

$3^{\rm rd}$ MEETING OF CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEME INTERSESSIONAL WORKING GROUP

FSM-China Gymnasium, Palikir, Pohnpei, FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

16-17 September 2016 DEVELOPMENT OF WCPFC CDS STANDARDS (VERSION 2)

WCPFC-2016-CDSIWG03-03

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This paper is submitted by the FFA Secretariat, and is without prejudice to the views and positions of FFA Members, individually or collectively.

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Development of WCPFC CDS Standards - Version 2

This paper is submitted by the FFA Secretariat, and is without prejudice to the views and positions of FFA Members, individually or collectively.

Background

- WCPFC9 agreed that a CDS should be viewed as a component of an overall fisheries monitoring system, with a phased implementation to facilitate system testing and undertake operational trials and review. In addition, the Commission adopted a set of guiding principles on which the WCPFC CDS should be based (refer to CDS Working Group Terms of Reference), with an initial focus on the key WCPFC target species.
- At the second meeting of the CDS Working Group (CDSIWG2) a proposed way forward was introduced in the form of draft CDS Standards (CDSIWG02-DP02). The paper sets out a series of standards addressing the key elements of a WCPFC CDS. These have been further developed, incorporating comments received at CDSWG2, TCC11 and during the inter-sessional period prior to WCPFC12.
- 3. Development of WCPFC CDS Standards Version 2 broadens the topics from Version 1 to include: Objectives; Scope; Commencement; Phased Incremental Implementation; and Roles and Responsibilities. This was done to provide additional context and address most of the comments received, it also captures progress made by CDSWG2 with respect to Objectives and Scope.

Objective

4. At the CDSWG2 there was general agreement the CDS should be focussed specifically on preventing IUU activity from entering the commodity chain and ultimately the market. The CDSIWG2 agreed on the following:

The objective of the WCPFC CDS is to combat IUU fishing in the WCPFC-CA by providing a means of preventing fish and fish products identified as caught by or originating from IUU activities from moving through the commodity chain and ultimately entering markets.

Scope

- 5. The key points from the CDS-IWG discussions was agreement that:
 - a. the CDS should be designed to be as inclusive (gear, species and products) as possible;
 - b. it is likely that a phased-approach to implementation or prioritisation would be the best way for the Commission to proceed, and perhaps a IUU risk-based process might provide a basis for prioritisation;
 - c. the species to be covered by the CDS should initially be [Pacific Bluefin tuna], Bigeye tuna, Skipjack, Yellowfin and Albacore tuna;
 - d. the CDS-IWG should commence a process to define the scope of the WCPFC-CDS as a matter of priority, and the way forward and list of species to be covered (point 3 above) should be finalised during TCC11.

Commencement

- 6. The following considers the pre-requisites for commencement of a WCPFC CDS and identifies elements of a CDS which could be used for a phased, incremental implementation.
- 7. At CDSWG2, and from the comments received, it is apparent that the role and impact of a CDS on the Secretariat and the Commission should, to the extent possible, be minimal. The Secretariat should have a clear audit role in data matching, data collation and to a certain extent data warehousing, as determined by the Commission. The Commission would have an oversight role. As such a pre-requisite for a WCPFC CDS is for the Secretariat and/or SPC as the commission's data manager to be equipped with a CDS information management system (IMS) incorporated to their existing IT framework.
- 8. A WCPFC CDS IMS should have the option to automatically and manually receive and exchange CCM traceability and certification data where:
 - a. National and subregional databases can extract data from their own system, with data fields matched or mapped to WCPFC specifications, using an agreed WCPFC Data Exchange Framework and Protocols. [UN/CEFACT/SPC/Windows/JSON/Other]; or
 - b. Data can be inputted manually to a WCPFC web based CDS "module" and reports can be extracted in a similar manner.
- 9. The data exchange framework and protocol used by the WCPFC CDS will be important to those CCMs looking to integrate their system with the WCPFC CDS, it will need to account for accuracy, safety and security of the data and be inwardly looking considering the needs of not only CCMs and outward looking considering harmonisation with other RFMOs and international forum such as the World Trade Organisation and the World Customs Organisation (Refer to Figure 1).
- 10. The complexity arises from the number of actors and uncertainty of which Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards should be used. An electronic CDS requires agreement and understanding of how to transmit CDS data electronically between WCPFC and CCMs (refer to Figure 1).
- 11. It is noted that the technical expert sub-working group formed under the E-Monitoring and E-Reporting Inter-sessional Working Group will be considering standards for exchange of data that would also be exchanged between CCMs and WCPFC under a CDS. This work should be expedited taking into account developments occurring in the:
 - a. FAO data and trade workshops
 - b. World Customs Organisation
 - c. World Trade Organisation
 - d. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/CEFACT)
- 12. The UN/CEFACT is listed because, amongst other Standards, it has agreed Business Requirement Specifications for the Business Domain of *Government to Government electronic certification for traded agriculture*. Its objective is to standardise the exchange of information for traded agricultural products between government regulators involved in cross border trade where export import certification is required to facilitate entry of product.

