

**NOAA
Fisheries:**

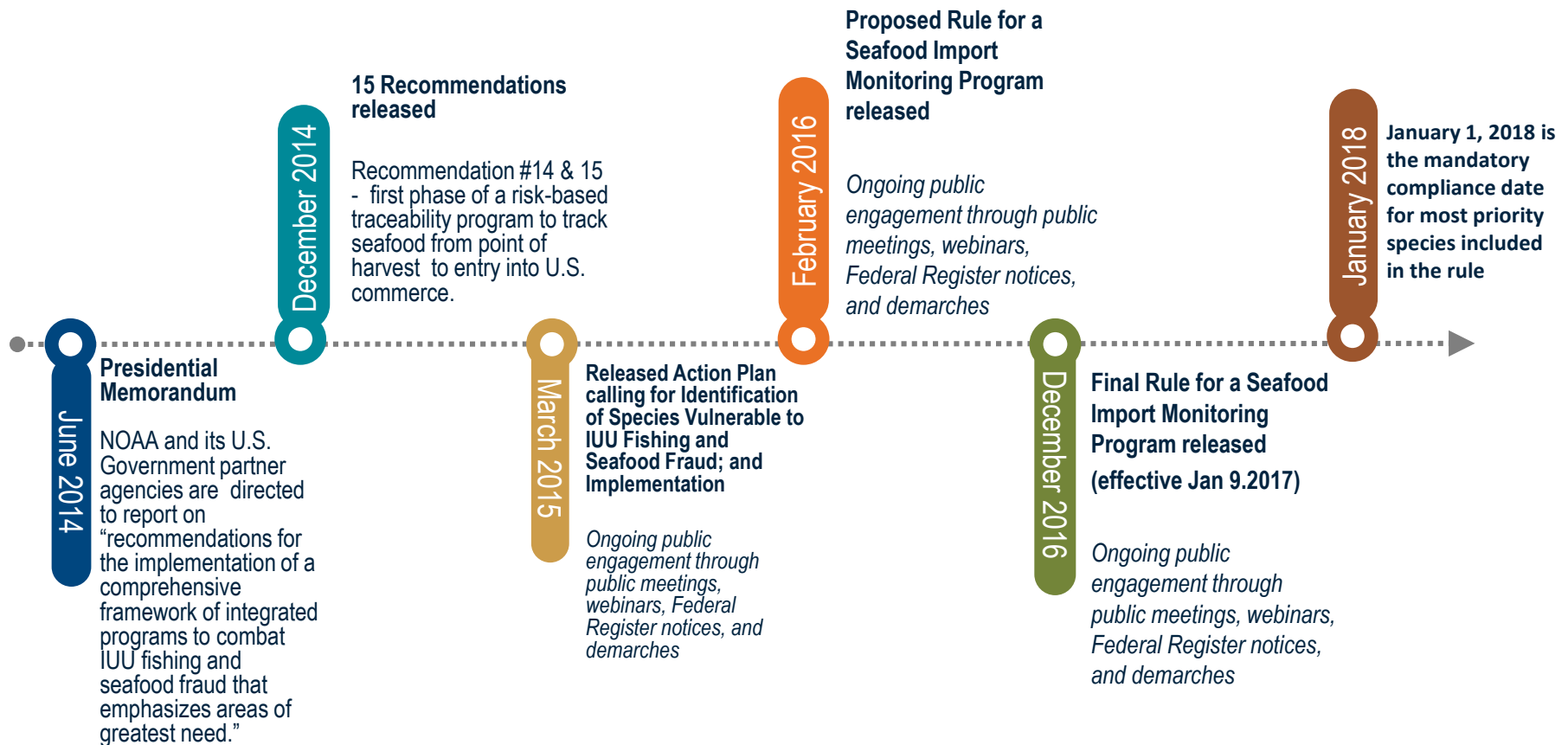
**Seafood
Import
Monitoring
Program**



Task Force to Combat IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud

Driving Factors for U.S. Action

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and seafood fraud threaten valuable natural resources that are critical to global food security and put law-abiding fishers and seafood producers, here in the U.S. and abroad, at a disadvantage.





About the Seafood Import Monitoring Program

The Seafood Import Monitoring Program establishes permitting, data reporting and recordkeeping requirements for the importation of certain priority fish and fish products that have been identified as being particularly vulnerable to IUU fishing and/or seafood fraud.

Key Points You Should Know :

1. The rule establishing the Seafood Import Monitoring Program applies only to seafood *entering the U.S.* from a foreign country. The importer of record will be required to keep records regarding the chain of custody of the fish or fish product from harvest to point of entry into U.S.
2. The data collected will allow these priority species of seafood to be traced from the point of entry into U.S. commerce back to the point of harvest or production to verify that it was lawfully harvested or produced.
3. The collection of harvest and landing information for these priority seafood species will be accomplished through International Trade Data System (ITDS) reporting.
4. The information collected under this program is confidential.
5. The rule also applies to *re-imported product of priority species* originally harvested in the U.S.

Seafood Import Monitoring Program: Information to be Collected/Reported

Harvesting or Producing Entity

- Name and flag state of harvesting vessel(s)
- Evidence of authorization to fish (permit or license number)
- Unique vessel identifier (when available)
- Type(s) of fishing gear used
- Name(s) of farm or aquaculture facility

13 PRIORITY SPECIES

- * Abalone
- ✓ Atlantic cod
- ✓ Blue crab (Atlantic)
- ✓ Dolphinfin (Mahi Mahi)
- ✓ Grouper
- ✓ King crab (red)
- ✓ Pacific cod
- ✓ Red snapper
- ✓ Sea cucumber
- ✓ Sharks
- * Shrimp
- ✓ Swordfish
- ✓ Albacore, bigeye, skipjack, bluefin and yellowfin tuna

Fish – What, When and Where

- Species of fish – Aquatic Sciences Fishery Information System (ASFIS) number
- Landing date(s)
- Point(s) of first landing
- Name of entity(s) to which the fish was landed or delivered
- Product form(s) at time of landing including quantity and weight of product
- Area(s) of wild-capture or aquaculture harvest

Importer of Record

- Name, affiliation and contact information
- NOAA Fisheries issued international fisheries trade permit (IFTP) number
- Importer of record is responsible for keeping records regarding the chain of custody (above)
- Information on any transshipment of product (declarations by harvesting/carrier vessels, bills of lading)
- Records on processing, re-processing, and commingling of product

Information You Should Know

- **January 1, 2018** is the mandatory compliance date for most priority species listed in the rule, with *shrimp and abalone compliance phased in at a later date.
- NOAA Fisheries is continuing outreach and engagement of U.S. importers, foreign trading partners, and international seafood producers
 - IUU and Seafood Fraud Taskforce web portal - www.iuufishing.noaa.gov
 - Compliance and Implementation Guides, Fact Sheet, Model Catch Certificate Forms
 - Additional public webinars added in 2017
- For questions related to requirements of the SIMP, contact NOAA Fisheries' Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection, Celeste Leroux, Celeste.Leroux@noaa.gov
- For questions related to the use of the Automated Commercial Environment, ITDS, contact NOAA Fisheries' Office of Science and Technology, Dale Jones, Dale.Jones@noaa.gov