NOAA FISHERIES

Office of International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce

U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program

Public Webinar Series
Spring 2024
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SIMP Webinar Agenda

- Welcome
- SIMP Overview
- GSDS Overview
- Comprehensive Review Update
- Key Questions for Consideration
- Public Feedback, Q&A
- Closing Remarks

Species/ Species Groups Covered by SIMP

Species*

Atlantic Cod
Blue Crab (Atlantic)
Dolphinfish (Mahi Mahi)
King Crab (Red)
Pacific Cod
Red Snapper (Northern)
Swordfish

Species Groups*

Abalone
Grouper
Sea Cucumber
Sharks
Shrimp
Tunas (Albacore, Bigeye, Bluefin, Skipjack, Yellowfin)

**Includes more than 1,100 unique species.*

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Harvest & Landing Data Reported to SIMP

Data reported should identify each harvest event, landing, and the details of first recipient for the product upon U.S. import. U.S. importers are required to report the:

- Species
- Type of harvest (e.g., wild-capture, farm)
- Country of harvest
- Gear type
- Landing date
- Product form (e.g., whole)
- Authorization to fish or run aquaculture operate
- Name and flag state of harvesting vessel
- Vessel Country of Registry
- Unique vessel identifier (if applicable)
- Harvest weight at landing
- Country of first landing, delivery location, and/or place of transshipment
- First recipient to which the fish was landed or delivered (name, address, and entity role, such as the buyer or processor)

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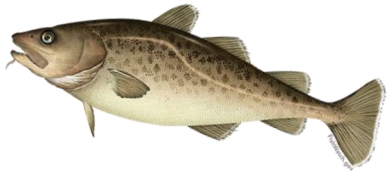
SIMP Requirements



The U.S. importer is required to:

Obtain an NOAA Fisheries International Fisheries Trade Permit (IFTP)

Report certain harvest and landing information

Retain chain of custody records for two years

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Harvest & Landing Records Required by SIMP

Chain of custody records should identify the product, any transformations, and each custodian at every step along the supply chain to U.S. import.

Harvest/ Landing
- Fishing License
- Catch Certificate
- Fish Ticket

Processing
- Daily Production Log
- Finished Packaging Label

Shipping
- Bill of Lading
- Cold Storage Receiving Ticket

Storage
- Cold Storage Receipt
- Packing Log

Export to U.S.
- Packing List
- Invoice
- Mate's Receipt

Above records are examples of a typical supply chain.

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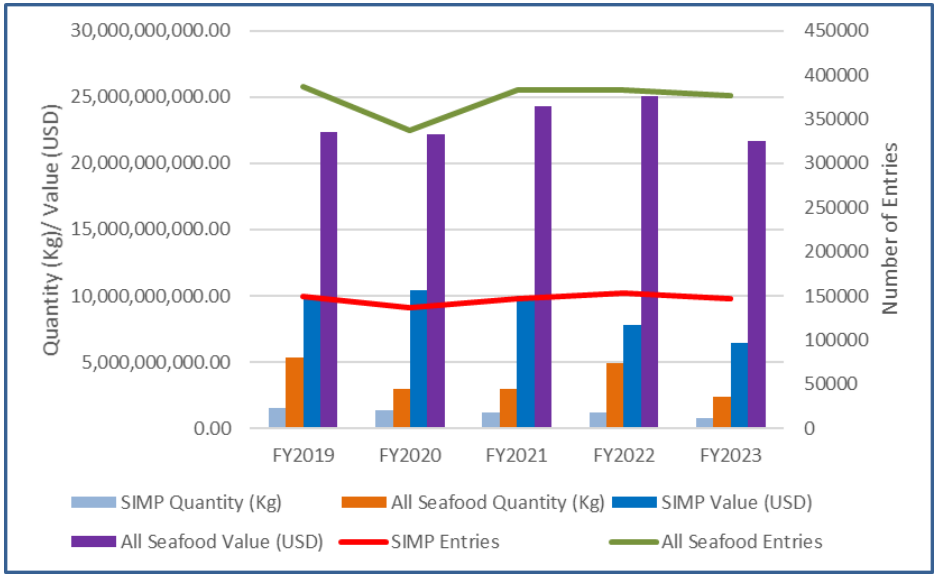
U.S. Seafood Imports (FY 2023)



All seafood imports	SIMP imports
2.4B KG	773M KG
$21.7B	$6.5B
377,000 entries	147,000 entries

Global Seafood Data System

Objective: Support Legitimate Trade while Deterring IUU Fishing

We seek to achieve these goals by:

1) automating reporting and analytics

2) recognizing risk by identifying trends, anomalies, and potential trade monitoring issues.

GSDS Project Timeline

2021	2022	2023	2024
Phase I: Demonstration Project Successful	**Phase II: Development Began**	**Completed the Reporting and Analysis Module**	**Implement the Automated Screening for all SIMP entries**

Functional Impacts

Respond to Policy Priorities	• Risk flags can integrate additional NOAA and external data sources, as appropriate
Integrate Insights from Historical Trends	• Risk flags can steer audits away from historically compliant policy categories and towards higher risk entries
Enable Future Capabilities	• Integrate the analytic environment with the audit selection process enables future AI/ML capabilities

Key Questions for Consideration

1. What are the key risk factors – species, nations, market share, labor standards, others – that should be considered?
2. How do we feasibly use these risk factors to identify what we want to focus on when seeking to prevent access to the U.S. market? How can we combine this with a broader deterrent effort?
3. What are the critical elements of an effective accountability system for fishery imports within a nation and government?
4. How can we leverage engagement with other governments to deter imports of IUU fish and fish products that harm natural resources, compete with well-managed fisheries, and do not follow fair labor standards, through import accountability?