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CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME WORKSHOP -CHAIRS REPORT

WCPFC11-2014-IP05 26 September 2014

This workshop report was tabled and presented to TCC10 as WCPFC-TCC10-2014-17



TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Tenth Regular Session

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CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME WORKSHOP -CHAIRS REPORT

WCPFC-TCC10-2014-17

26 Sep- 2014

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CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME WORKSHOP

Wednesday 24 September 2014

FSM- China Gymnasium, Palikir, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia

CHAIR'S REPORT

WCPFC-TCC10-2014-17 24 September 2014

- 1. The Catch Documentation Scheme Intersessional Working Group (CDS-IWG) held a workshop immediately prior to the 10th Regular Session of the Technical and Compliance Committee in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.
- 2. The following Members and Participating Territories attended the CDS-IWG workshop; Australia, Cook Islands, European Union, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America. Observers from the following government and intergovernmental organisations also attended: Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Secretariat to the Pacific Community (SPC) and Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA). Observers from the following non-governmental organisations attended: World Wide Fund for Nature, Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association. Apologies were received from French Polynesia and El Salvador.
- 3. A list of participants is at Attachment A.
- 4. The workshop was chaired by Mr Alois Kinol and opened at 9am with a prayer by the Chair.
- 5. The Chair welcomed participants and expressed his desire for a productive meeting that identified next steps in the development of a WCPFC catch documentation scheme (CDS). He reminded participants of the progress made at the first workshop of the CDS-IWG and noted progress against the workplan. He noted that there was a consultant's report, 2014-CDS-IWG-02, which progressed some of the elements of the workplan and there would be a workshop exercise seeking participants' views on the objectives, scope and framework of a WCPFC CDS.
- 6. The Compliance Manager, on behalf of the Secretariat, outlined the meeting arrangements and introduced the WCPFC staff and consultants supporting the meeting. The Secretariat acknowledged the funding provided by PNG to support the consultancy and alerted participants to the FFA paper, 2014-CDS-IWG-DP01.
- 7. The workshop heard from Dr Ian Knuckey who presented the consultant's report (Attachment B)
- 8. Dr Ian Knuckey also explained the workshop exercise and how the results would be used (Attachment C).
- 9. The Chair then sought comments from participants on the recommendations contained within the consultant's report.
- 10. Participants thanked the consultant for the report and noted that it was a good reference document and would be helpful in developing a CDS framework. Participants noted that the report covered many of the issues that were raised by members. Participants noted the existing systems already in place in some member countries designed for specific purposes

and their desire to minimise any administrative burden associated with a WCPFC CDS. FFA members noted their strong preference for a CDS to be developed in a manner similar to the development of the ROP, that is that the Commission develop a CDS framework which will allow for flexibility for integration on existing systems at the national level. Japan noted that involving market states in discussions would be beneficial.

- 11. The following provides specific comments pertaining to the recommendations in the consultant's report as expressed through discussion and collected as part of the workshop exercise. The workshop exercise explored the potential scope of the WCPFC CDS. A total of 29 workshop sheets were received back from participants, but some were missing information for certain questions.
- 12. Recommendation 1 The following objectives for a WCPFC CDS be adopted:
 - a. Identify, quantify and/or validate the catch of WCPFC CCMs to confirm compliance with CMMs and facilitate market access through catch traceability;
 - b. Provide a mechanism to identify and account for IUU fish caught in the WCPFC-CA and provide a means of preventing such product from entering markets;
 - c. Supplement and reinforce catch reporting to strengthen scientific stock assessment activities.

There was general support for the objectives proposed in recommendation 1. Suggestions were made to refine or clarify some of the objectives (revising objective 3 to reflect principle 2(c) in CDS-IWG TOR, add verification to objective 1) and to include a specific reference to "compliance with national laws". Some participants also suggested that objectives 1 and 2 might be higher priority than objective 3, because of the importance of addressing IUU and traceability. There were also comments regarding the broad nature of the objectives and the need to refine them further. Participants reiterated that implementation should be phased.

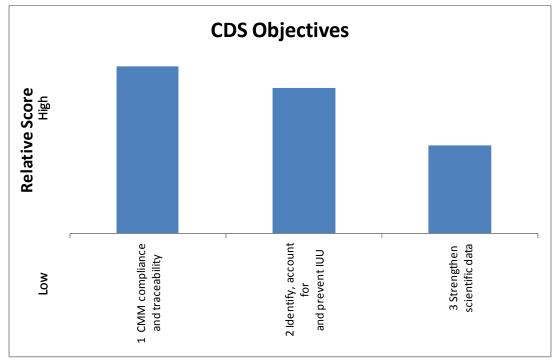


Figure 1: Outcomes from Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 1.

13. The workshop exercise identified that participants had some reservations as to the utility of a CDS to supplement and reinforce catch reporting to strengthen scientific stock assessment activities (Figure 1).