Phased Implementation

- 13. The concept of an inclusive but phased implementation has been a recurring theme of WCPFC CDS discussions, CDSWG2 provided further guidance: "it is likely that a phased approach to implementation or prioritisation would be the best way for the Commission to proceed, and perhaps an IUU risk based process might provide a basis for prioritisations".
- 14. Based on these discussions three areas of a proposed CDS have been identified where phased implementation of a catch documentation scheme with interim arrangements may occur: certification of product; species of IUU risk; and manual reporting. As an interim arrangement a grace period would provide exemptions and allow certain activities to occur.

Certification of Product

- 15. During the grace period, for an interim period of [x] years, trade in uncertified product may be allowed at the discretion of the exporting or importing CMM. This would mean that there would be three forms of product existing in the commodity chain at any given time:
 - a. **IUU product** where a certifying authority has deemed the product derived is from IUU activities.
 - b. Certified product where a certifying authority has declared that the product meets the standards and can be traced back to the fishing event (which could be a fishing trip or set).
 - c. **Uncertifiable Product** that which has come under the competence of a certifying authority and the CCM has not met the WCPFC standards for certification.
- 16. During the grace period the ability to exercise this option would be dependent on the Secretariat maintaining a public Register of those CCMs choosing not to accept or trade "Uncertifiable Product".
- 17. This would provide a period of grace for those CMMs developing their system to the agreed WCPFC Standard. While at the same time allowing other CCMs with more advanced catch and trade documentation systems to pilot and work with the WCPFC Secretariat on the integration of data from their systems into a WCPFC CDS information management system.

Figure 1: Data Exchanges – WCPFC Electronic Standard Gap / Uncertainty

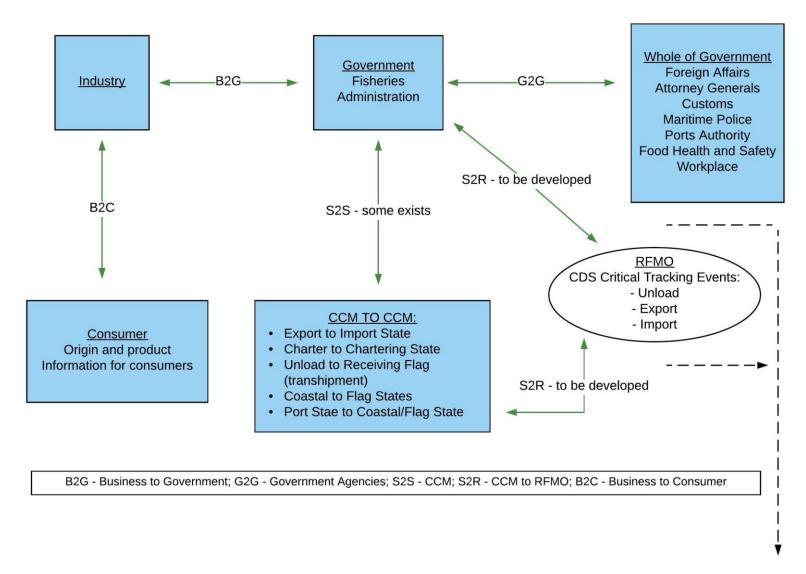
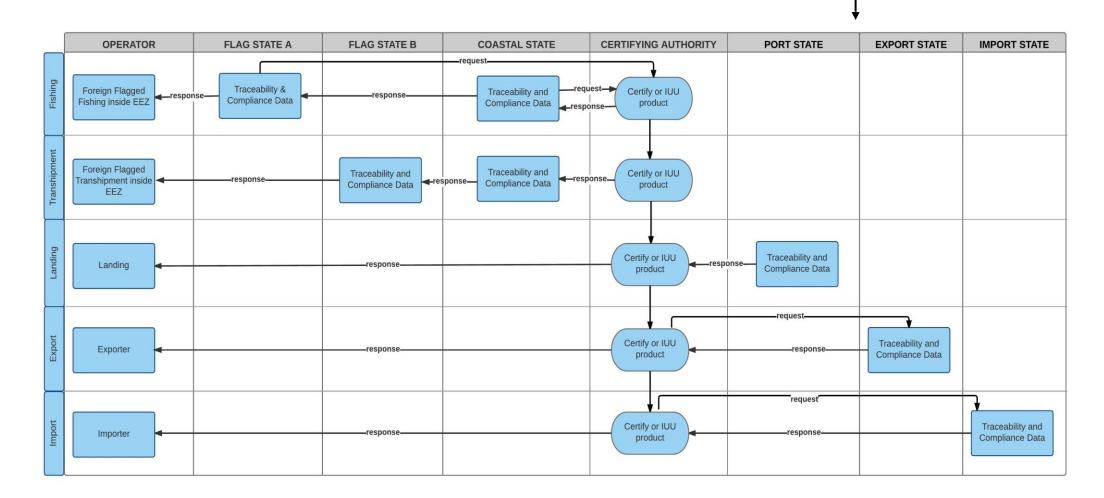


