ADVANCING SEAFOOD TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN THE EU

Importance of robust data collection & management schemes in the fight against illegal, unreported & unregulated (IUU) fishing

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8 January 2020



The Control Regulation revision

- Ongoing revision process of the EU Fisheries Control Regulation (EC 1224/2009)
- Impact on the traceability of seafood
- Opportunity to fix gaps in the current system
- EU contribution to SDG 14.4 in 2020



© OCEANA / LX Boxes with frozen bait from Japan. Harbour of Las Palmas, Canary islands, Spain. January 2008.



Global fish import control schemes

 Evaluation best practices across market states and RFMOs

 Identify significant scope to improve seafood traceability in the EU and globally

 Risk that non-harmonised trade instruments won't prevent IUU fish from entering markets A comparative study of key data elements in import control schemes aimed at tackling illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in the top three seafood markets:

the European Union, the United States and Japan

January 2020















Evaluation of market import controls

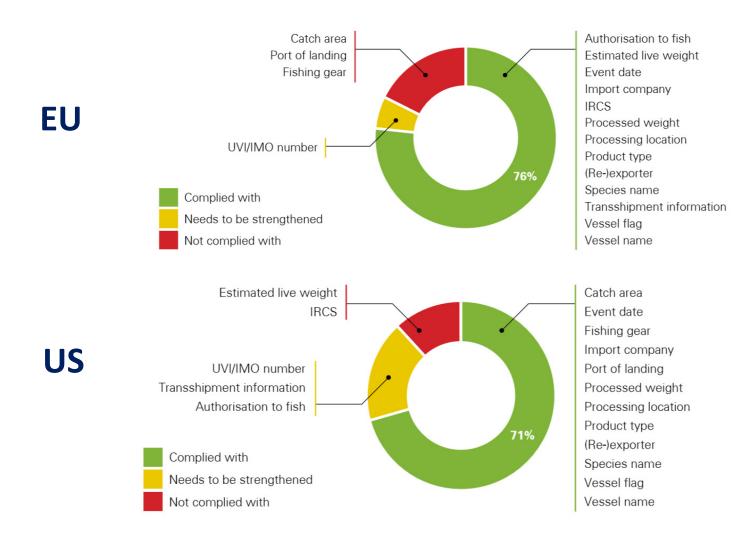
- Successfully tracing seafood products throughout the entire supply chain – who, what, where, when and how
- Three major markets: EU, USA & Japan (relying on RFMO CDS requirements)
- Approximately 64% of the total value of global fish imports

• Best Practice = 17 KDEs





Comparison between EU / US import requirements



• EU is missing critical data on catch area, fishing gear & port of landing



Comparison of different import control schemes

					RFMO & CCAMLR Catch Documentation Schemes				
		Key data element (KDE)	European Union	United States	ICCAT	CCSBT	CCAMLR	IOTC* (Statistical Document)	Additional Information
	wнo	Vessel name							
		Unique vessel identifier (IMO number)							EU: IMO number is required "if issued" by the flag State. US: requests a UVI when available. CCAMLR: the option to provide an IMO number is provided, but not mandatory.
		Vessel flag							
		International Radio Call Sign (IRCS)							
		Information on exporter / re-exporter							ICCAT: only requests company name.
		Identity of import company							
		Product type							
		Species name – ASFIS 3-Alpha Code							
		Estimated live weight (kg)							ICCAT: "weight" is requested without specification. CCSBT: requests the net weight. ICCSB requests the net
	WHERE	Catch area (better defined with a clear distinction between the EEZ and the high seas)							IOTC: require the name of their own catch areas, which does not always distinguish between the EEZ and the high seas.
		Authorisation to fish							US: required if available.
		Port of landing							
		Processing location							
	ном	Fishing gear type or catching method							