- 14. Recommendation 2 The WCPFC CDS should be designed to be as inclusive as possible:
 - a. Applied to all major gear types (purse seine, longline, pole and line and troll);
 - b. Initially established to include all main tuna target species (skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna) during implementation;
 - c. Include all landed catches, regardless of disposition (domestic or export), with the possible exception of artisanal catches that are not exported;
 - d. Include all major product forms and processes (whole, headed and gutted, loins, steaks,..chilled, frozen, canned, fishmeal) but offal (heads, eyes, roes, guts and tails) may be exempted;
 - e. Once a CDS is established, it should have the capacity to be expanded to include swordfish, sharks and other priority species.

It was emphasised that this recommendation related specifically to the design of the CDS and not how it would be implemented. Discussion on Recommendation 2 generally concurred that the scope should be broad and a system should be *designed* to include all species, methods and end uses (disposition), product types and bycatch. Participants noted however there was a need to consider a phased approach to *implementation*. Participants saw a need to discuss the design scope and the implementation scope at the next CDS-IWG.

15. With regard to CDS inclusivity, there was high support for inclusivity of gear, end uses and target tuna species (Figure 2). The workshop exercise identified that participants saw longline and bigeye as the priority areas to focus on, although there was strong support to include purse seine and skipjack. Inclusivity for bycatch was the lowest priority. Further details on the scope of a WCPFC CDS are discussed below.

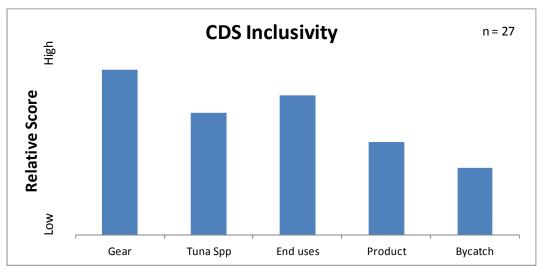


Figure 2: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 2. Ranking of key elements for inclusion in a WCPFC CDS.

16. In considering the inclusivity of gear, participants identified that longline and then purse seine were the highest priorities (Figure 3). The need to include pole and line and trolling was seen as a lower priority.

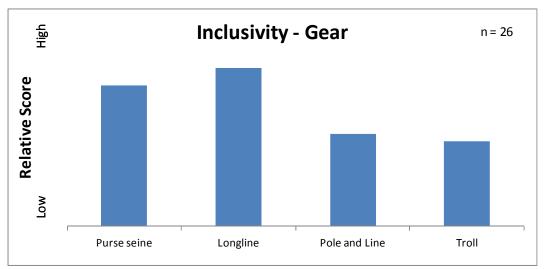


Figure 3: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 2. Ranking of gear as elements for inclusion in a WCPFC CDS.

18. The gear priorities were reflected in the species priorities with bigeye ranked as the top priority, closely followed by skipjack and yellowfin (Figure 4). Albacore was seen as a lower priority.

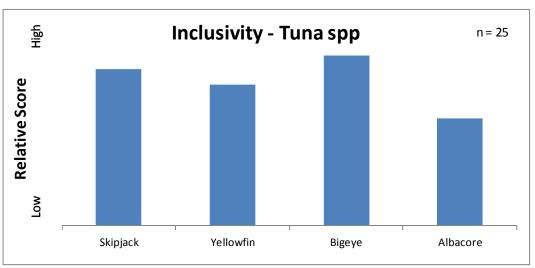


Figure 4: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 2: Ranking of target tuna species as elements for inclusion in a WCPFC CDS

19. With regard to the disposition or end uses of the product, there was general consensus that artisanal catches that are not exported could be exempt from a CDS as long as they are not large-scale catches sold commercially. This is reflected in the results of the workshop exercise with the low ranking of artisanal (Figure 5). There was support for all other domestic and exported catch to be included in the CDS although participants saw exported catch as the highest priority.

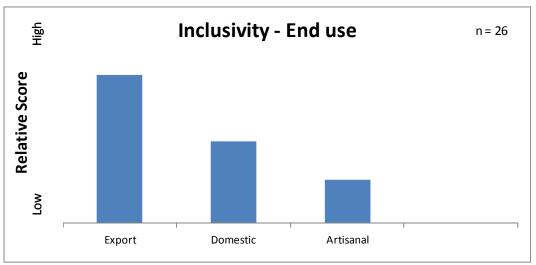


Figure 5: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 2. Ranking of target tuna species as elements for inclusion in a WCPFC CDS.

20. In considering the inclusivity of product types and forms, participants ranked fresh and frozen product as the highest priorities (Figure 6). This is consistent with the priority for longline and bigeye. There was also good support for the inclusion of canned product in the CDS. There was similar support for the inclusion of most product forms in a CDS with the very clear exception of offal.

