NOAA
FISHERIES

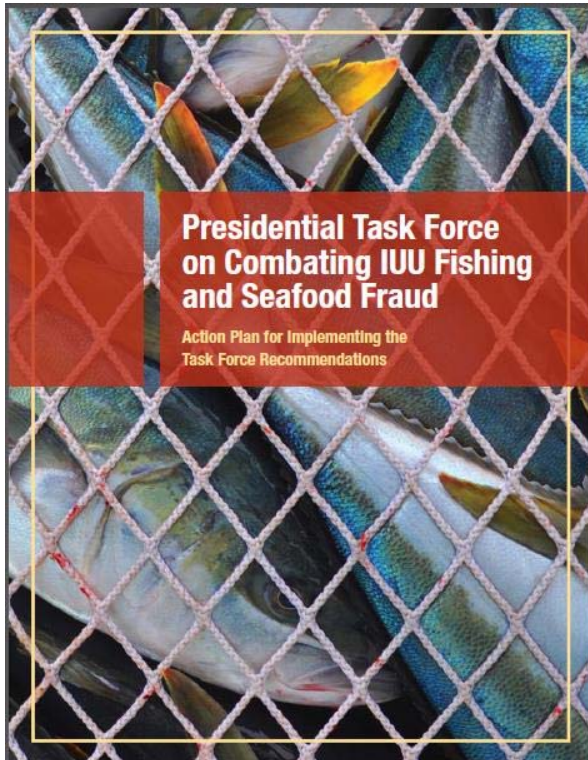International Affairs &
Seafood Inspection

Implementing Recommendations 14 and 15 of the Presidential Task Force Recommendations on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud

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Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud

Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud

Action Plan for Implementing the Task Force Recommendations

- Established under Presidential Memo in June 2014 after the *Our Ocean Conference*

- Co-chaired by NOAA and State Department

- Involves senior-level representatives from 10 federal agencies and 5 executive offices of the President

- Public engagement through Federal Register Notice, public meetings and demarches

- Developed recommendations in December 2014, solicited public input on implementation

- Released Action Plan for implementation in March 2015

- Transitioned into a standing committee of the National Ocean Council for implementation and oversight

Action Plan

The Presidential Task Force's action plan outlines 15 recommendations that are broad in scope and calls on federal agencies to take concrete and specific actions to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud in the seafood supply chain through:
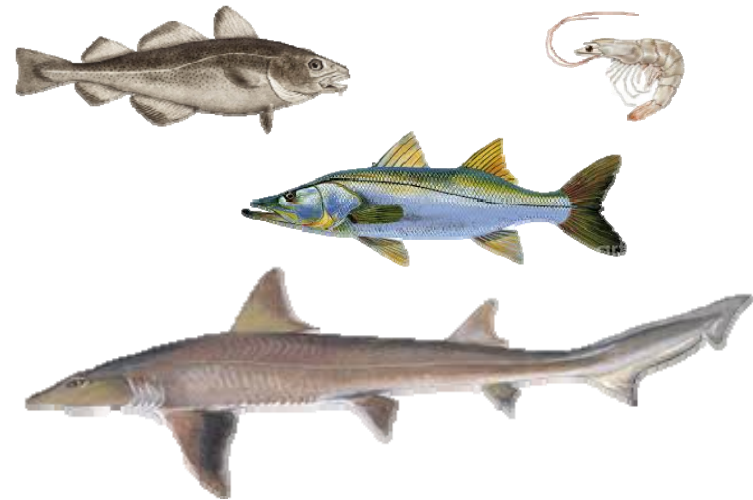
- International governance: combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud at the international level
- Enforcement: strengthening enforcement and enhancing enforcement tools
- Partnerships: creating and expanding partnerships with non-federal entities to identify and eliminate seafood fraud and the sale of IUU seafood products in U.S. commerce
- Traceability: creating a risk-based traceability program to track seafood from harvest/production to entry into U.S. commerce to prevent entry of illegal product into the supply chain

More details at: http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov

Traceability Components & Timeline

<u>Traceability Program</u> (Recommendations 14 & 15):

- Direct the Task Force, with input from U.S. industry and other stakeholders, to identify and develop within six months a list of the types of information and operational standards needed for an effective seafood traceability program to combat seafood fraud and IUU seafood in U.S. commerce.

- Direct the Task Force to establish, within 18 months, the first phase of **a risk-based traceability program to track seafood from point of harvest to entry into U.S. commerce.**

- Principles for identifying at-risk species
- **Draft and final list of at-risk species**
- Minimum standards and necessary data
- International Trade Data System (ITDS)
- Species name and codes (Rec. 10)
- **Traceability rulemaking**
- Information sharing
- Trusted Trader program
- Evaluation and expansion

List of Principles

- Enforcement capability
- Catch documentation scheme
- Complexity of the chain of custody and processing
- Species misrepresentation
- Mislabeling or other misrepresentation
- History of fishing violations
- Human health risks [as a result of mislabeling, species substitution, etc.]

List of At-Risk Species

- Abalone

- Atlantic cod

- Blue crab

- Dolphinfish (Mahi Mahi)

- Grouper

- King crab (red)

- Pacific cod

- Red snapper

- Sea cucumber

- Sharks

- Shrimp

- Swordfish

- Albacore, bigeye, skipjack, and yellowfin tuna

Opportunities for Public Input

- ✓ Species at-risk principles webinars and written comments

- ✓ Data and standards comments

- ✓ Draft principles and species at-risk comments

- ❑ Proposed rule on traceability implementation comments

- ❑ Trusted Trader comments

Beyond 2016

- Traceability rule published by **August 2016** in order to be effective by **September 2016**.

- **December 2016 Report:**
    - Program evaluation and recommendations for expansion
    - If unable to expand program, why?
    - Timeframe to advance objective of expansion
    - Update list of at-risk species
    - Identify additional authorities to improve implementation
    - Recommendations for providing traceability information to the consumer

Hot Topics and Challenges

- Budget and human capital

- Scope of traceability program

- Trade agreements

- Policy implications

- Enforcement authorities

- Implementation mileposts

- Program sustainability and continuous improvement

Questions?

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/iuu/taskforce.html

Role of ITDS in Traceability Enforcement

- Streamline exporting and importing requirements through electronic reporting
- Improve data sharing and coordination between enforcement agencies
- Identify and stop shipments of illegally harvested seafood faster and more effectively
- Critical data portal for traceability of U.S. seafood imports

CURRENT FLOW OF INFORMATION

SINGLE WINDOW VISION

Today, traders must submit the same information to multiple agencies, multiple times through processes that are largely paper-based and manual.
THE SINGLE WINDOW WILL STREAMLINE THIS PROCESS.