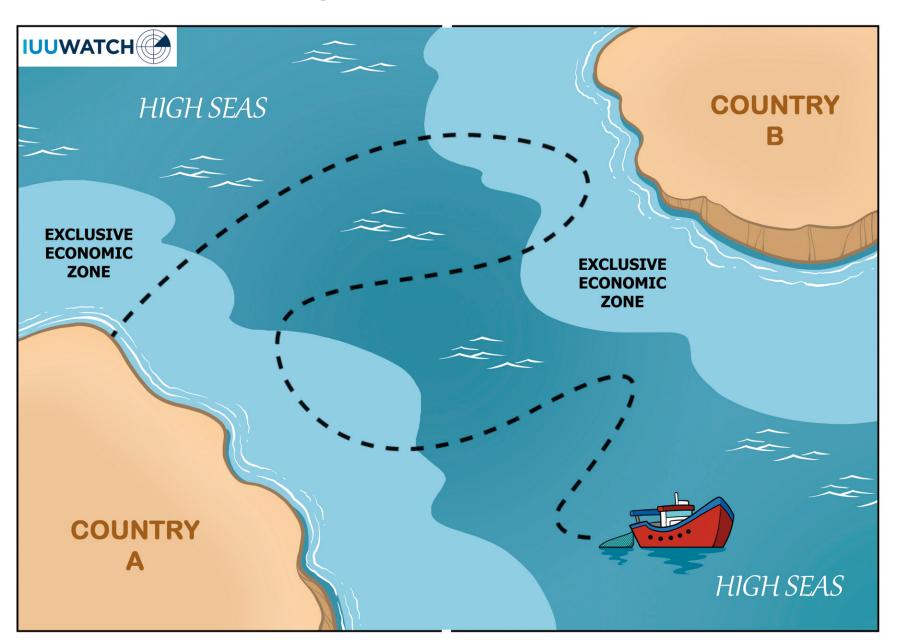
Market state alignment is essential

Statement by DG Mesak Pakdeekong, Department of Fisheries, The Royal Thai Government:

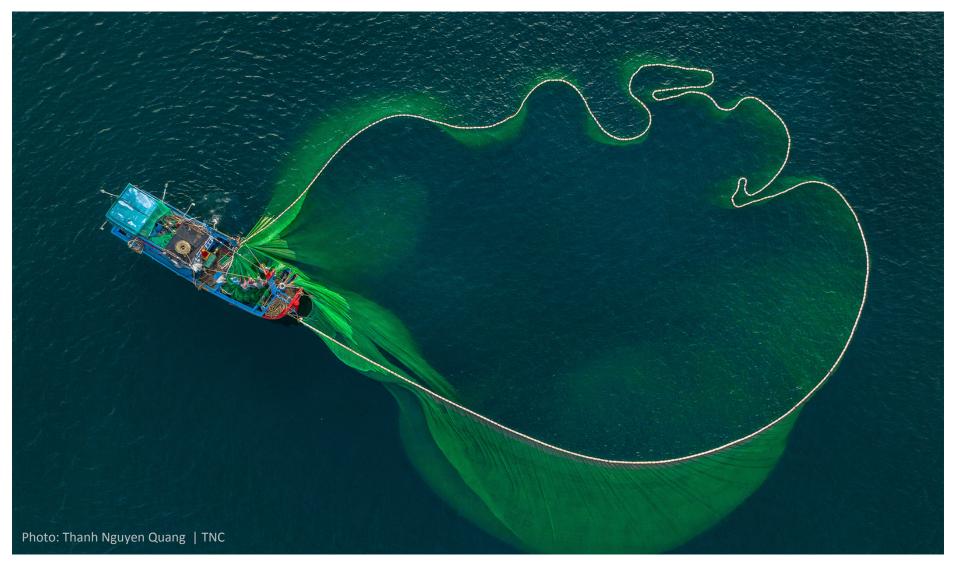
"Thailand believes that the ultimate goal for all nations should be to secure an ethical, legal, and sustainable global seafood industry. This goal can only be accomplished with strong commitments and international cooperation to promote greater transparency and traceability, including through aligned CDS."



Vital missing information: Catch area



Fishing gear & catching method are essential information requirements





Summary & Recommendations

- Import control schemes are essential to improve traceability to prevent IUU seafood from entering markets
- Challenges remain in both global and European seafood traceability
- Global alignment of KDEs between major markets is an effective way to ensure seafood traceability and prevent IUU fish entering the market
- Control Regulation will be instrumental to ensure seafood traceability in Europe and best-practice for other markets, but needs strengthening
- European Parliament have a vital role to improve the proposal on Control Regulation revision and deliver SDG 14.4