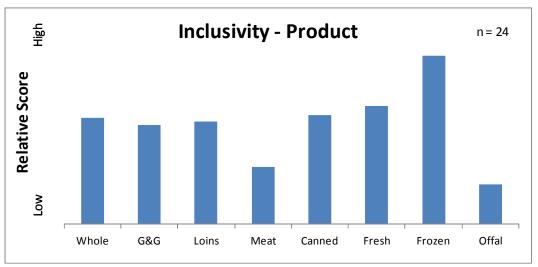


Figure 6: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 2. Ranking of tuna product form and processing as elements for inclusion in a WCPFC CDS

21. Although the inclusion of bycatch in a CDS was the lowest priority (Figure 2), when participants ranked the bycatch species to include, swordfish was considered the top priority followed by bluefin tuna and sharks (Figure 7).

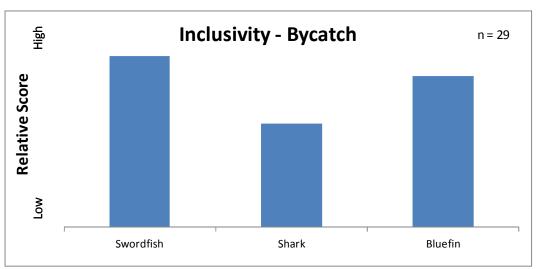


Figure 7: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 2. Ranking of bycatch groups as elements for inclusion in a WCPFC CDS

- 22. Recommendation 3 the WCPFC CDS should be designed as an electronic system with the capability to meet all of the requirements of Recommendation 2.

 There was general support for the system to be electronic in nature with some participants expressing reservations on how quickly an electronic system could be implemented. Some participants noted the need for timely information to support verification and the progress towards electronic systems in general in the region. The workshop exercise saw the majority of participants supported an electronic system (Figure 8).
- 23. It was pointed out that most other RFMO's have indicated an intention to move to electronic CDS / TDS and that CCAMLR is now a fully electronic system. In response to a question regarding approaches by other RFMOs in this area, the WCPFC ABNJ Technical Coordinator for Sharks and Bycatch noted the GEF-funded Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) project contains a component on traceability for tuna catches and products. This component, which has recently started and will run through early 2016, is designed to develop a common, harmonised architecture for a catch documentation scheme that could be used across t-RFMOs and represents best practice principles and technologies. Gilles Hosch of the ABNJ team will visit the region over the next few months to gather stakeholders' views and information about existing systems.

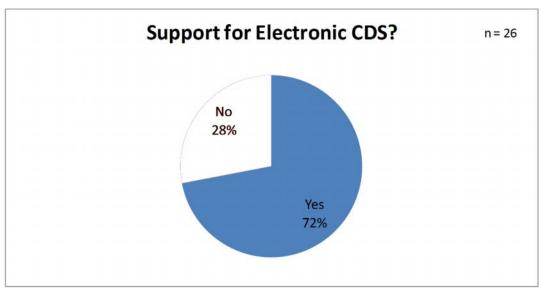


Figure 8: Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 3.

- 24. Recommendation 4 To maximise the benefits of e-CDS to MCS and vice versa, e-CDS should be part of an integrated system that includes E-R logsheets, E-R observer reports and E-R CMMs.
 - There was strong support for the system to be part of an integrated system, noting the linkages to MCS and other data systems.
- 25. Recommendation 5 Rather than broadening and/or adapting any of the paper-based domestic systems, we recommend adapting the e-CDS currently used by CCAMLR to meet the needs of the WCPFC CDS.
 - The exercise noted that this recommendation was not generally supported by participants at the workshop (Figure 10). There was general consensus from FFA members and the US that the CCAMLR CDS was not a suitable basis to develop a WCPFC CDS as the two fisheries were very different in terms of volume, participants and area. FFA members generally noted that their preference was that a system be devised that took into account the approaches already in place in the region.
- 26. Recommendation 6 Mandatory tagging of individual fish should not be included as part of the initial design of the WCPFC e-CDS. Consider an analysis of the value of tagging individual fish to a WCPFC CDS.
 - There was general support not to include fish tagging as part of the initial CDS but some participants noted that tagging may form part of a future CDS. The workshop exercise supported this view (Figure 9).

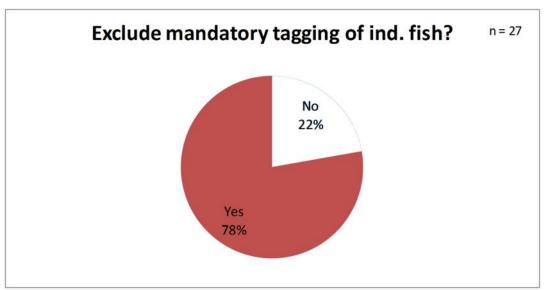


Figure 9: Outcomes from Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendation 6

27. Recommendation 7 – Once the entire scope of a WCPFC e-CDS is agreed, conduct a cost/benefit analysis to determine the most beneficial and constructive implementation pathway and business model.

There was strong support for a cost/benefit analysis on the implementation of a CDS. The workshop exercise showed that this was considered a high priority for further discussion.

