

Differences Between CCSBT's Paper-Based CDS and ICCAT's eBCD

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CCSBT's CDS versus ICCAT's eBCD

SIMILARITIES

- Both systems:
 - Capture information from catch to at least first point of sale
 - Capture information for only 1 high-value tuna species
 - Include tuna harvested from farms
 - Have no special circumstances for artisanal fisheries
 - Do not record releases, discards and recreationally caught bluefin
 - Do not require that the CDS is used for trade of fish parts such as eyes, roe, guts, tails
 - Require CDS documents to be validated and/or certified
 - Allow and record in-port transshipments
 - Were/are funded from the Commission's budget (+ voluntary contributions - ICCAT)

CCSBT's CDS versus ICCAT's eBCD: Differences

- The main difference is that the CCSBT's system is paper-based whereas ICCAT's eBCD is an electronic CDS
- Therefore, the two systems are not directly comparable

CCSBT's CDS versus ICCAT's eBCD: Differences

CCSBT Paper-Based CDS	ICCAT eBCD
Paper-based CDS	Electronic CDS (eBCD)
Many manual processes e.g. for data entry and data reconciliation, discrepancy checking and communicating with Members about issues	Many automated processes e.g. no data entry required by the Secretariat, automated checks and alerts built in such as for monitoring catch against allocation and any over- catches, as well as automated cross-checking of other information
Tagging of every 'whole' SBT is mandatory	Tagging of every Bluefin tuna is not mandatory
Authorised at-sea transshipments occur and are recorded in the CDS	At-sea transshipments are not permitted and therefore are not recorded in the CDS
There are no joint-Member fishing operations nor transfer of live tuna between Members so these events are not part of the CDS <i>(CDS allows live transfer between farms belonging to the same Member – occurs rarely)</i>	The eBCD allows for and records joint-Member fishing operations and transfer of live tuna between towing vessels, traps and farms. Never between catching vessels.
The CDS tracks product flow from catch to the first point of sale (domestic or export markets), and any exports after domestic landing and Member re-exports	The CDS tracks product flow from catch to first domestic landing/sale and/or to last import, and then is optional for any further points along the supply chain

CCSBT's CDS versus ICCAT's eBCD: Differences

CCSBT Paper-Based CDS	ICCAT eBCD
<p>The CDS application was built in-house and is managed by the Secretariat</p>	<p>The eBCD was built by an external contractor and is currently maintained by an external contractor (but it is planned to be handed over to the ICCAT Secretariat)</p>
<p>Low-cost for initial build/maintenance:</p> <p><i>Build cost was approx. 75% of 1 Secretariat staff member's hours over 6-8 months, and approx. 10% of hours thereafter</i></p> <p><i>Minor software costs – most software is free</i></p>	<p>High-cost to build and maintain:</p> <p><i>The annual cost depends very much on the changes required to the system each year. With respect to the handover of the project to the Secretariat, the Secretariat is fully aware that initial costs during this transition period will be very high.</i></p>
<p>Uses a high proportion of total Secretariat personnel resources annually:</p> <p><i>Involves 10-20% of Data Manager's hours/year + 20-25% of Compliance Manager's hours/year + casual data entry person + casual compliance assistant</i></p> <p><i>(there are 4 professional CCSBT staff members)</i></p>	<p>Uses a much lower proportion of total Secretariat personnel resources:</p> <p><i>Since the electronic BCD was introduced, the Secretariat works more as a liaison between the system users and the Support team or their respective CPC administrators. Some casual paper-based BCD management occurs.</i></p>