A Membership Service Provider  
<sub>1138</sub> (MSP) manages identities and issues certificates based on a Public Key Infrastruc-  
<sub>1139</sub> ture (PKI) model, ensuring that only verified participants can interact with the  
<sub>1140</sub> network.

<sub>1141</sub> Key security features include:

<sub>1142</sub> **Channel Privacy**

<sub>1143</sub> Channels act as private communication subnets, isolating transaction data so that  
<sub>1144</sub> only authorized organizations can access and process specific transactions.

<sub>1145</sub> **Policies and Access Control**

<sub>1146</sub> Policies, including endorsement policies and access control lists (ACLs), govern  
<sub>1147</sub> how transactions are validated, how channel resources are accessed, and how  
<sub>1148</sub> changes to the network are approved. Endorsement policies specifically define  
<sub>1149</sub> which peer nodes must approve a transaction before it is committed to the ledger.

**1150 Secure Communication**

**1151** Transport Layer Security (TLS) is enforced across node communications to protect  
**1152** data in transit. Mutual TLS is used for operational endpoints like monitoring  
**1153** services.

**1154 Identity and Role Management**

**1155** Every network participant—peer nodes, orderer nodes, client applications (SeaX-  
**1156** Change Web Application)—has a cryptographically verifiable identity, with roles  
**1157** defined within the framework to control access and permissions within channels.

**1158 Hardware Security Modules (HSMs)**

**1159** Critical cryptographic operations, such as signing transactions under the blockchain  
**1160** assets invocation, can optionally be handled by HSMs to secure private keys out-  
**1161** side of the software environment.

**1162** These layered mechanisms collectively ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and  
**1163** authenticity of transactions in the blockchain network.

**1164 4.3.3 Smart Contract Automated Test Result**

**1165** To validate the security and functionality of the deployed smart contracts on the  
**1166** Hyperledger Fabric network, an automated testing script (app.js) under asset-  
**1167** transfer-basic directory was executed. The script interacted with the blockchain

1168 network through the gateway application, utilizing the defined channel (mychan-  
 1169 nel) and chaincode (basic). The automated tests performed the following opera-  
 1170 tions:

### 1171 **InitLedger Transaction**

1172 The ledger was initialized by creating a predefined set of tuna asset entries. The  
 1173 transaction was successfully committed, confirming the proper initialization of  
 1174 asset data. (See Figure 4.9 for initialization confirmation.)

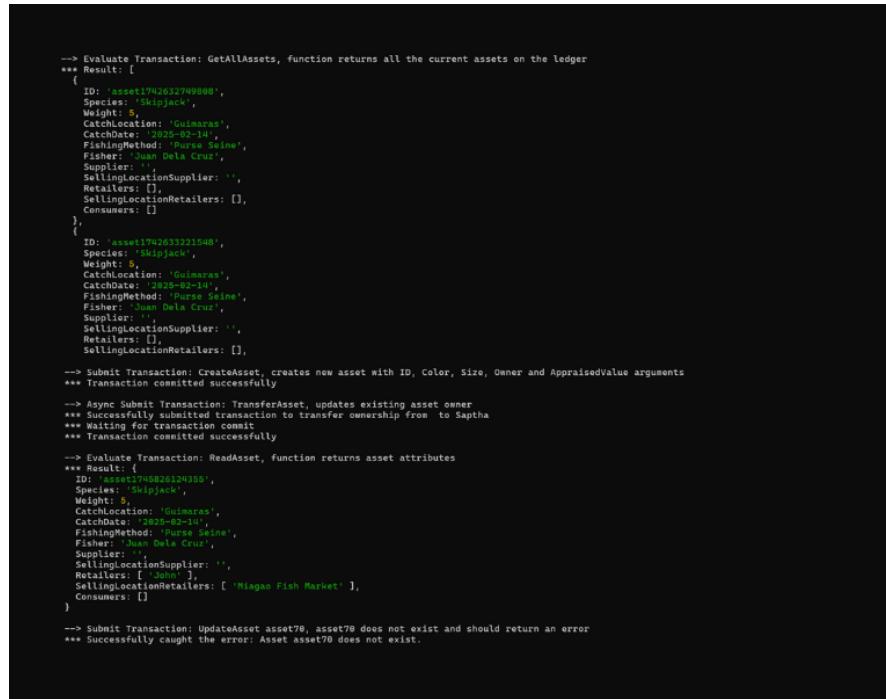
```
x-www-jp2e-AP10-03:~/mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/asset-transfer-basic/application-gateway-javascript/src$ node app.js
channelName: mychannel
chaincodeName: basic
rootCertPath: /opt/certs
cryptoPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com
keyDirectoryPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/User1@org1.example.com/msp
keyPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/User1@org1.example.com/msp/cert.pem
certDirectoryPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/User1@org1.example.com/msp/certs
signcerts
signcertPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/User1@org1.example.com/msp/certs
caCertPath: /mnt/c/SpecialProblem/hyperledger-fabric3/fabric-samples/test-network/organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls
caCert: /etc/hyperledger/fabric-ca-server/config/ca.org1.example.com-cert.pem
peerEndpoint: localhost:7981
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

### 1175 **GetAllAssets Query**

1176 A query operation retrieved all existing assets recorded on the ledger. The results  
 1177 displayed multiple tuna asset entries with details such as species, weight, catch  
 1178 location, catch date, fishing method, fisher, supplier, retailers, selling locations,  
 1179 and consumers. (See Figure 4.10 for the asset retrieval output.)

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



```
--> Evaluate Transaction: GetAllAssets, function returns all the current assets on the ledger
*** Result: [
 {
 ID: 'asset1742632749908',
 Species: 'Skipjack',
 Weight: 5,
 CatchLocation: 'Guimaraes',
 CatchDate: '2025-02-14',
 FishingMethod: 'Purse Seine',
 Fisher: 'Juan Della Cruz',
 Supplier: '',
 SellinglocationSupplier: '',
 Retailers: [],
 SellinglocationRetailers: [],
 Consumers: []
 },
 {
 ID: 'asset1742631221548',
 Species: 'Skipjack',
 Weight: 5,
 CatchLocation: 'Guimaraes',
 CatchDate: '2025-02-14',
 FishingMethod: 'Purse Seine',
 Fisher: 'Juan Della Cruz',
 Supplier: '',
 SellinglocationSupplier: '',
 Retailers: [],
 SellinglocationRetailers: []
 }
]
--> Submit Transaction: CreateAsset, creates new asset with ID, Color, Size, Owner and AppraisedValue arguments
*** Transaction committed successfully
--> Async Submit Transaction: TransferAsset, updates existing asset owner
*** Successfully submitted transaction to transfer ownership from to Captha
*** Waiting for transaction commit
*** Transaction committed successfully
--> Evaluate Transaction: ReadAsset, function returns asset attributes
*** Result: {
 ID: 'asset174263124388',
 Species: 'Skipjack',
 Weight: 5,
 CatchLocation: 'Guimaraes',
 CatchDate: '2025-02-14',
 FishingMethod: 'Purse Seine',
 Fisher: 'Juan Della Cruz',
 Supplier: '',
 SellinglocationSupplier: '',
 Retailers: ['John'],
 SellinglocationRetailers: ['Miaoga 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

#### 1180 CreateAsset Transaction

1181 A new asset was successfully created and appended to the blockchain. The trans-  
1182 action was committed without errors, validating the chaincode's ability to handle  
1183 new data insertion.

#### 1184 TransferAsset Transaction

1185 Ownership transfer of an existing asset was simulated. The transaction was suc-  
1186 cessfully submitted and committed, demonstrating the correct application of asset  
1187 updates in the blockchain ledger.

**1188 ReadAsset Query**

1189 The updated asset was retrieved and verified to ensure the correctness of the  
1190 transfer. The retrieved asset data reflected the changes made through the previous  
1191 transaction, confirming data consistency.

**1192 UpdateAsset Error Handling**

1193 An attempt to update a non-existent asset (asset70) was performed to test the  
1194 smart contract's error-handling mechanism. The application correctly caught and  
1195 reported the error, verifying that improper transactions are adequately handled  
1196 and rejected.