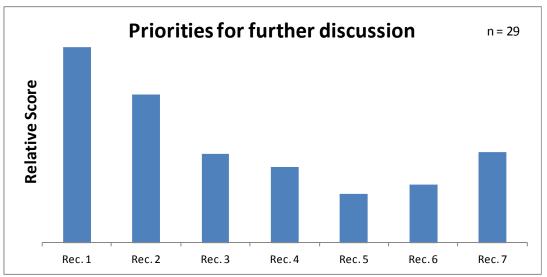


Figure 10: Outcomes from Workshop Exercise 1: Recommendations

28. Participants generally agreed that the objectives and scope were priority areas for further discussion (Figure 10). It was highlighted that agreement on the objectives and scope of a WCPFC CDS is critical for it to progress further. It was also highlighted that most participants did not agree that the CCAMLR e-CDS would be a good basis for the development of a WCPFC CDS.

- 29. Following discussion on the recommendations contained within the consultant's report, there was a general discussion on the next steps and a 2015 workplan is attached (Attachment D). The EU noted that based on the outcomes of the workshop, it was their perception that the development of a CDS did not appear to be a priority for the Commission. Japan noted that, while the FFA paper was one proposal, proposals from other members would be welcome as a basis for future discussions. US supported the proposal by Japan but encouraged early submission (30 days prior to the workshop) to allow participants to fully consider the items. Australia noted the Rules of Procedure that allowed papers to be submitted 24 hours prior to a meeting.
- 30. The workshop agreed to recommend to TCC10/WCPFC11 that the next CDS-IWG workshop be held prior to the next TCC meeting in Pohnpei, FSM.
- 31. The Compliance Manager, on behalf of the Secretariat, thanked the Chair for his leadership of the CDS-IWG to date and thanked Dr Ian Knuckey for his team's work on the report and presentation for the workshop.
- 32. The Chair thanked participants and closed the meeting at 3.30pm.

Attachment A

Participant list



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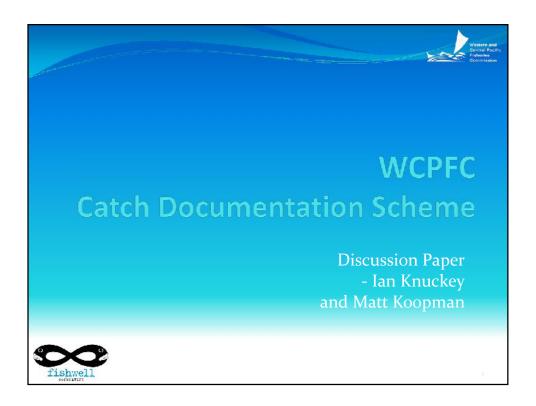
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Attachment B

Presentation of Towards a CDS for the WCP tuna fisheries report



Background

- The CDS-IWG met in Pohnpei on 1 October 2013. They agreed on a work plan that included the following items:
 - drafting a discussion paper to identify key/core elements that would be needed in a CDS in the WCPFC; and
 - investigating options to carry out the work needed to align the information with current MCS capacities, and do a gap analysis to identify where MCS capabilities would be enhanced by a CDS.

CDS vs TDC

- CDS as a scheme that combines both catch certification and trade documentation, i.e. it documents verifiable information on fish catch from point of capture to the final destination
- TDS documents verifiable information on fish trade from the **point of landing** through the entire export/import chain to the final destination (usually point of sale)
- There has been previous WCPFC agreement to move towards a CDS – we do not revisit that debate

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Example of CDSs in operation

- ICCAT Only covers 50-60% of global trade
 - Paper-based
 - Has had various issues
- CCSBT Covers 99% of known catch and trade
 - Paper based
 - Compliance benefits considered limited
- CCAMLR Covers ~90% of global trade
 - eCDS, integrated with VMS / port State measurers
 - · Has successfully diminished IUU fishing
- Well reviewed by MRAG (2010) not in this report

Objectives

- Review all the WCPFC decisions on CDS, including detailed consideration of the MRAG report.
- 2. Gather information on all CDS arrangements that are in use in the region.
- Determine if existing schemes can be aligned with current MCS capacities, and do a gap analysis to identify where the MCS capabilities could best be enhanced.

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Objectives

- 4. Determine if existing domestic schemes and arrangements currently in place can form the basis for a broader CDS for species in the WCPFC.
- If these schemes are not suitable for broader application, describe the key/core elements and the structure and reporting arrangements for a CDS for application in the WCPFC.
- Analyze and suggest species or fisheries where it would be most beneficial to start a CDS in the WCPFC, noting existing suggestions that the WCPFC start with skipjack tuna.

Objective 1

Review all the WCPFC decisions on CDS, including detailed consideration of the MRAG report.