Figure 1 continued



Species of CDS Application

- 18. During the grace period, for an interim period of [x] years the WCPFC CDS shall only apply to the major tuna fisheries and target species, the most obvious candidates being skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and [Pacific Bluefin tuna]. The CDS should be designed to keep the species subject to CDS under continual review, factoring in the degree of IUU risk that each species may be exposed to. It should allow for the Commission to readily vary its traceability and certification requirements to manage the IUU risk.
- 19. One option, as put forward in Attachment A CDS Standards, is for the Commission to list species by IUU risk, and annually review the listed "High Risk Species" and "Low Risk Species" to assess if:
 - a. additional species are to be listed and subject to the WCPFC CDS, being listed as either "High Risk" or "Low Risk" species
 - b. Species falling under the CDS should be re-categorised as either a High Risk IUU or Low Risk IUU species.
- 20. Another option is for the Commission to apply the same traceability and certification requirements to all species under the CDS, based on IUU risk assessment across each section of the commodity chain.
- 21. The Commission's assessment to add new species or re-categorise species should consider if:
 - a. the CDS can be considered as "established" for those species subject to the WCPFC CDS; and
 - b. The compliance risk associated for a non-listed species warrants inclusion during the interim period.

Manual Reporting

- 22. During the grace period the option to manually report will be necessary for some CCMs. For an interim period of [x] years CCMs shall undertake CDS data processing services (data entry) until they achieve the IT capability or human capacity to meet the electronic data reporting requirements.
- 23. Data processing by the Secretariat is costly and as many CCMs have expressed not a preferred goal of a WCPFC CDS. A cost based, user pays incentive to transition from manual to electronic reporting should be considered during the grace period. CCMs choosing this option should incur cost at a set cost recovery rate per report, with an exemption for those CCMs that are Small Island Developing States or Territories.

IUU Product

24. Article 25 of the Convention:

The Commission, when necessary, shall develop procedures which allow for non-discriminatory trade measures to be taken, consistent with the international obligations of the members of the Commissions, on any species regulated by the Commission, against any State or entity whose fishing vessels fish in a manner which undermines the effectiveness of the conservation and management measure adopted by the Commission.

- 25. In order to give effect to Article 25 of the Convention the CDS should have the functionality to impose on CCMs the obligation to adopt regulations empowering the relevant national authorities to prohibit commercial profiteering from landings, transhipments, export and imports, where it has been established that the catch was taken in a manner which undermines a CCM's national laws or WCPFC CMMs.
- 26. In doing so it should have an inbuilt mechanism requiring the establishment of criteria for demonstrating IUU fishing in order for any trade restriction on IUU fishing product to be instigated. This would recognise the importance of market access consistent with national legislation, for fish and fish products caught in conformity with the conservation and management measures while promoting compliance with national laws and WCPFC CMMs.