**1197 Summary of Results**

1198 All positive transactions (initialization, creation, transfer, and reading) were suc-  
1199 cessfully executed and committed. The smart contract exhibited robust error  
1200 handling during invalid operations. Endorsement policies and Membership Ser-  
1201 vice Provider (MSP) enforcement ensured transaction authenticity and integrity  
1202 during the process. These tests confirm the functional reliability and transac-  
1203 tion security of the smart contracts used within the tuna supply chain blockchain  
1204 network.

1205 **4.3.4 GCP Infrastructure Security**

1206 The Hyperledger Fabric network deployment on Google Cloud Platform (GCP)  
1207 was secured by leveraging multiple layers of Google's infrastructure security model,  
1208 following best practices in network, identity, and data protection.

1209 **Firewall Rules and Network Control**

1210 Only essential ports (e.g., 7051 for peer communication and 7050 for the ordering  
1211 service) were opened to minimize network exposure. GCP's VPC firewall rules,  
1212 ingress and egress controls, and options like VPC Service Controls help further  
1213 isolate services and prevent unauthorized access. Traffic between virtual machines  
1214 and Google APIs is securely routed through Google's internal network infrastruc-  
1215 ture using Private Google Access when available.

1216 **IAM Roles and Access Management**

1217 The principle of least privilege was enforced by assigning minimal permissions to  
1218 users and services through GCP Identity and Access Management (IAM). Access  
1219 decisions involve authentication, authorization checks, and enforcement of policies  
1220 through centralized services, helping reduce the risk of unauthorized actions or  
1221 privilege escalation.

**1222 Encryption**

1223 GCP ensures that data is encrypted both at rest and in transit by default. Storage  
1224 systems use multiple layers of encryption, with cryptographic keys managed by  
1225 Google. For additional control, Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) enables  
1226 customers to manage their own encryption keys. Data in transit between services  
1227 is protected using Application Layer Transport Security (ALTS), and all external  
1228 communication with Google services is encrypted via TLS.

**1229 Access Control**

1230 Access to virtual machines and services was restricted using secure access methods.  
1231 Identity-Aware Proxy (IAP) or VPN connections were employed to safeguard SSH  
1232 and administrative access. GCP's zero-trust model emphasizes verifying identity  
1233 and device security rather than relying solely on network location, aligning with  
1234 best practices for modern infrastructure protection.

**1235 Infrastructure and Operational Security**

1236 GCP's underlying infrastructure benefits from Google's proprietary hardware de-  
1237 signs, including the Titan security chip, secure boot mechanisms, and service iden-  
1238 tity enforcement. Google's physical data centers use multi-layered defenses such  
1239 as biometrics and intrusion detection systems. Operational security practices, in-  
1240 cluding binary authorization and extensive monitoring, reduce insider risks and  
1241 enforce software integrity throughout the lifecycle.

<sub>1242</sub> By deploying the blockchain network on GCP, the project leveraged a highly se-  
<sub>1243</sub> cure environment, benefiting from Google's layered security architecture across  
<sub>1244</sub> networking, identity management, encryption, access control, and operational  
<sub>1245</sub> practices.

### <sub>1246</sub> 4.3.5 Threat Model and Mitigations

<sub>1247</sub> 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

<sub>1248</sub>

## <sub>1249</sub> 4.4 Mockups

<sub>1250</sub> The mockups represent the preliminary design for the SeaXChange web appli-  
<sub>1251</sub> cation, created using Figma to facilitate collaboration and incorporate feedback  
<sub>1252</sub> efficiently (see Figures showing initial mockup designs). The visual design features  
<sub>1253</sub> a teal-based color scheme to evoke an oceanic theme, aligning with the app's focus  
<sub>1254</sub> on tuna products supply chain. This aesthetic choice reinforces the app's identity  
<sub>1255</sub> and enhances user engagement.

<sub>1256</sub> Upon launching the app, users are first directed to the Login or Sign-Up page,

1257 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

Logout Tuna ID Profile Sign Out

+ ADD CATCH

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Sold

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

**Fisher Add Catch Page**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack ✓  
Weight (kg): 5.5 ✓  
Catch Location: Africa ✓  
Catch Date: 2024-12-01 ✓  
Fishing Method: Longline ✓  
Vessel: Japene ✓  
Supplier: NA  
Retailer: NA  
Consumer: NA

**Fisher Add Catch Page 2**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack ✓  
Weight (kg): 5.5 ✓  
Catch Location: Africa ✓  
Catch Date: 2024-12-01 ✓  
Fishing Method: Longline ✓  
Vessel: Japene ✓  
Supplier: NA  
Retailer: NA  
Consumer: NA

You won't be able to sell the tuna selected for it later.

**Supplier Homepage**

SeaXChange

Logout Tuna ID Profile Sign Out

Enter Tuna ID:

Picture

TUNA1 Dec 1, 2024 Available

**Supplier Search/Click Result Page**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack  
Weight (kg): 5.5  
Catch Location: Africa  
Catch Date: 2024-12-01  
Fishing Method: Longline  
Vessel: Japene  
Supplier: John Doe ✓  
Retailer: NA  
Consumer: NA

**Retailer Search/Sell Page**

SeaXChange

TUNA1

Species: Skipjack  
Weight (kg): 5.5  
Catch Location: Africa  
Catch Date: 2024-12-01  
Fishing Method: Longline  
Vessel: Japene  
Supplier: Uncle Bob  
Retailer: Once Upon A Time  
Consumer: NA

SEND TUNA MARK AS SOLD

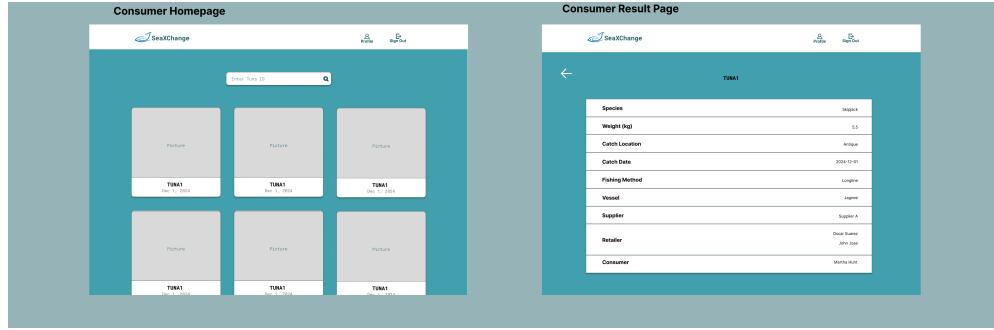


Figure 4.11: SeaXChange Mockups showing the Authentication Page, Role-Based Homepage, Asset Transfer Interfaces for Fishermen, Suppliers, and Retailers, and Asset Viewing page for the Consumers

## 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 (Figure 4.12), where it shows a ocean  
1276 visuals and a tagline “Discover the Journey your tuna made from the ocean to  
1277 your dinner plate”. Users are given the option to Login, where they are redirected  
1278 to the login page or Get Started, where they are redirected to the sign up page.