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WCPFC decisions on CDS

- Potential for CDS first proposed in 2005 (WCPFC2)
- Initially TFS (SDS) proposed for big-eye tuna
- Strong support from some CCMs, but consensus not reached – TDS vs CDS was a major issue
- Various papers submissions since (EU, Japan, FFA, PNG, MRAG....)
- CDS-IWG formed after WCPFC7
- CDS-IWG ToR adopted at WCPFC
- Full details of WCPFC and TCC in the report

Objective 2

Gather information on all CDS arrangements that are in use in the region

Did not repeat work on tRFMOs by MRAG (2010)

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Regional CDS arrangements

- Members asked by CDS-IWG to provide reports of CDS-related initiatives used in WCP-CA
- Responses received from
 - Australia, EU, Fiji, NZ, PNG and US
- Responses comprised details of schemes and / or general comments
- Schemes were assessed against
 - Inclusivity
 - Impermeability
 - Verifiability

Systems for EU trade

- PNG CDS
 - Inclusive for species and most gears
 - Mainly purse seine catches
 - Only applies to fish exported to the EU
 - Paper-based
 - · Validation by Government authority required
 - Transhipments are accounted for

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Systems for EU trade

- Fiji CDS
 - Only applies to narrow section of tuna industry
 - Mainly longline species
 - Caught by Fiji-flagged vessel and landed in Fiji
 - Only applies to fish exported to the EU
 - Paper-based
 - Validation by Government authority required
 - Transshipment not included

Systems for EU trade

- Others systems for EU trade
 - NZ EU IUU Catch Certificate
 - Australian EU IUU Catch Certificate
 - They only apply to fish caught by that country's fisheries
 - Only applies to fish exported to the EU
 - Validation by Government authority required

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Tuna RFMO schemes

- Aust. Fish Export SDP
 - To meet IOTC requirements
 - Also complies with requirements of other Commissions
 - Covers big-eye tuna, swordfish and northern bluefin tuna
 - Only applies to exports
 - Paper base system
 - Validation by Authorised Government Agents (who may be Fish Receiver Permit holders)

Tuna RFMO schemes

- NZ Fish Export Stat. Doc.
 - To comply with resolutions of the ICCAT and IATTC SDS requirements
 - Applies to big-eye tuna, swordfish and northern bluefin
 - Applies to catch by NZ-flagged vessels regardless of where the fish is caught
 - Paper base system
 - Validation by Ministry for Primary Industries Trade Validator

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Other schemes

- US Tuna Tracking and Verification Program
 - Monitors documents associated with dolphin-safe status of tuna
 - Not related to IUU fishing
 - Only applies to domestic production or importation of frozen and processed tuna products (not fresh)
 - Paper-based system
 - Requires statement by ship's Captain
 - Observer statement, International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP) member nation or Government Representative certification may also be required

Other schemes

- US International Trade Documentation and Tracking Programs
 - Applies to all importing, exporting and re-exporting of main tuna species, swordfish and sharkfins
 - Including for fishing gear type and area caught.
 - Paper-based system
 - Requires validation by Government official

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Objective 2 Summary

- Inclusivity
 - Varies depending on the aims of the scheme
 - Most are inclusive of main tuna species and swordfish
 - EU IUU schemes only relate to export to the EU
- Impermeability
 - All schemes use a unique document identification number
 - Amount of data collected varies across schemes
 - In some schemes, fish could not be traced back to fishing trip

Objective 2 Summary

- Verifiability
 - National fisheries agencies are responsible for oversight of schemes
 - All schemes required verification undertaken by either Government employee, or Authorised Government Agent
 - To ensure forms are completed correctly, some schemes require that forms are validated only after they are complete and accurate to the best of the validators knowledge.

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Objective 2 Summary

- With ongoing improvements, established schemes meet the requirements for which they were designed
- They were not designed as a WCPFC CDS
- All schemes would require considerable modification to meet WCPFC needs
- All schemes are paper-based although some have e-based forms and processes

Results – Objective 3

Determine if existing schemes can be aligned with current MCS capacities, and do a gap analysis to identify where the MCS capabilities could best be enhanced.

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General requirements of a CDS

- Catch Information documentation details, vessel data, catch information; description of fish sold; transhipment [at sea or in port], and certification of landing.
- Export information documentation details, export information, transport details, exporter certification, export Government authority validation, and import information.

General requirements of a CDS

MCS Activities that would support CDS

- Licence / Access control
- Register of IUU
- Logbook system
- Observer Program
- Catch transshipment monitoring
- Catch Landings monitoring
- VMS system
- Cross-checking system
- Market / transport / export monitoring

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Current regional MCS activities

- Licence / Access Control
 - WCPFC maintains a Record of Fishing Vessels
 - For vessels fishing in WCPFC-CA outside of national jurisdiction of the CCM whose flag the vessel is flying
 - Electronic database
 - · Publically available
 - · Vessel details
 - · Licence / authorisation details
 - FFA maintains vessel register for all foreign fishing vessels wishing to obtain a national fishing license from any FFA Member country
 - the vessel must be included on the WCPFC Record of Fishing Vessels

- Register of IUU vessels
 - Both WCPFC and FFA maintain a IUU list
 - · Vessels can be on both lists
 - FFA administers the Regional Information Management Framework
 - The RIMF integrates systems and databases for MCS functions
 - Some of the core functions of the RIMF:
 - Find and uniquely identify a vessel in the database
 - Based on a location, determine if a vessel is authorised to fish
 - Review the compliance history for vessels
 - Review the compliance history for vessel masters
 - Plan targeted surveillance based on vessel and / or master compliance index
 - Extract information required by a surveillance operation

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Current regional MCS activities

- Logbook system
 - Currently paper-base, but investigating eLogs
 - Data collected include
 - Catch
 - Effort
 - Operational data
 - Transhipment
 - Data entered by coastal State's fishery management agency, SPC and possibly fishing company's database

- Observer program
 - Currently paper-base, but investigating eReporting
 - Data collected similar to logbook, as well as
 - CMM compliance
 - · Biological data
 - Protected species interactions
 - 100% coverage for purse seine ✓
 - 5% coverage for longline and pole and line ?