Roles and Responsibilities

Secretariat

- 27. The WCPFC Secretariat shall establish and manage a CDS Information Management System (IMS) that:
 - a. Has a web-based application accessible through the WCPFC website
 - b. Enables automatic integration of data from national and subregional CDS programs.
 - c. Provides a register of CCMs whose national or subregional CDS systems have or have not been accredited to certify WCPFC product
 - d. Analyse data inputs from CCMs between and within sections of the commodity chain.
 - e. Facilitates association of product information with the physical flow of the product
- 28. The Secretariat shall be equipped and capable of providing annual Mass Balance Reconciliation (MBR) Statements for each species covered by the WCPFC CDS (refer to Figure 2). The MBR should include the confidence or error ranges for the flow of product between each critical tracking event, using:
 - a. Number of fishing trips with associated product landings
 - b. Amount of product entered into domestic market per CCM
 - c. Amount of product exported from a CMM
 - d. Amount of product imported by a CMM
 - e. Amount of product re-exported by a CMM.

Commission & Subsidiary Bodies

- 29. The role of the Commission will be to determine if a CCM has met the necessary standard to be an accredited WCPFC [Certifier/Validator]. The Commission will maintain a Register of WCPFC CCMs CDS [Certifiers/Validators] based on recommendations provided by TCC and SC.
- 30. The role of TCC will be to provide advice to the Commission related to:
 - entry and removal of CCMs from the Register of CDS [Certifiers/Validators], which takes into account the outcomes and Recommendation of CCMs Audits and the analysis of MBR anomalies

i.

- b. Species listing including [their rating as either a High or Low IUU risk] [their IUU risk factors]
- 31. SC would be tasked with undertaking a study to provide advice to the Commission related to each species product conversion factors from whole weight. This will be necessary as the WCPFC CDS will more than likely exempt product other than meat (head, guts, roe, etc). Without the use of accurate conversion factors (within agreed margins of error) it will be impossible to identify where IUU product may be entering the commodity chain.

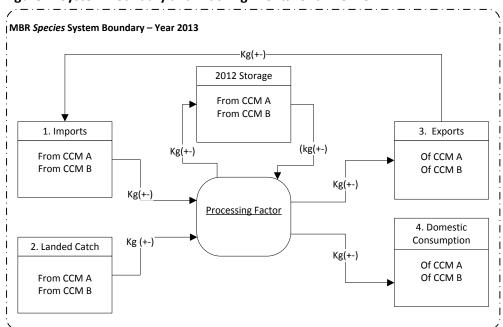


Figure 2: System Boundary and Tracking Events for a WCPFC MBR

CCMs

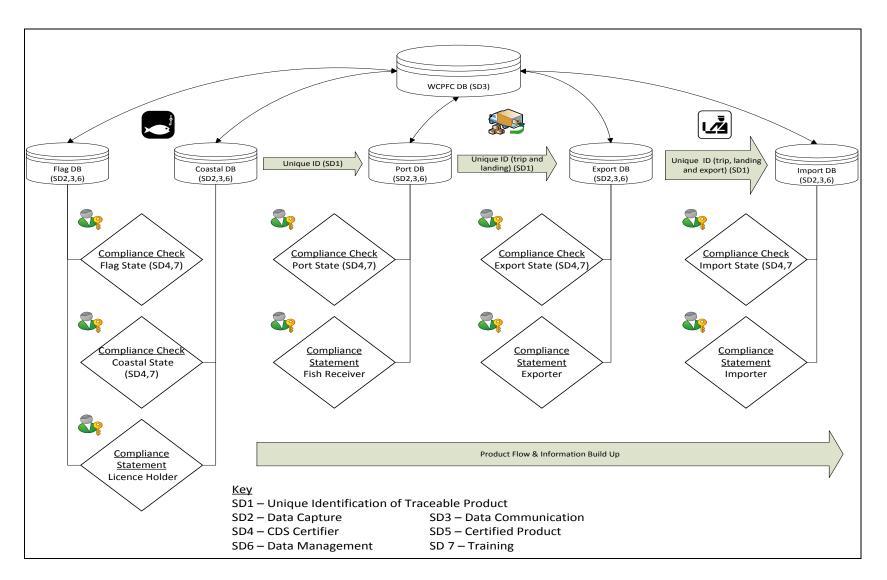
- 32. CCMs national and subregional CDS programs seeking to be a part of the regional CDS shall meet the minimum Traceability Standards at **Attachment A**. The Standards are designed to enable and promote collaboration between CCM trading and certification partners in the commodity chain, as they define the minimum reporting requirements and show what action is required by whom and when. Figure 3 reflects how the Standard relates to CCMs in the commodity chain and the information management systems of WCPFC.
- 33. CCMs shall ensure that national IUU traceability requirements are interoperable and harmonise with the system requirement of the WCPFC CDS.
- 34. CCMs shall [facilitate/undertake] an independent audit of their conformance with the CDS Standards and implement outcomes of CDS audit recommendations as agreed by the Commission.