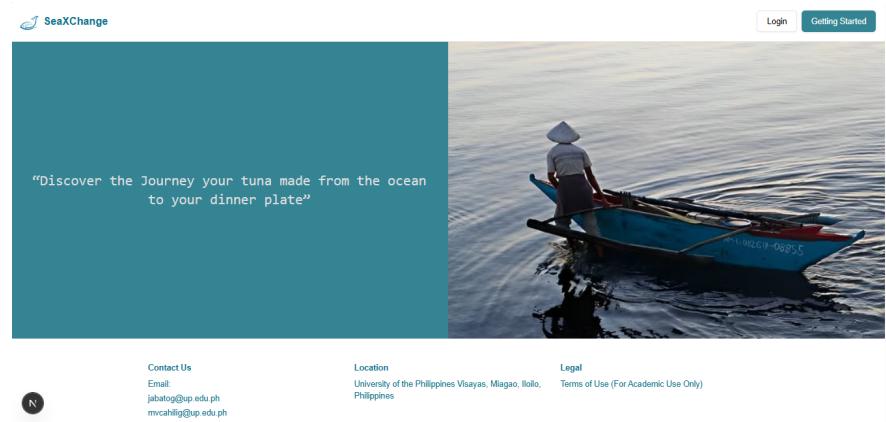


Figure 4.12: Landing Page

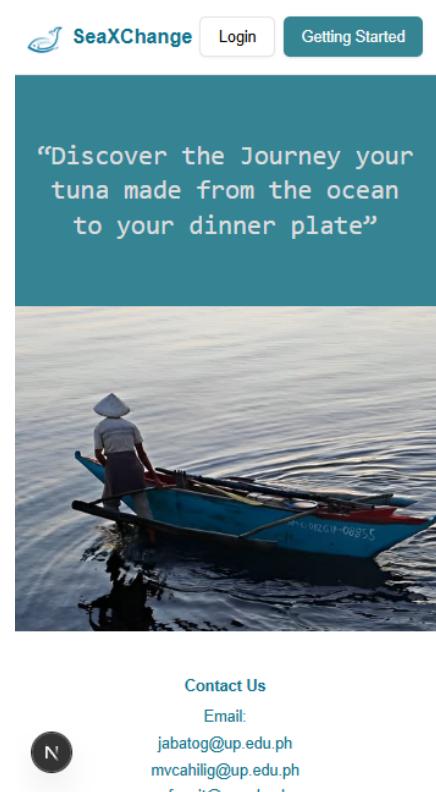


Figure 4.13: Mobile View: Landing Page

<sup>1279</sup> **4.5.2 Sign Up Page**

<sup>1280</sup> First time users will be required to create an account (Figure 4.14). They are to  
<sup>1281</sup> provide their name, email and password. For their user type, there are four roles  
<sup>1282</sup> to choose from: Fisher, Supplier, Retailer and Consumer.

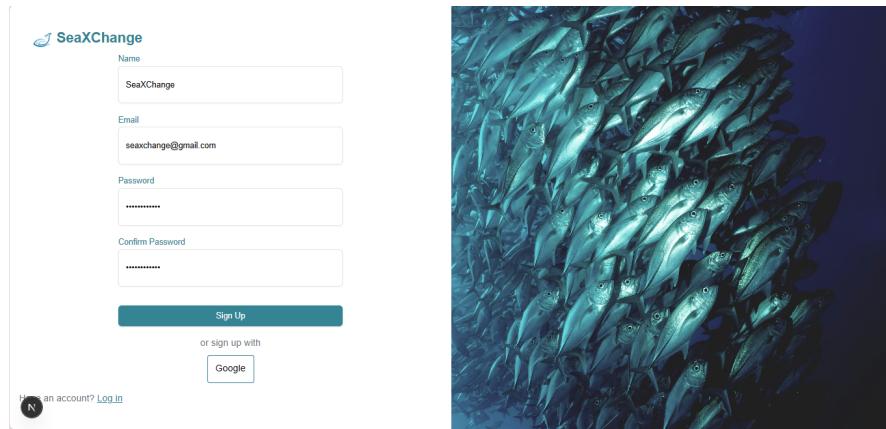


Figure 4.14: SignUp Page

<sup>1283</sup> **4.5.3 Login Page**

<sup>1284</sup> Returning users are required to login with their email and password (Figure 4.15).

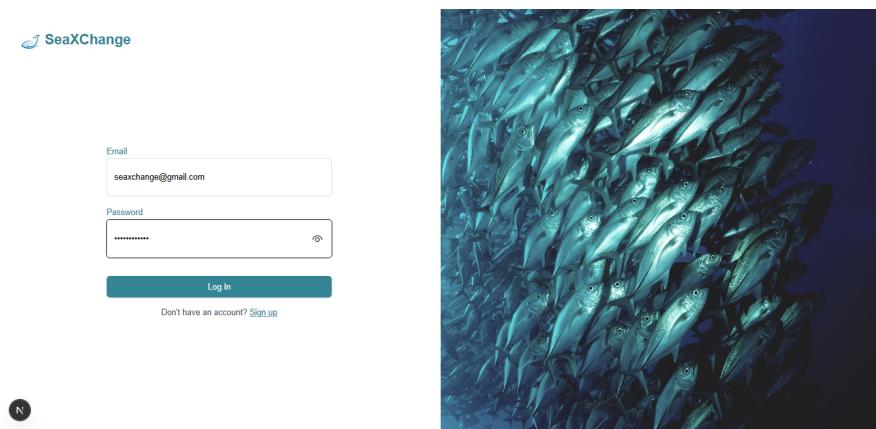


Figure 4.15: LogIn Page

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

<sub>1286</sub> Each user type has their own respective homepages and features, as shown in the  
<sub>1287</sub> following interface designs.

<sub>1288</sub> • **Fisher** Fishers can add a fish catch using the "Add catch" button (Figure  
<sub>1289</sub> 4.16), where they are to input the species of the fish, weight in kg, catch  
<sub>1290</sub> location, catch date, fishing method used and vessel name. The remaining  
<sub>1291</sub> text fields like the Supplier name, Retailer name and Consumer name are  
<sub>1292</sub> left null and cannot be edited because they will be filled out by the other  
<sub>1293</sub> users receiving the tuna asset. Users can send a tuna asset to the Supplier.  
<sub>1294</sub> Users can also browse existing tuna assets.

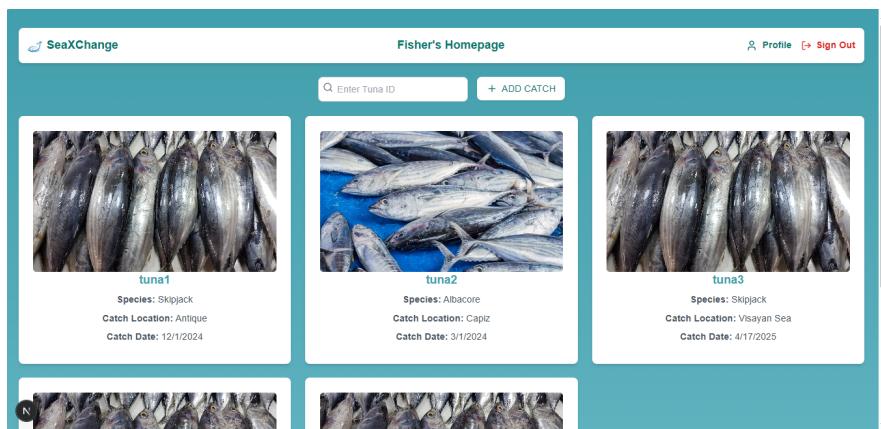


Figure 4.16: Fisher Homepage

<sub>1295</sub> • **Supplier** Suppliers can browse existing tuna assets (Figure 4.17). Upon  
<sub>1296</sub> clicking a tuna asset, the user can only edit the Supplier text field. They  
<sub>1297</sub> can send the tuna asset to the Retailer.

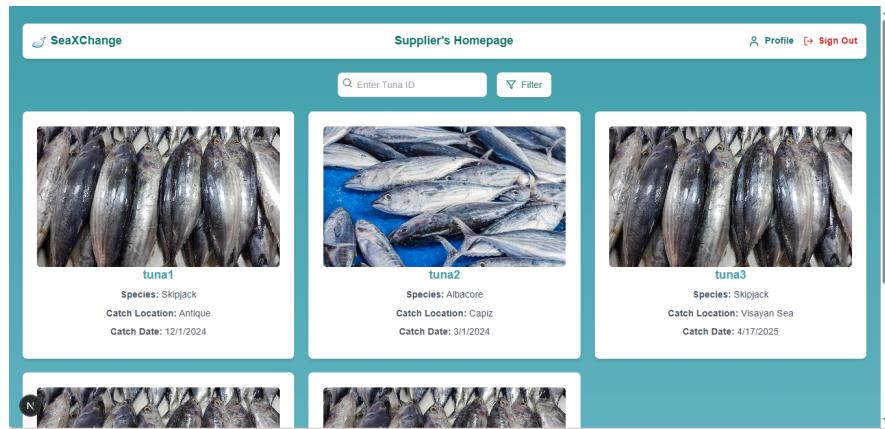


Figure 4.17: Supplier Homepage

- 1298 • **Retailer** Retailers can browse existing tuna assets and can send it to the  
1299 Consumer (Figure 4.18).