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Current regional MCS activities

- VMS system
 - Required by all vessels in the WCPFC-CA
 - Monitors activities of authorised vessels in cost-effective and timely manner
 - Supports scientific analysis and management decision making

Catch transhipment monitoring

- Both port-based and high seas transhipment monitored
- High seas transhipment requires 100% observer coverage
- This monitoring is essential for monitoring catch movements
- Provides information on splitting or mixing

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Current regional MCS activities

Catch landings monitoring



- Used by longline, purse seine, pole and line, troll
- Longline forms report quantities unloaded and destination
- Purse seine and pole and line forms report quantities delivered to canneries, cold stores or carrier vessels
- Different national systems in place
- Coordination across CCMs required for a CDS
- May be a significant lack of human/financial capacity especially for SIDS to meet CDS requirements

- Catch landings monitoring
- ?
- Port State measures
 - Is being considered by the WCPFC
 - Would exert greater port controls on foreign-flagged vessels
 - Refusal of port entry
 - · Limit access to port services
- A coordinated response across CCMs would be benefit a CDS

3

Current regional MCS activities

- Cross-checking systems ?
 - National level various verification, validation and QA procedures
 - SPC quality control for catches and assessments
 - Rigorous at a national level, but not for individual trip catches
 - No regionally co-ordinated system that would meet CDS requirements

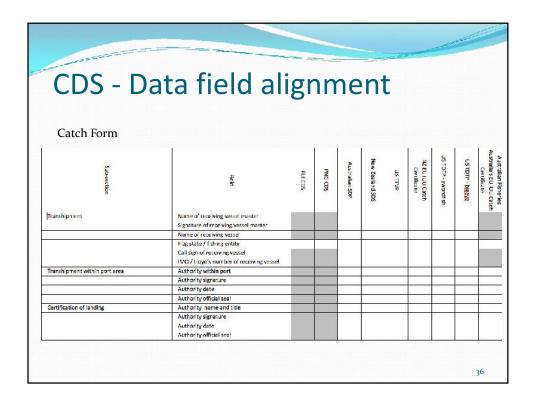
Current regional MCS activities

- Market / Transport / Export Monitoring ?
 - National level programs that monitor marketing, transport and export of tuna products
 - Sometimes occurs at business/ market level eg tagging
 - No regionally co-ordinated system that would meet CDS requirements

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GAP analysis – data fields

Catch form

- Fijian and PNG CDSs currently include nearly all of the fields that the proposed CDS would require
- Other regional CDS-like programs have reasonable overlap

Export / re-export form

- Fijian and PNG CDSs currently include nearly all of the fields that the proposed CDS would require
- This area not as well covered in other regional CDS-like programs

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GAP analysis – data fields

- There are regional systems in place that meet virtually all of the CDS data field requirements
 - Many systems meet most catch form requirements
 - Some systems meet most export form requirements
 - This is the area of greatest improvement required
- Move to a CDS will not require much change to the data already collected
- System rigour and processes will need to be improved.

Objective 5 and 6

If these schemes are not suitable for broader application, describe the key/core elements and the structure and reporting arrangements for a CDS for application in the WCPFC.

Analyze and suggest species or fisheries where it would be most beneficial to start a CDS in the WCPFC, noting existing suggestions that the WCPFC start with skipjack tuna.

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Examples of reporting process

- Roles and responsibilities
 - Flag State
 - Port State
 - Export Authority
 - Import Authority
- Examples from:
 - CCAMLR
 - CCSBT
 - Proposed EU CDS
- Possible process for WCPFC provided

Examples of roles

Flag State Issuing Authority

- Issues catch documents to own-flagged vessels;
- Adds or amends vessel information;
- Completes anticipated landing information;
- Issues Flag State Confirmation Numbers;
- Can complete sales information; and
- Can view full report for all own-issued documents

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Examples of roles

Port State Authority

- Can access those documents for which it can provide a Document Identification Number AND Flag State Confirmation Number;
- Completes verified weights landed;
- Completes sales (recipient) information if necessary;
- Issues transhipment or landing certificate.

Examples of roles

Export Government Authority

- Issues export or re-export documents (each with a unique Export Identification Number);
- Enters export and import information (weights, dates, companies, destinations);
- Issues Export Government Authority (export certification).