- 35. Flag and Coastal State CCMs when authorising a vessel to fish for a species listed under the WCPFC CDS shall require, as a condition of that licence that the vessel land catches only in States that are fully implementing the CDS.
- 36. CCMs shall ensure that suitable regulations are in place to empower their relevant national authorities to prohibit profiteering from IUU product that is landed, transhipped, export or imported where it has been established that the catch was taken in a manner which undermines the effectiveness of their national laws or WCPFC conservation and management measures.

Accreditation/Certification or Validation/Verification

- 37. A few CCMs provided comment at and after the CDSWG2 of the need to make explicit validation and verification requirements. It is most likely that this will require further consideration as there were conflicting views received of who should validate and verify and what these terms mean.
- 38. FFA's drafting of the CDS Standards to date has focussed on "authorisation" to certify (i.e. CCM meets the WCPFC CDS Standards) and "certification" for when catch or product has come under a CCMs jurisdiction. This terminology is commonly used in traceability literature.
- 39. The advantage of focusing on authorisation to certify is that it does not prevent a State other than the Flag State initiating a catch document, which a few CCMs have stated their preference for. A possible and more beneficial alternative may exist where certification requirements are triggered as soon as any CCM, and possibly the Secretariat, becomes aware that a fishing trip has been completed or has occurred. Possible scenarios include:
 - a. Flag State communicates CDS data that its vessel has completed a non IUU fishing trip. For those trips where fishing activity occurred in another CCM's coastal waters, it would require that coastal states also certify that the activity was non IUU.
 - b. Coastal State communicates CDS data that a foreign flagged vessel has fished its waters and completed a non IUU fishing trip. In the event that the flag state has not already communicated relevant CDS data this would be required before the product can be certified by the Port State.
 - c. Port State communicates CDS data that a vessel has entered its port and is claiming that it has undertaken a fishing trip, and neither the Flag State or Coastal State (if applicable) has communicated the required CDS data, the respective CDS data of both CCMs would be required before the Port State can certify the product.
 - d. Other MCS tools such as VMS, observer, or HSBI, sightings, etc. indicates that a fishing trip has occurred and the fishing trips CDS data has not been communicated by neither the Flag, Coastal or Port State.

Figure 3: CDS Standards (SD) the Commodity Chain and the WCPFC Information Management System



Attachment A: Draft CDS Standards and Definitions – highlighting input of comments received from Version 1 *CDWG2 DP4*.

	Glossary of Terms
Artisanal Fishery	To be developed – requires further consultation
Catch Area	Either a CCMs EEZ or a WCPFC designated HS area
	Area within the WCPFC area of competence (WCPF Convention Area) that
	designates [High Seas or CCMs' EEZ] and [FAO Marine Area]
Concurrent Jurisdiction	Where two or more CCMs have jurisdiction over a specific activity, e.g.
	coastal State catch from a licensed foreign fishing vessel
Critical Tracking Point	Events, or points in the commodity chain which require transmission of
	minimum data to the WCPFC Secretariat and between CCMs trading partners
	for consolidated reporting to WCPFC. Events are: Catch Landing, Export,
	Import, Re-export, Re-import, transhipment.
Supply Chain	A sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of fish
	from catch to the point of import in the end market, including events such as
	landing, transshipments, re-export, processing, and transport.
Domestic Trade	Trade of products harvested in the WCPFC CA by a vessel which is landed in
	the CCMs jurisdiction where the vessel is flagged
Export	Any movement of products from the jurisdiction of one CCM or, where that
	CCM forms part of a customs union, to the jurisdiction of another State or
	any other member State of that customs union.
[Fishing Trip	The start of a trip occurs when a vessel transits to a fishing area after
	unloading part or all the catch, regardless of whether the unloading took
	place in port or at sea.
	The end of a trip occurs when a vessel unloads [part or] all of the catch,
	regardless of whether the unloading took place in port or at sea.]
[Fishing Trip ID	Unique identification of a fishing trip, which contains or is able to acquire
	the key data elements:
	[flag country code, fishing vessel unique ID, trip number for year, start of
	trip, end of trip, area of catch]]
IUU product	Product or catch which a certifying authority has [deemed] [verified] is from
100 product	IUU fishing activities in accordance with their applicable domestic legislation
	and international law.
CDS Contact Officer	Person appointed by a CCM whose details have been provided to the WCPFC
CD3 Contact Officer	Secretariat and who is responsible for:
	• Communicating data to the WCPFC Secretariat (Standard 4);
	• providing e-CDS user access to other persons as required
	Point of contact to clarify any issues
CDS [Validator/Certifier]	CCMs National Authority nominated by CCM and approved by the
Authority	Commission to certify product as either a Flag, Coastal, Port, Export or
	Import Authority
Certified product	Product which a certifying authority has declared meets the standards and
os. anca product	the product can be traced back to its originating:
	 fishing trip in the case of "low risk species" or,
	 set in the case of "high risk species"
	- Set in the case of High risk species