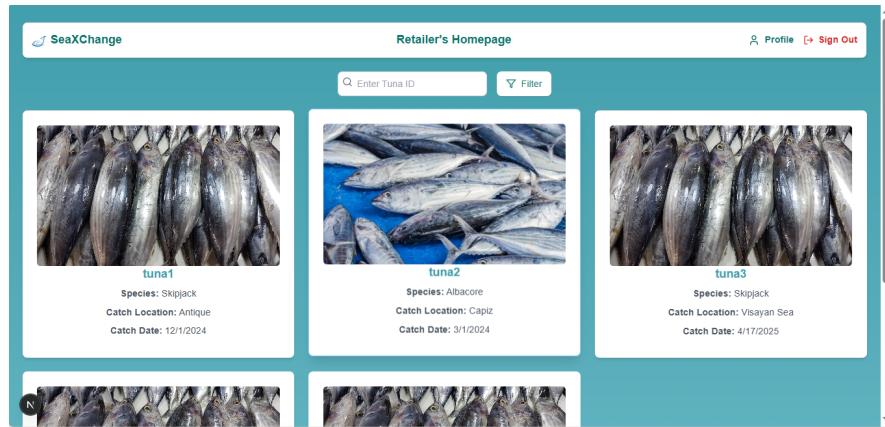


Figure 4.18: Retailer Homepage

- 1300 • **Consumer** Consumers can only view the tuna asset and cannot edit anything else (Figure 4.19).  
1301

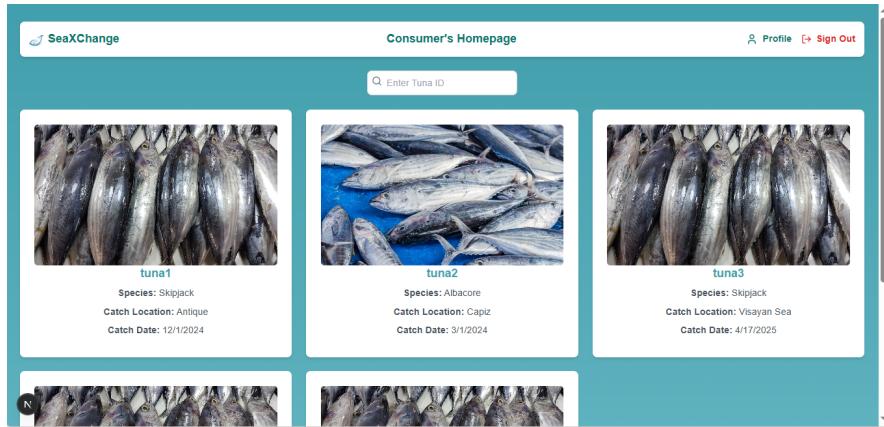


Figure 4.19: Consumer Homepage

### <sup>1302</sup> 4.5.5 Profile

- <sup>1303</sup> The user's profile information is shown on the homepage through a pop-up (Figure <sup>1304</sup> 4.20). It shows the user's name and role.

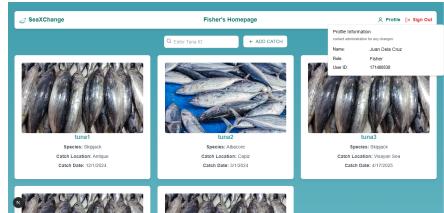


Figure 4.20: View Profile

### <sup>1305</sup> 4.5.6 Logout

- <sup>1306</sup> Users can logout of their accounts and is redirected to the Signup Page (Figure <sup>1307</sup> 4.21).

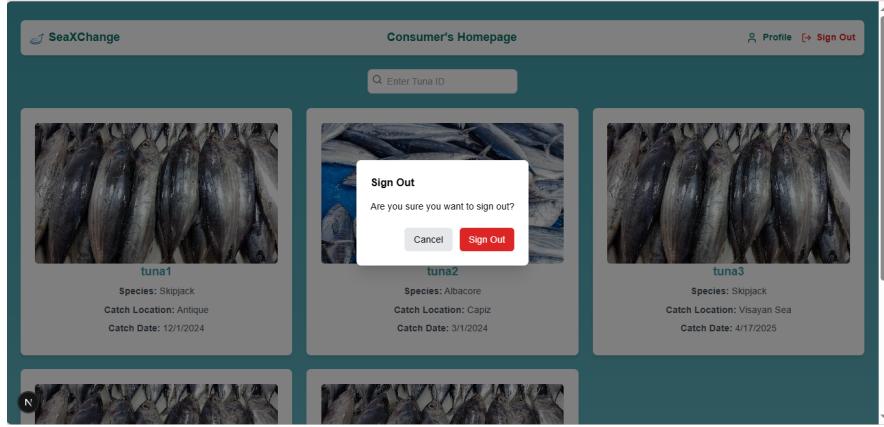


Figure 4.21: Log Out

## 1308 4.6 System Discussion

1309 After modifying the Hyperledger Fabric smart contract to assess necessary pro-  
 1310 cesses involved in the tuna supply chain, the blockchain is ready to be invoked  
 1311 wherein the smart contract can be activated. To start, a new tuna asset is added  
 1312 and registered to the blockchain. Each tuna asset has its attributes or details.  
 1313 Before proceeding to the transfer of tuna asset, the smart contract is queried to  
 1314 verify if the creation of the asset is successful and if it is part of the current in-  
 1315 ventory. After that, the tuna asset can be transferred from fisher to supplier and  
 1316 the asset's owner is updated. The smart contract is queried again to verify if the  
 1317 asset details have been updated successfully. With the same process, the tuna as-  
 1318 set is transferred from supplier to retailer using the smart contract and the owner  
 1319 is updated again. To ensure that the asset details are successfully updated, the  
 1320 smart contract is queried again. The final step is to query the smart contract to  
 1321 show the overview of all the assets in the supply chain. With this, it can be seen  
 1322 all the tuna assets from fishing to retail. Overall, the steps and process provides

<sub>1323</sub> transparency and traceability in the tuna supply chain.

## <sub>1324</sub> 4.7 User Demonstration and Feedback Results

### <sub>1325</sub> 4.7.1 Demo Setup and Scenario

<sub>1326</sub> During the demonstration of the system, the participants had a brief introduction  
<sub>1327</sub> of the key functionalities of the SeaXChange app. They were shown how to  
<sub>1328</sub> create an account, input and send tuna assets from one stakeholder to another.  
<sub>1329</sub> The demonstration included the asset creation process (Figure 4.22), saving asset  
<sub>1330</sub> details (Figure 4.23), and transferring assets between stakeholders (Figure 4.24).

<sub>1331</sub> Participants were also shown how real-time updates were reflected on the app.  
<sub>1332</sub> Finally, they were introduced on how to view transaction histories and traceability  
<sub>1333</sub> information on each tuna asset. Throughout the demonstration, participants  
<sub>1334</sub> were encouraged to ask questions and provide feedback on the usability and func-  
<sub>1335</sub> tionality of the system. After the demonstration, they were given feedback forms  
<sub>1336</sub> in order to assess the SeaXChange app.