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Examples of roles

Import Authority

- Can view export documents for which it can provide a Document Identification Number AND Export Identification Number;
- Receives notification from the Secretariat when an export is reported to be on its way
 - Document Number; Export Number; Date authorised; Product type(s); Weight of fish exported under this document; Unlading city; and Name of importing company.

- The following objectives for a WCPFC CDS be adopted:
 - Identify, quantify and/or validate the catch of WCPFC CCMs to confirm compliance with CMMs and facilitate market access through catch traceability;
 - Provide a mechanism to identify and account for IUU fish caught in the WCPFC-CA and provide a means of preventing such product from entering markets; and,
 - Supplement and reinforce catch reporting to strengthen scientific stock assessment activities.

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Recommendation 1:

- The objective were recommended by MRAG (2010)
- Objectives of the CDS will define structure and core elements
- They cover the minimum objectives in principle 2 of the CDS-IWG guiding principles:
 - traceability to final market destination;
 - catch verification and validation
 - provision of scientific and fisheries management information

- The WCPFC CDS should be designed to be as inclusive as possible:
 - applied to all major gear types (purse seine, longline, pole and line and troll);
 - initially established to include all main tuna target species (skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna) during implementation;
 - include all landed catches, regardless of disposition (domestic or export), with the possible exception of artisanal catches that are not exported;

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Recommendation 2

- The WCPFC CDS should be designed to be as inclusive as possible:
 - include all major product forms and processes (whole, headed and gutted, loins, steaks...chilled, frozen, canned, fishmeal) but offal (heads, eyes roes guts and tails) may be exempted; and,
 - once a CDS is established, it should have the capacity to be expanded to include swordfish, sharks and other priority species.

- Effectiveness and defensibility of CDS increases with inclusiveness
- It has been proposed to first implement CDS for either big-eye of skipjack tuna, however
 - to be inclusive of big-eye catch, CDS would need to cover multiple gears
 - concerns over skipjack stocks require potential for ongoing or increased IUU fishing to be addressed

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Recommendation 3

• The WCPFC CDS should be designed as an electronic system with the capability to meet all of the requirements of Recommendation 2

- Most data collection systems in the WCPFC are paper-based
- This leads to may shortfalls
 - Inefficiencies
 - Time delays
 - Inaccuracies
- WCPFC have investigated moving to eReporting and eMonitoring
- CCAMLR use eCDS with proven track record
- eCDS have potential to
 - Improve management efficiency
 - Improve information sharing
 - Prevent fraud

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Recommendation 4

 To maximise the benefits of e-CDS to MCS and vice versa, e-CDS should be part of an integrated system that includes E-R Logsheets, E-R observer reports, and E-R CMMs.

- Near real-time information is critical for an eCDS
- Access to VMS data is currently near-real time
- Can be significant delays getting access to to other data
- eCDS would be greatly enhanced by eReporting for
 - Catch and effort data
 - Observer reports
 - Other CMM reports

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Recommendation 5

 Rather than broadening and/or adapting any of the paper-based domestic systems, we recommend adapting the e-CDS system currently used by CCAMLR to meet the needs of a WCPFC CDS.

- CCAMLR eCDS appears to be one of the most effective, efficient and transparent CDS systems available
- CDS implemented in 2000, piloted eCDS in 2004, fully implemented in 2010
- Currently undergoing extensive review due Oct 2014
- Adapting existing eCDS to meet tuna requirements may be the most efficient and cost effective path

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Recommendation 6

 Mandatory tagging of individual fish should not be included as part of the initial design of the WCPFC e-CDS. Consider an analysis of the value of tagging individual fish to a WCPFC CDS.

- Tagging used by some RFMO CDS systems
- In some CDS systems, tagged fish are excluded, reducing inclusiveness (not best practice)
- Will apply mainly to Longline, Pole and Line, Troll
 - Significant resource / time burden for crews
 - Extensive training required
 - Large logistical implications
- Currently no case made for tagging in WCPFC
 - Cost / benefit may be warranted

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Recommendation 7

 Once the entire scope of a WCPFC e-CDS is agreed, conduct a cost benefit/analysis to determine the most beneficial and constructive implementation pathway and business model.

- Risk that CCMs consider that human, financial and infrastructure requirements are too large pushback
- Gaps in coordination and human / financial capacity to:
 - Monitor and verify landings
 - Development of robust cross-checking system
 - IT systems

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Next steps

- Guided by this "workshop"
- Decision on Objectives and Scope is critical
- Phases of *Design* and *Implementation* can then follow
 - Design phase
 - Aimed at best practive
 - · Can begin immediately
 - Implementation phase will require further work
 - · Cost/benefit analysis
 - Most feasible / strategic / beneficial pathway