	 [alternate: traceability unit i.e: fishing trip, or as prescribed by the Commission based on IUU risk assessment]
Product	WCPFC catch that has come under the jurisdiction of a certifying authority and the CCM has not met the WCPFC CDS Standards
Uncertified Product	WCPFC catch or associated product that has come under the jurisdiction of a certifying authority and the CCM has not yet met the WCPFC CDS Standards
Species (Low Risk)	Skipjack, Yellowfin, Albacore
Species (High Risk)	Pacific Bluefin Tuna, Bigeye
Traceability	The ability to trace the history, application or location of an entity by means of recorded identification (ISO 8402:1994)
Trading Partner CCM	CCMs involved in the dispatch or receipt of product to one another

Note: A few CCMs provided comment at and after the CDSWG2 of the need to make explicit validation and verification requirements. It is most likely that this will require further consideration as there were conflicting views received of who should validate and verify and what these terms mean.

Standard	Standard Required
1. Unique Identification of Traceable Products Level at which the traceable item is defined will be dependent on the degree of control required: • high risk species should be at the [individual set / fishing trip] level]. • Low risk species should be at the fishing trip level.	At any given time and location the product can be identified and linked to its unique fishing trip data elements: Start of trip End of trip Name of vessel Location of Catch [CCMs' EEZ or HS Area] [FAO Marine Area] Amount of Catch Number of Individuals (High Risk Species Only) Mixing of [low/high] risk species from different fishing trips shall not occur unless the certification requirements (Standard 5) have been met, until such time CCMs shall apply the following rules: Fishing Vessel does not mix catch from different jurisdictions. Fishing Vessel cannot mix catch of different fishing trips. Fishing Vessel has a unique unloading authorisation number from the Port State or the Flag State of the Carrier Vessel.
	Product which is a mix of <i>low risk species</i> from different fishing trips must be able to link and retrieve the unique fishing trip data elements for each fishing trip.
	Product of a <i>high risk species</i> cannot be mixed with product from another fishing trip or product taken from a different jurisdiction.

Standard	Standard Required		
2. Data Capture			
Traceability data includes information about: • What is it (i.e. the traceable item)	CCMs shall ensure that all fishing trips, except artisanal fisheries, record data which meets the minimum data requirements of the WCPFC Scientific Data Rules and CMM 2013-05 and this data is recorded on uniquely identified log sheet.		
 Who has been involved (i.e. the traceability 	CCMs which export catch from artisanal fisheries must record the start and end data of the fishing trip, location of catch and vessel name.		
partners) • Where did it happen (i.e.	CCMs shall ensure that data has been captured which establishes traceability of the WCPFC catch and product to its originating fishing trip.		
location) • When did it happen (i.e. date / time, period of	CCMs must be able to demonstrate what has happened to the product during its internal process and when, where, and to whom it has despatched the traceable item.		
time) • What happened? (i.e. process or	Flag State and Coastal State CCMs must be able to demonstrate that the catch was caught, transhipped and landed in accordance with their national laws and WCPFC CMMs prior to deeming "Certified Product"		
event).	Port States must be able to demonstrate that it only lands product which is "Certified Product" and that the landing is in accordance with its national laws and relevant WCPFC CMMs		
	Export and Import States must not trade product other than "Certified Product" and that this trade is in accordance with their national laws and relevant WCPFC CMMs.		
	When traceable products are mixed with product of other fishing trips, the traceability partner must store and record all product inputs and outputs in order to provide fair estimates of where the traceable product has gone.		
	CCM shall maintain records which establish traceability of product to its fishing trip and if applicable to the next CCM in the commodity chain for [three] years.		