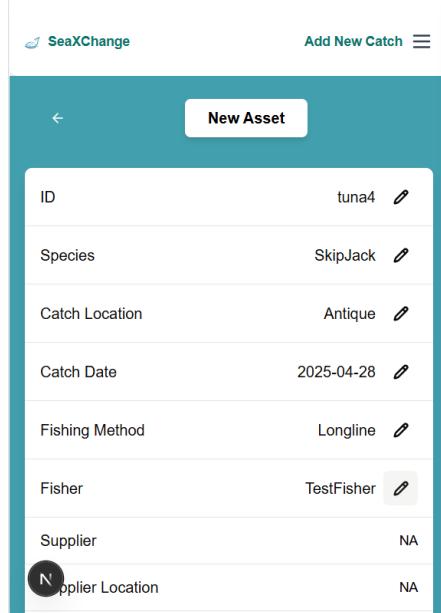


Figure 4.22: Add Catch (Asset)

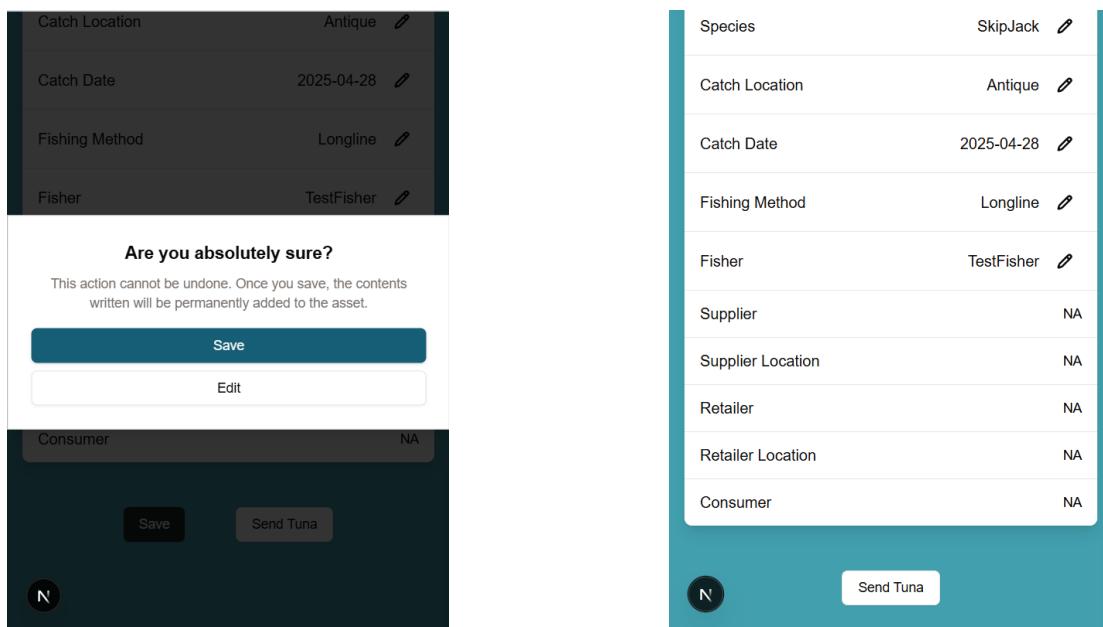


Figure 4.23: Save Details

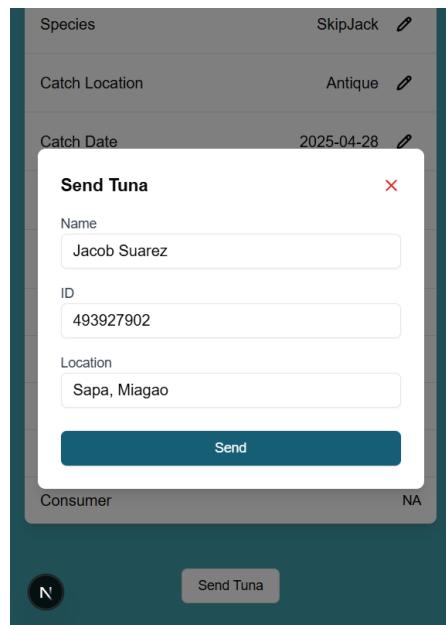


Figure 4.24: Send Asset

<sup>1337</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>1338</sup> When taken as a whole, the respondents have average feedback in asset tracking  
<sup>1339</sup> but when classified by stakeholder, the fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M$   
<sup>1340</sup>  $= 4.0$ ) had good feedback in tracking , while the supplier and retailers have an  
<sup>1341</sup> average rating ( $M = 3.0$ ). For verifying tuna assets, the entire group has an average  
<sup>1342</sup> feedback. When classified by stakeholder, the fishermen ( $M = 3.33$ ) and consumers  
<sup>1343</sup> ( $M = 3.67$ ) have average ratings. For real-time updates, the respondents, when  
<sup>1344</sup> taken as a whole, have an average feedback. When classified by stakeholder, the  
<sup>1345</sup> fishermen ( $M = 3.78$ ) have an average rating, while both supplier and retailers ( $M$   
<sup>1346</sup>  $= 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good ratings. For smart contract execution,  
<sup>1347</sup> the respondents, when taken as a whole, also have an average feedback. When  
<sup>1348</sup> classified according to stakeholder, the fishermen have a fair rating ( $M = 2.33$ ),

- <sub>1349</sub> the supplier and retailers have average ratings ( $M = 3.25$ ) and the consumers have  
<sub>1350</sub> 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.

- <sub>1351</sub> The respondents, when taken as a whole, had an average feedback in transparency.  
<sub>1352</sub> When classified by stakeholder, The fishermen have fair ratings ( $M = 2.67$ ), while  
<sub>1353</sub> both supplier and retailers ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good ratings.  
<sub>1354</sub> In evaluating the seamless interaction of the app, the entire group has an average  
<sub>1355</sub> feedback ( $M = 3.77$ ). When classified by stakeholder, the fishermen ( $M = 1.33$ )  
<sub>1356</sub> have poor feedback, the supplier and retailers have average feedback ( $M = 3.0$ )  
<sub>1357</sub> 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.

1358 As a whole, the respondents have an average feedback on efficient transactions ( $M$   
1359 = 3.81). If evaluated per stakeholder, both fishermen ( $M = 3.67$ ), supplier and  
1360 retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) evaluated average while consumers had good feedback ( $M =$   
1361 4.0). For data security, the entire group has an average feedback ( $M = 3.31$ ). The  
1362 fishermen have fair evaluation ( $M = 2.67$ ), supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.25$ ) have  
1363 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.

1364 It shows the frequency of intuitive interface among the respondents when taken  
1365 as a whole is average ( $M = 3.83$ ). When classified according to stakeholder,  
1366 both fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good ratings, while the  
1367 supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.5$ ) have average ratings. For cross-platform usage,  
1368 the entire group rated good ( $M = 4.14$ ). When classified according to stakeholder,  
1369 both fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.1$ ) also have good ratings, while  
1370 supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) have average. For visual clarity, the entire group  
1371 rated average ( $M = 3.80$ ). When classified by each stakeholder, both fishermen  
1372 ( $M = 3.33$ ) and supplier and retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) have average ratings, while

<sup>1373</sup> consumers ( $M = 4.33$ ) have good ratings.

| Ease of Use                      | Stakeholder            | Mean | Description |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| 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.

<sup>1374</sup> When taken as a whole, the respondents ( $M = 3.89$ ) rated instruction clarity as  
<sup>1375</sup> average. When classified by stakeholder, both fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and supplier  
<sup>1376</sup> and retailers ( $M = 4.0$ ) have good feedback regarding instruction clarity, while the  
<sup>1377</sup> consumers ( $M = 3.67$ ) have average feedback. The entire group rated language  
<sup>1378</sup> clarity as average ( $M = 3.31$ ). When evaluated by each stakeholder, both fisher-  
<sup>1379</sup> men ( $M = 4.03$ ) and consumers ( $M = 4.33$ ) have good feedback, while supplier  
<sup>1380</sup> and retailers ( $M = 3.75$ ) have average feedback.

| Feasibility                         | Stakeholder            | Mean | Description |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------|-------------|
| 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.