Workshop exercise

		CDS-IWG EXER	CISE 1	
Recommend Rank the impo	ation 1 rtance to the fisher	The second secon		nk equally, e.g. 1 2 2, 1 1 1) CDS objectives:
	Identify, quantify and with CMMs and facili	STATE OF THE PARTY		o confirm compliance bility;
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	Supplement and rein activities.	force catch reportin	g to strengthen scien	ntific stock assessment
•	Other?			
Comments				
Recommend Rank the prima Primary Rank GEAR	50.50 0.50 0.600	The same of the sa	fishery of includin	g the following in a CDS
TUNA DISTRIBUTION	Include all main tu Skipjack	na species? Yellowfin	Bigeye	Albacore
•	Include all distribu Export	Domestic	Artisanal	
PRODUCT	Include all main pr Whole Canned	oduct types? Gill & Gut Fresh	Loins Frozen	Meat Offal
BYCATCH	Potential byproduc Swordfish	ct species included? Shark	Bluefin	
Comments				

Recommendation 3, 4 & 5

The WCPFC CDS should be designed as an electronic system? AGREE / DISAGREE (circle)

Rank	the positives (1 for most important)	
	Availability of real-time information	Improved MCS capabilities
	Integration with other electronic systems (compliance / logbook / observer)	Ability to verify and crosscheck data
	Improved timeliness and efficiency over paper-based	CCMs (& other RFMOs) using / moving to electronic systems
	Improved oversight and operation by Secretariat	
Rank	the negatives (1 for most important)	
	Access to IT support	Adequate training
	Concern about data security	
	Poor IT / communication infrastructure	
	Resources for setup and running	
Mand	mmendation 6 latory tagging of individual fish should <i>NOT</i> your reasons	be in CDS? AGREE / DISAGREE (circle)
1		
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The WCPFC CDS report recommendations are listed below. Please rank them as to which you think is the highest priority for further discussion by the CDS-IWG (1) to which you think is the lowest priority (7). (RANK 1-7).

	Recommendation 1: The following objectives for a WCPFC CDS be adopted:
	 Identify, quantify and/or validate the catch of WCPFC CCMs to confirm compliance
	with CMMs and facilitate market access through catch traceability;
1	 Provide a mechanism to identify and account for IUU fish caught in the WCPFC-CA
1	and provide a means of preventing such product from entering markets; and,
1	 — Supplement and reinforce catch reporting to strengthen scientific stock assessment
	activities. Page 50
9	Recommendation 2: The WCPFC CDS should be designed to be as inclusive as possible:
	 – applied to all major gear types (purse seine, longline, pole and line and troll);
1	 — initially established to include all main tuna target species (skipjack, yellowfin,
1	bigeye and albacore tuna) during implementation;
1	 — include all landed catches, regardless of disposition (domestic or export), with the
1	possible exception of artisanal catches that are not exported;
1	 — include all major product forms and processes (whole, headed and gutted, loins,
	steakschilled, frozen, canned, fishmeal) but offal (heads, eyes roes guts and tails)
1	may be exempted; and,
1	 — once a CDS is established, it should have the capacity to be expanded to include
	swordfish, sharks and other priority species. Page 55
9	Recommendation 3: The WCPFC CDS should be designed as an electronic system with the
	capability to meet all of the requirements of Recommendation 2. Page 57
1	Recommendation 4: To maximise the benefits of e-CDS to MCS and vice versa, e-CDS should
1	be part of an integrated system that includes E-R Logsheets, E-R observer reports, and E-R
1	CMMs. Page 57
	Recommendation 5: Rather than broadening and/or adapting any of the paper-based
1	domestic systems, we recommend adapting the e-CDS system currently used by CCAMLR to
	meet the needs of a WCPFC CDS. Page 58
8	Recommendation 6: Mandatory tagging of individual fish should not be included as part of
1	the initial design of the WCPFC e-CDS. Consider an analysis of the value of tagging individual
	fish to a WCPFC CDS. Page 59
8	Recommendation 7: Once the entire scope of a WCPFC e-CDS is agreed, conduct a
	cost/benefit analysis to determine the most beneficial and constructive implementation
	pathway and business model. Page 70
1	

2015 CDS-IWG work plan

Resource documents to be carried forward: 2014-CDS-IWG-02 (consultancy report) and 2014-CDS-IWG-DP01 – FFA paper

1. What would be the key elements of future discussions by the CDS-IWG?

(Secretariat to circulate topics and request members to provide views intersessionally. The views collated/considered in papers would be prepared for the next meeting of CDS-IWG)

- * identify roles and responsibilities for: vessel operators; coastal States; flag States; WCPFC Secretariat; market states; other stakeholders
- * commence the development of standards, specifications and procedures, including verification
- * DP01 –FFA paper comments could be provided to FFA, and with a view to consider at the next CDS-IWG
- * objectives: use sub-elements of consultant's recommendation 1 as a basis for further discussion (note may need to revisit as roles and responsibilities are clarified)
- * scope: use consultant's recommendation 2 as a basis for further discussion

2. How should the next meeting of the CDS-IWG be structured?

- * review discussion papers that are prepared based on the intersessional discussions on the key elements
- * involvement of market states as participants in discussions during next workshop is important
- * CDS-IWG meeting will occur immediately prior to TCC11