	I's shall ensure - through a digital or manual catch certificate - that the imum data communicated between trading CCMs and the WCPFC
	 Fishing Vessel Name and UVI Start of trip [Date] End of trip [Date] Location of Catch [CCM EEZ or HS area] Product Description [where applicable use the World Customs
transferred and accompany, or be able to accompany through electronic means, the physical flow of products as it moves between jurisdictions for exported product or enters the domestic market for product which is not exported.	Organisation Harmonised Schedule (http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and- tools/hs nomenclature 2012/~/media/48889DD4EE034EF4B60FEE 7674F7B08E.ashx)] Product Weight per species Number of High Risk Species landed Export, Import or Transhipment [CCM, Location and Date / NA] Export, Import or Transhipment [Company Name and declaration of accuracy and conformance with laws] Export, Import or Transhipment transportation type [air, sea, road, train, other] CCM Unique Authorisation Number(s) for: * Flag and Coastal States [Fishing licence, Country or Multilateral Agreement]; * Port [unload receiving authorisation, Country]; * Export [Export Number, Country] * Import [Import Number, Country] CCM Authority Certification either Flag, Coastal, Port, Import or Export States [Yes/No/NA] [Unique Authority Certification number].

Standard	Standard Required			
4. CDS	CCM has undertaken a [self-assessment / WCPFC Secretariat] audit using the			
[Certifier/Validator]	pro format audit framework for meeting the WCPFC CDS Standards.			
The Commission is to determine if the CCM has	[A CCM shall not be entered or shall be removed from the Register of CCMs CDS Certifiers if the CCM's compliance status assigned under CMM (2014-07) for Compliance Monitoring Scheme is "Priority Non-Compliant".]			
met the standard to be an accredited WCPFC [Certifier/Validator].	CCM is able to provide relevant traceability data and verification information to another CCM trading partner who requests supporting evidence of product certification or a traceability claim.			
WCPFC is to maintain a	Table: Pro forma CCM Au	dit Framework for meeting (CDS Standards	
Register of WCPFC of	CCM Details	Ī		
CCMs CDS Certifiers.	CDS Role	Flag / Coastal / Landing / E	xport / Import	
Ascertaining if a CCM has	Organisation Name(s)			
met the standards is based	Organisation Address			
on a [CCMs/WCPFC	Organisation contact			
Secretariat/Independent]	details			
assessment and	Organisation contact			
declaration that the CCM	name			
has systems in place to	Standards	Description & ref	Meets Standard	
meet the CDS Standards.		supporting material		
	Traceable Unique ID		(yes / no)	
	Data Capture			
	Data Communication			
	Data Management			
	WCPFC CDS Certifier			
	Product Certification			
	Training			
	Inclusivity			
	Dispute Resolution			
	'			
	Audit Details			
	Dates of the audit (on			
	site)			
	Date of the audit (off			
	site)			
	Name of the auditor			
	Auditor contact details			
	Date of completing the			
	form			
	Audit Budget			

Standard	Standard Required	
5. Certified Product		
	Product can only be certified by a WCPFC Registered CCM CDS Certifier.	
Certification of product	,	
requires CCM's with	Product can only be certified when WCPFC harvested fish has been verified	t
jurisdiction –where	as follows:	
applicable – coastal, flag,	a) The amount of the retained catch has been verified with records of	f
port, chartering, exporting	unloading obtained from a source other than the crew or owner or	٢
or import States – to	operator of the fishing vessel, such as an agent of the company	
confirm that the product	responsible for unloading or onward shipping or purchasing of the	
was taken, processed and	catch.	
distributed in accordance	b) For high risk species, positions of latitude and longitude have been	
with national laws and	verified with information obtained from vessel monitoring systems.	š.
WCPFC CMMs.	c) The species composition of the catch have been verified with	
	sampling conducted by observers during fishing operations or	
Certification [3 days before	transhipment, or by port samplers during unloading.	
import / flexibility during	 d) Conformance with applicable flag, coastal, port, export and import State laws and WCPFC CMMs. 	
initial phasing] of a WCPFC CDS. ([For example: in the	the state of the s	
absence of near real time	 e) Product is uniquely identified and can be traced back to its originating fishing trip or set. 	
reporting and monitoring,	f) Export and import declarations are consistent with the bill of lading.	σ
product certification may	g) imported consignments are accurately weighed and counted.	۶٠
occur while the product is	g) imported consignments are accurately weighed and counted.	
already moving through	Product cannot be certified if:	
the commodity chain.)	a) a CCM of product jurisdiction alleges or determines the product is	
,	IUU	
	b) product has no or lacks data to generate a catch certificate either	
	manually or digitally (refer to "Standard 3 Data Communication")	
	c) product cannot be traced back to the fishing trip or set in which it	
	was taken, including the trips or sets associated with an unload	
	authorisation.	
	d) product has been mixed with IUU product	
	e) product has been mixed with product of another fishing trip which	I
	has not or cannot be certified.	