<sup>1381</sup> When taken as a whole, it shows that the respondents have good feedback in the

1382 system integration. When classified by each stakeholder, both the fishermen ( $M =$   
1383 4.0) and supplier and retailers ( $M = 4.5$ ) have good feedback in system integration,  
1384 while the consumers( $M = 3.67$ ) have an average rating. The frequency of consumer  
1385 use among stakeholders, when taken as a whole, have good feedback ( $M = 4.03$ ).  
1386 When analyzed individually, both the fishermen ( $M = 4.0$ ) and consumers ( $M =$   
1387 4.33) have a good rating, while an average rating for the supplier and retailers ( $M$   
1388 = 3.75).

### 1389 4.7.3 Results and Analysis

1390 For functionality, fishermen rated asset tracking positively but identified chal-  
1391 lenges in real-time updates and smart contract execution. Suppliers and retail-  
1392 ers similarly found strengths in verification and real-time updates, although as-  
1393 set tracking averaged slightly lower. Consumers consistently rated functionality  
1394 highly, particularly appreciating the system's ability to support smart contracts.

1395 Regarding end-user needs, fishermen provided the lowest ratings, highlighting  
1396 difficulties with seamless interaction, considering the digital barrier that they ex-  
1397 perience while interacting with the app. Suppliers, retailers, and consumers gave  
1398 higher scores, suggesting that while transparency was generally achieved, the sys-  
1399 tem's ease of interaction required further improvement for all users.

1400 In terms of performance, fishermen and suppliers reported average transaction  
1401 efficiency but noted concerns regarding data integrity and security. Consumers,  
1402 on the other hand, expressed confidence in both areas.

1403 For usability, consumers provided the highest ratings, emphasizing the intuitive

<sup>1404</sup> design and accessibility of the interface. Fishermen and suppliers also rated us-  
<sup>1405</sup> ability positively but suggested improvements, such as better visual appeal and  
<sup>1406</sup> language localization. Feedbacks suggested incorporating the Karay-a language  
<sup>1407</sup> since most of the potential users uses that language in their everyday lives. An-  
<sup>1408</sup> other suggestion was to use capitalization (UI/UX) for the name of the tuna to  
<sup>1409</sup> give more emphasis to it.

<sup>1410</sup> Ease of use was generally rated positively across all groups. However, feedback  
<sup>1411</sup> highlighted the need for additional user guidance features, including clearer button  
<sup>1412</sup> descriptions and localized instructions for broader accessibility.

<sup>1413</sup> Finally, feasibility was strongly affirmed by all groups. Stakeholders believed the  
<sup>1414</sup> system could be effectively integrated into the existing tuna supply chain and  
<sup>1415</sup> accessed by consumers as a means to monitor tuna products.



# <sup>1416</sup> Chapter 5

## <sup>1417</sup> Conclusion

### <sup>1418</sup> 5.1 Overview

<sup>1419</sup> This chapter presents the key findings and conclusion of the study. It also discusses  
<sup>1420</sup> how the system addresses the challenges of traceability within the tuna supply  
<sup>1421</sup> chain. This chapter also provides recommendations in enhancing the system's  
<sup>1422</sup> functionality and usability, ensuring that the SeaXChange app continues to meet  
<sup>1423</sup> evolving needs of its users.

### <sup>1424</sup> 5.2 Conclusion

<sup>1425</sup> This study aimed to develop and evaluate SeaXChange, which is a blockchain-  
<sup>1426</sup> driven app designed to enhance transparency, traceability and accountability  
<sup>1427</sup> within the tuna supply chain. Through the adaption of Scrum, the team was  
<sup>1428</sup> able to develop a functional prototype that was based on iterative development

<sup>1429</sup> to achieve goals.

<sup>1430</sup> The results from the gathered data suggests that the app has effectively addressed  
<sup>1431</sup> key challenges in traceability and accountability, especially among suppliers and  
<sup>1432</sup> consumers. The stakeholders consistently rated the system as good. However,  
<sup>1433</sup> some areas need improvement, especially in ensuring seamless interaction and  
<sup>1434</sup> data security for fishermen.

<sup>1435</sup> Overall, SeaXChange demonstrates strong potential as a technological solution  
<sup>1436</sup> for promoting traceability, combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU)  
<sup>1437</sup> fishing, and empowering stakeholders across the tuna supply chain.

### <sup>1438</sup> 5.3 Recommendations

<sup>1439</sup> After analyzing and interpreting the gathered data, the researchers had identi-  
<sup>1440</sup> fied some improvements and recommendations for the further development and  
<sup>1441</sup> implementation of the SeaXChange app.

#### <sup>1442</sup> 1. Incorporation of Local Language

<sup>1443</sup> Since most of the target users are within Miagao, the system could provide  
<sup>1444</sup> multi-language support, including the Karay-a language. This will improve  
<sup>1445</sup> guidance through clearer button descriptions.

#### <sup>1446</sup> 2. Utilization of IoT

<sup>1447</sup> The system could use Internet of Things (IoT) in verifying the fisherman's lo-  
<sup>1448</sup> cation. This will add more accountability in tracing the fisherman's current  
<sup>1449</sup> location. Suitable IoT devices include temperature sensors (like DS18B20,

1450 DS1922L) to monitor the fish's temperature during transportation and stor-  
1451 age and GPS chips to track the location of fishing boats and transport  
1452 vehicles.

1453 **3. Inclusion of User Manual**

1454 To further enhance the experience of its users, the researcher could provide  
1455 printed or digital copies on the system's functionalities. This will help users  
1456 navigate through the system without being lost.

1457 **5.4 Summary**

1458 In conclusion, the development of the SeaXChange app highlights the critical role  
1459 of emerging technologies in providing solution regarding the traceability, trans-  
1460 parency and accountability within the tuna supply chain. While the system has  
1461 demonstrated strong potential, continuous improvements are still needed to en-  
1462 sure its effectiveness. Moreover, further development and usability enhancements  
1463 will be essential in attaining SeaXChange's goal of creating a more traceable,  
1464 transparent and accountable tuna industry.



<sup>1465</sup> **Chapter 6**

<sup>1466</sup> **References**

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1652 **Appendix A**

1653 **Code Snippets**

```
1654
1655 const checkAssetAccess = (
1656 asset, userIdentifier, role
1657) => {
1658
1659 switch (role.toLowerCase()) {
1660 case 'fisher':
1661 if (asset.Fisher === userIdentifier)
1662 return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1663 : 'full' };
1664
1665 case 'supplier':
1666 if (asset.Supplier ===
1667 userIdentifier)
1668 return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1669 : 'full' };
1670
1671 case 'retailer':
```

```

1671: if (asset.Retailers?.includes(
1672: userIdentifier))
1673: return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1674: : 'full' };
1675: break;
1676: case 'consumer':
1677: if (asset.Consumers?.includes(
1678: userIdentifier))
1679: return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1680: : 'full' };
1681: break;
1682: }
1683:
1684: if (role.toLowerCase() === 'consumer') {
1685: return { hasAccess: true, accessType
1686: : 'readonly' };
1687: }
1688:
1689: return { hasAccess: false, accessType: 'none'
1690: };
1691: };
1692:
```