Standard	Standard Required
6. Data Management Traceability data shall be managed to a standard	CDS data shall be managed in accordance with the WCPFC data rules and procedures.
equal to or exceeding those of the WCPFC Information Security Policy.	Each CCM must have protocols in place to manage users' rights to view, copy, redistribute, or republish all or part of the information held in the data asset.
roncy.	The CCM is required to document the history of systems maintenance and integrity of the data asset, this should include edit rights, security, and any curation and preservation activities performed.
	CDS contact officers will have access to CDS data of product that has or may have come under their jurisdiction. This access shall be via the website and other means. Authorised CDS persons will have access to data needed for the purpose of implementing the CDS.
	All data concerning the landing and trade details of individual companies shall be aggregated, or encrypted, as appropriate, to protect the confidentiality of such information.
	Non-Contracting Parties shall be given only limited access to data in order to validate individual shipments (both to that country, and from that country). Further access shall not be provided and password-protected access and other precautions shall be taken as appropriate.

Standard	Stand	lard Req	uired			
7. Training	Each CCM Certifying Authority must have training programmes to enable					
CCM trading partners	verification and validation throughou	ut the co	mmodity	chain. 1	raining	
require assurance that	programmes must include, but not li	mited to	, the com	petencie	s listed ir	n the
CCMs Certifying	following table. However, it should	be noted	that the	specific i	ndividual	s trained
Authorities have attained	under each area of competency will	differ wi	thin a cert	ifying A	uthority.	For
core competencies for	example, observers and port monito	rs need	expert tra	ining und	der Area :	9 to
certifying product.	ensure that data is recorded accurat	ely, whe	reas the a	ctual "ce	ertifier" fo	orm the
, , ,	same Authority does not need these	skills.				
	Area of Competency	Flag	Coastal	Port	Export	Import
		State	State	State	State	States
	1. Ethics;	R	R	R	R	R
	2. Health, safety and security issues;	R	R	R	R	ВР
	3. Applicable national laws and	R	R	R	BP	BP
	regulations, areas of competence					
	and conservation and management					
	measures of relevant RFMOs, and					
	applicable international law;					
	4. Collection, evaluation and	R	R	R	R	R

preservation of evidence;					
5. General inspection procedures	R	R	R	R	R
such as report writing and interview					
techniques;					
6. Analysis of information, such as	R	R	R		
logbooks, electronic documentation					
and vessel history (name, ownership					
and flag State), required for the					
validation of information given by					
the master of the vessel;					
7. Vessel boarding and inspection,	BP	BPR	R		
including hold inspections and					
calculation of vessel hold volumes;					
8. Verification and validation of	R	R	R		
information related to landings,					
transshipments, processing and fish					
remaining onboard, including					
utilizing conversion factors for the					
various species and products;					
9. Identification of fish species, and	R	R	R	BP	BP
the measurement of length and					
other biological parameters;					
10. Identification of vessels and	R	R	R		
gear, and techniques for the					
inspection and measurement of					
gear;					
11. Equipment and operation of	R	R	R		
VMS and other electronic tracking					
systems;					
12. Actions to be taken following an	R	R	R	R	R
inspection.					
t e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e					

R = Required, BP = Best Practice

Standard	Standard Required
8. Inclusivity	When product is transferred from or to a non CCM, the non CCM must have mechanisms in place to meet the WCPFC data standards. CCMs are only to import from a non-CCM which provides the necessary WCPFC certificate or a declaration that the fish was sourced from another RFMO.
9. Dispute Settlement	Disputes arising between CCMs shall be resolved in accordance with Article 31 of the Convention.