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

```

1693:
1694: const grpc = require('@grpc/grpc-js');
1695: const { connect, hash, signers } = require(
1696: '@hyperledger/fabric-gateway');
1697: const crypto = require('node:crypto');
```

```
1698: const fs = require('node:fs/promises');
1699: const path = require('node:path');
1700: const { TextDecoder } = require('node:util');
1701:
1702: const channelName = envOrDefault('CHANNEL_NAME', 'mychannel');
1703:
1704: const chaincodeName = envOrDefault('CHAINCODE_NAME', 'basic');
1705:
1706: const mspId = envOrDefault('MSP_ID', 'Org1MSP');
1707:
1708: // Path to crypto materials.
1709: const cryptoPath = envOrDefault(
1710: 'CRYPTO_PATH',
1711: path.resolve(
1712: __dirname,
1713: '..',
1714: '..',
1715: '..',
1716: 'test-network',
1717: 'organizations',
1718: 'peerOrganizations',
1719: 'org1.example.com'
1720:)
1721:);
1722:
1723: const keyDirectoryPath = envOrDefault(
1724: 'KEY_DIRECTORY_PATH',
```

```
1725) path.resolve(
1726) cryptoPath,
1727) 'users',
1728) 'User1@org1.example.com',
1729) 'msp',
1730) 'keystore'
1731))
1732));
1733)
1734) const certDirectoryPath = envOrDefault(
1735) 'CERT_DIRECTORY_PATH',
1736) path.resolve(
1737) cryptoPath,
1738) 'users',
1739) 'User1@org1.example.com',
1740) 'msp',
1741) 'signcerts'
1742))
1743));
1744)
1745) const tlsCertPath = envOrDefault(
1746) 'TLS_CERT_PATH',
1747) path.resolve(cryptoPath, 'peers', 'peer0.org1.
1748) example.com', 'tls', 'ca.crt')
1749));
1750)
1751) const peerEndpoint = envOrDefault('PEER_ENDPOINT', '
```

```

1752 localhost:7051');
1753
1754 const peerHostAlias = envOrDefault('PEER_HOST_ALIAS',
1755 'peer0.org1.example.com');
1756
1757 const utf8Decoder = new TextDecoder();
1758
1759 const assetId = asset${String(Date.now())};

```

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

```

1759
1760 type Asset struct {
1761
1762 ID
1763 string `json:"ID"`
1764
1765 Species
1766 string `json:"Species"`
1767
1768 Weight
1769 float64 `json:"Weight"`
1770
1771 CatchLocation
1772 string `json:"CatchLocation"`
1773
1774 CatchDate
1775 string `json:"CatchDate"`
1776
1777 FishingMethod
1778 string `json:"FishingMethod"`
1779
1780 Fisher
1781 string `json:"Fisher"`
1782
1783 Supplier
1784 string `json:"Supplier"`
1785
1786 SellingLocationSupplier
1787 string `json:"SellingLocationSupplier"`

```

```

1779: Retailers
1780: [] string `json:"Retailers"
1781: "
1782: SellingLocationRetailers []
1783: string `json:"SellingLocationRetailers"
1784: Consumers
1785: [] string `json:"Consumers"
1786: "
1787: }
1788:

```

Listing A.3: Asset Data Structure

```

1789
1790: func (s *SmartContract) CreateAsset(ctx contractapi.
1791: TransactionContextInterface, id string, species
1792: string, weight float64, catchLocation string,
1793: catchDate string, fishingMethod string, fisher
1794: string) error {
1795:
1796: exists, err := s.AssetExists(ctx, id)
1797:
1798: if err != nil {
1799:
1800: return err
1801:
1802: }
1803:
1804: asset := Asset{
1805: ID: id,

```

```

1806: Species: species,
1807: Weight: weight,
1808: CatchLocation: catchLocation,
1809: CatchDate: catchDate,
1810: FishingMethod: fishingMethod,
1811: Fisher: fisher,
1812: Retailers: [] string{},
1813: SellingLocationRetailers: []
1814: string{},
1815: Consumers: [] string{},
1816: }
1817: assetJSON, err := json.Marshal(asset)
1818: if err != nil {
1819: return err
1820: }
1821:
1822: return ctx.GetStub().PutState(id, assetJSON)
1823:
1824}

```

Listing A.4: CreateAsset Function

```

1825
1826: func (s *SmartContract) TransferAsset(ctx
1827: contractapi.TransactionContextInterface, id
1828: string, role string, newParticipant string,
1829: newLocation string) (string, error) {
1830: asset, err := s.ReadAsset(ctx, id)
1831: if err != nil {
1832: return "", fmt.Errorf("failed to

```

```
1833 fetch asset: %v", err)
1834 }
1835
1836 switch role{
1837 case "Supplier":
1838 oldSupplier := asset.Supplier
1839 asset.Supplier = newParticipant
1840 asset.SellingLocationSupplier =
1841 newLocation
1842 return oldSupplier, s.SaveAsset(ctx,
1843 id, asset)
1844 case "Retailer":
1845 if !contains(asset.Retailers,
1846 newParticipant){
1847 asset.Retailers = append(
1848 asset.Retailers,
1849 newParticipant)
1850 asset.
1851 SellingLocationRetailers
1852 = append(asset.
1853 SellingLocationRetailers,
1854 newLocation)
1855 }
1856 return "", s.SaveAsset(ctx, id,
1857 asset)
1858 case "Consumer":
1859 if !contains(asset.Consumers,
```

```

1860 newParticipant){
1861 asset.Consumers = append(
1862 asset.Consumers,
1863 newParticipant)
1864 }
1865 return "", s.SaveAsset(ctx, id,
1866 asset)
1867 default:
1868 return "", fmt.Errorf("invalid role
1869 specified: %s", role)
1870 }
1871 }
1872 }
```

Listing A.5: TransferAsset Function

```

1873
1874 func (s *SmartContract) ReadAsset(ctx contractapi.
1875 TransactionContextInterface, id string) (*Asset,
1876 error) {
1877 assetJSON, err := ctx.GetStub().GetState(id)
1878 if err != nil {
1879 return nil, fmt.Errorf("failed to
1880 read from world state: %v", err)
1881 }
1882 if assetJSON == nil {
1883 return nil, fmt.Errorf("the asset %s
1884 does not exist", id)
1885 }
1886 var asset Asset
```

```
1887) err = json.Unmarshal(assetJSON, &asset)

1888) if err != nil {
1889) return nil, err
1890)
1891) if asset.Consumers == nil {
1892) asset.Consumers = []string{}
1893)
1894)
1895) return &asset, nil
1896)
1897)
```

Listing A.6: ReadAsset Function

```
1898
1899 func (s *SmartContract) GetAllAssets(ctx contractapi.
1900 .TransactionContextInterface) ([]*Asset, error) {
1901 resultsIterator, err := ctx.GetStub().
1902 GetStateByRange("", "")
1903 if err != nil {
1904 return nil, err
1905 }
1906 defer resultsIterator.Close()
1907
1908 var assets []*Asset
1909 for resultsIterator.HasNext() {
1910 queryResponse, err :=
1911 resultsIterator.Next()
1912 if err != nil {
1913 return nil, err
```

```

1914: }
1915:
1916: var asset Asset
1917: err = json.Unmarshal(queryResponse.
1918: Value, &asset)
1919: if err != nil {
1920: return nil, err
1921: }
1922: if asset.Consumers == nil {
1923: asset.Consumers = []string{}
1924: }
1925: assets = append(assets, &asset)
1926: }
1927:
1928: return assets, nil
1929: }
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940

```

Listing A.7: GetAllAssets Function

```

1931
1932 async function main() {
1933 displayInputParameters();
1934
1935 const client = await newGrpcConnection();
1936
1937 const gateway = connect({
1938 client,
1939 identity: await newIdentity(),
1940 signer: await newSigner(),

```

```
1941) hash: hash.sha256 ,
1942) evaluateOptions: () => ({ deadline:
1943) Date.now() + 5000 }),
1944) endorseOptions: () => ({ deadline:
1945) Date.now() + 15000 }),
1946) submitOptions: () => ({ deadline:
1947) Date.now() + 5000 }),
1948) commitStatusOptions: () => ({
1949) deadline: Date.now() + 60000 }),
1950) });
1951)
1952) try {
1953) const network = gateway.getNetwork(
1954) channelId);
1955) const contract = network.getContract
1956) (chaincodeName);
1957)
1958) await initLedger(contract);
1959) await getAllAssets(contract);
1960) await createAsset(contract);
1961) await transferAssetAsync(contract);
1962) await readAssetByID(contract);
1963) await updateNonExistentAsset(
1964) contract);
1965) } finally {
1966) gateway.close();
1967) client.close();
```

```

1968) }
1969) }
1970)
1971) main().catch((error) => {
1972) console.error('** FAILED to run the
1973) application:', error);
1974) process.exitCode = 1;
1975) });
1976)

```

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

## 1977 A.1 Hyperledger Fabric Deployment Instructions

1978 The following steps outline the process for deploying and testing the fish supply  
 1979 chain smart contract on Hyperledger Fabric using Google Cloud Platform.

### 1980 A.1.1 Environment Setup

#### 1981 1. Open GCP and access the VM instance:

- 1982 • Navigate to Console → Compute Engine → VM instances → start →  
 1983 click SSH

- 1984 • Alternatively: Virtual Machine → start → instance → SSH

#### 1985 2. Connect to the instance:

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

```

1987 gcloud compute ssh instance
1988 -20250322-102900 --zone=us-central1-c
1989

```

1990 3. Navigate to the test network directory:

Listing A.10: Navigate to Compose Directory

```

1991 cd ~/fabric-samples/test-network/
1992
1993 compose
1994

```

1995 A.1.2 Network Startup and Smart Contract Deployment

1996 1. Start the Hyperledger Fabric network:

Listing A.11: Start Fabric Network

```

1997
1998 sudo docker-compose -f
1999 compose-test-net.yaml
2000
2001 start

```

2002 • Deploy the chaincode:

Listing A.12: Deploy Chaincode

```

2003 cd ../
2004
2005 ./network.sh deployCC -ccn
2006 basic -ccp ../asset-
2007 transfer-basic/chaincode-
2008 go -ccl go
2009

```

2010 • Set environment path variables:

Listing A.13: Path Environment Variables

```

2011
2012 export PATH=${PWD}/../bin:
2013 $PATH
2014
2015 export FABRIC_CFG_PATH=$PWD
2016 /../config/

```

- **Configure organization environment variables:**

Listing A.14: Org1 Environment Configuration

```

2018
2019 # Environment variables for
2020 Org1
2021 export CORE_PEER_TLS_ENABLED
2022 =true
2023 export CORE_PEER_LOCALMSPID=
2024 "Org1MSP"
2025 export
2026 CORE_PEER_TLS_ROOTCERT_FILE
2027 =${PWD}/organizations/
2028 peerOrganizations/org1.
2029 example.com/peers/peer0.
2030 org1.example.com/tls/ca.
2031 crt
2032 export
2033 CORE_PEER_MSPCONFIGPATH=$
2034 ${PWD}/organizations/
2035 peerOrganizations/org1.
2036 example.com/users/
2037 Admin@org1.example.com/

```

```

2038 msp
2039 export CORE_PEER_ADDRESS=
2040 localhost:7051
2041

```

### 2042 A.1.3 Testing the Smart Contract

2043 1. Initialize the ledger:

2044 Listing A.15: Invoke InitLedger

```

2045 peer chaincode invoke -o localhost:7050
2046 --ordererTLSHostnameOverride orderer
2047 .example.com --tls --cafile "${PWD}/
2048 organizations/ordererOrganizations/
2049 example.com/orderers/orderer.example.
2050 com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-
2051 cert.pem" -C mychannel -n basic --
2052 peerAddresses localhost:7051 --
2053 tlsRootCertFiles "${PWD}/
2054 organizations/peerOrganizations/org1.
2055 example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.
2056 com/tls/ca.crt" --peerAddresses
2057 localhost:9051 --tlsRootCertFiles "${
2058 PWD}/organizations/peerOrganizations/
2059 org2.example.com/peers/peer0.org2.
2060 example.com/tls/ca.crt" -c '{"
2061 function":"InitLedger","Args":[]}'
2062

```

## 2. Query assets:

Listing A.16: Query Fish Asset

```
2065 # Query a specific fish asset
2066 peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n
2067 basic -c '{"Args": ["ReadAsset", "tuna1"
2068 "]}]'
2069
2070 # Query all assets in the ledger
2071 peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n
2072 basic -c '{"Args": ["GetAllAssets"]}'
```

### 3. Shut down the network:

Listing A.17: Stop Fabric Network

```
2076 sudo docker-compose -f compose-test-net
2077 .yaml stop
2078
```

#### **2079 A.1.4 Important Notes**

- Ensure proper network connectivity when working with Google Cloud Platform.
  - The environment variables must be set correctly for the organization context.
  - TLS certificates are required for secure communication between nodes.
  - The commands assume the blockchain network is already provisioned on GCP.



<sup>2086</sup> **Appendix B**

<sup>2087</sup> **Resource Persons**

<sup>2088</sup> **Dr. Ricardo P. Babaran**

<sup>2089</sup> Professor of Fisheries

<sup>2090</sup> Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanology

<sup>2091</sup> University of the Philippines Visayas

<sup>2092</sup> rpbabaran@upv.edu.ph

<sup>2093</sup> **Engr. Noel Lucero**

<sup>2094</sup> Engineer

<sup>2095</sup> Jagnee Fishing Corp.

<sup>2096</sup> JagneeFishingCorp@outlook.com

<sup>2097</sup> **Ms. Veronica Jeruta**

<sup>2098</sup> Barangay Kagawad

<sup>2099</sup> Sapa Barangay Hall

<sup>2100</sup> veronicanave9@gmail.com



<sup>2102</sup> **Appendix C**

<sup>2103</sup> **Interview Request Letter**

<sup>2104</sup> Here is the scanned copy of the letter sent to the interviewees (Figure C.1).

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

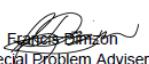
  
Francis Dimzon  
Special Problem Adviser

Figure C.1: Scanned Interview Request Letter

<sup>2105</sup> **Appendix D**

<sup>2106</sup> **App Demo Documentation**

<sup>2107</sup> As shown in Figure D.1, the respondents from Barangay Sapa, Miagao actively engaged in the app demonstration. Similarly, Figure D.2 illustrates the involvement <sup>2108</sup> of respondents from Barangay Mat-Y, Miagao during the same activity.

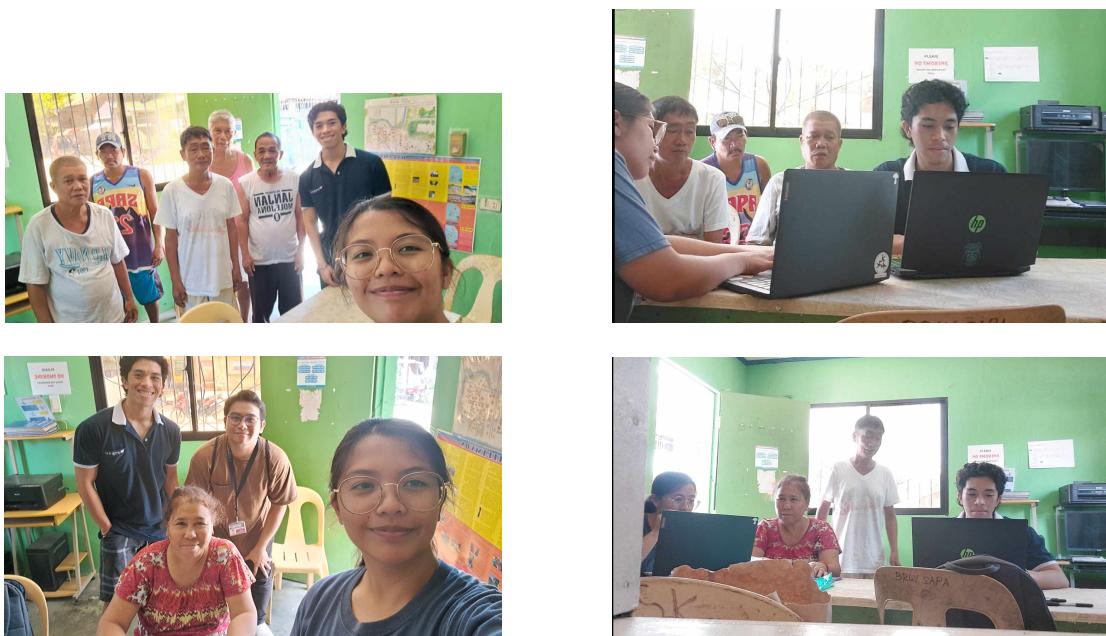


Figure D.1: Respondents (Fishermen, supplier, and retailer) from Barangay Sapa, Miagao



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