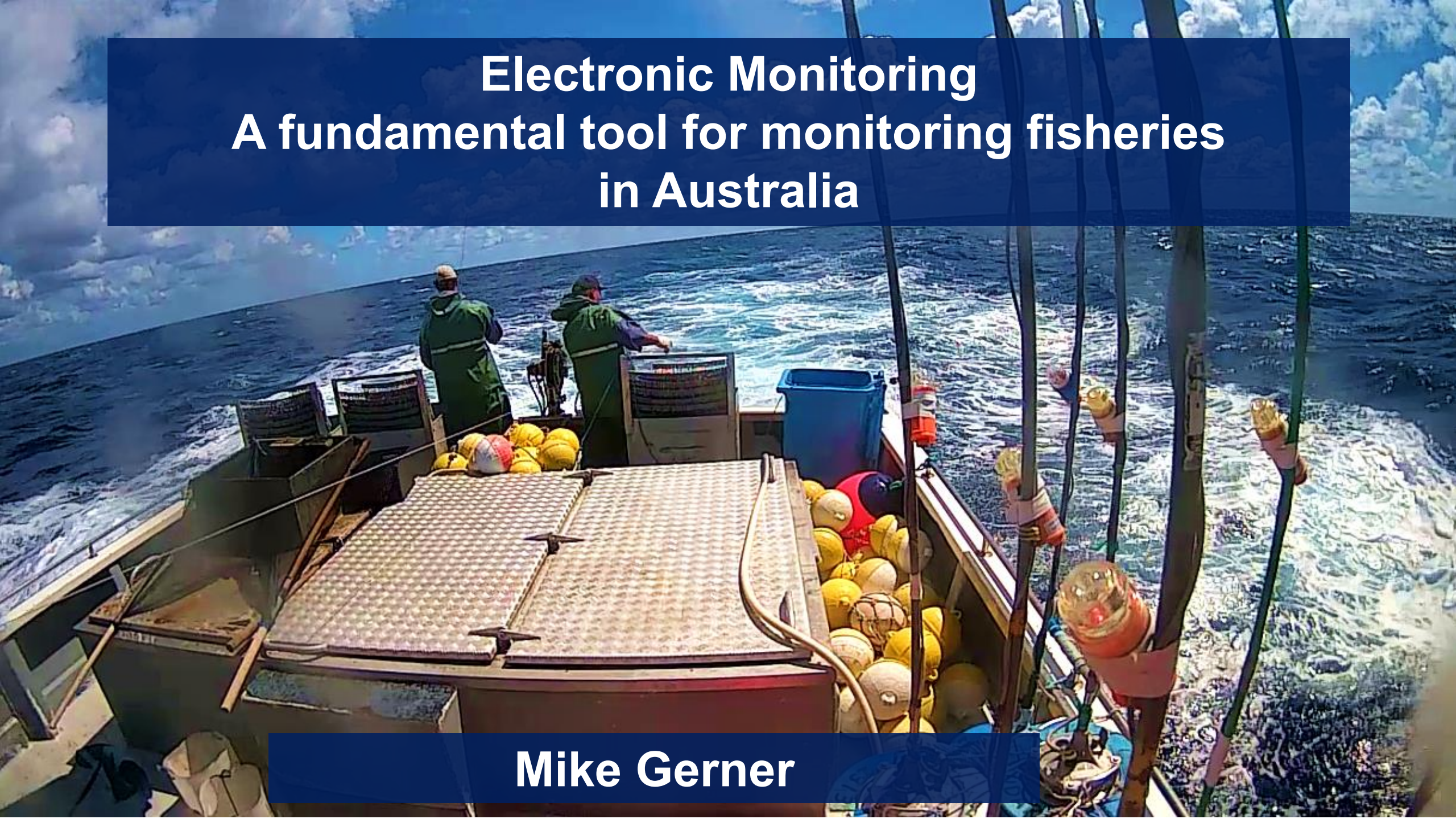
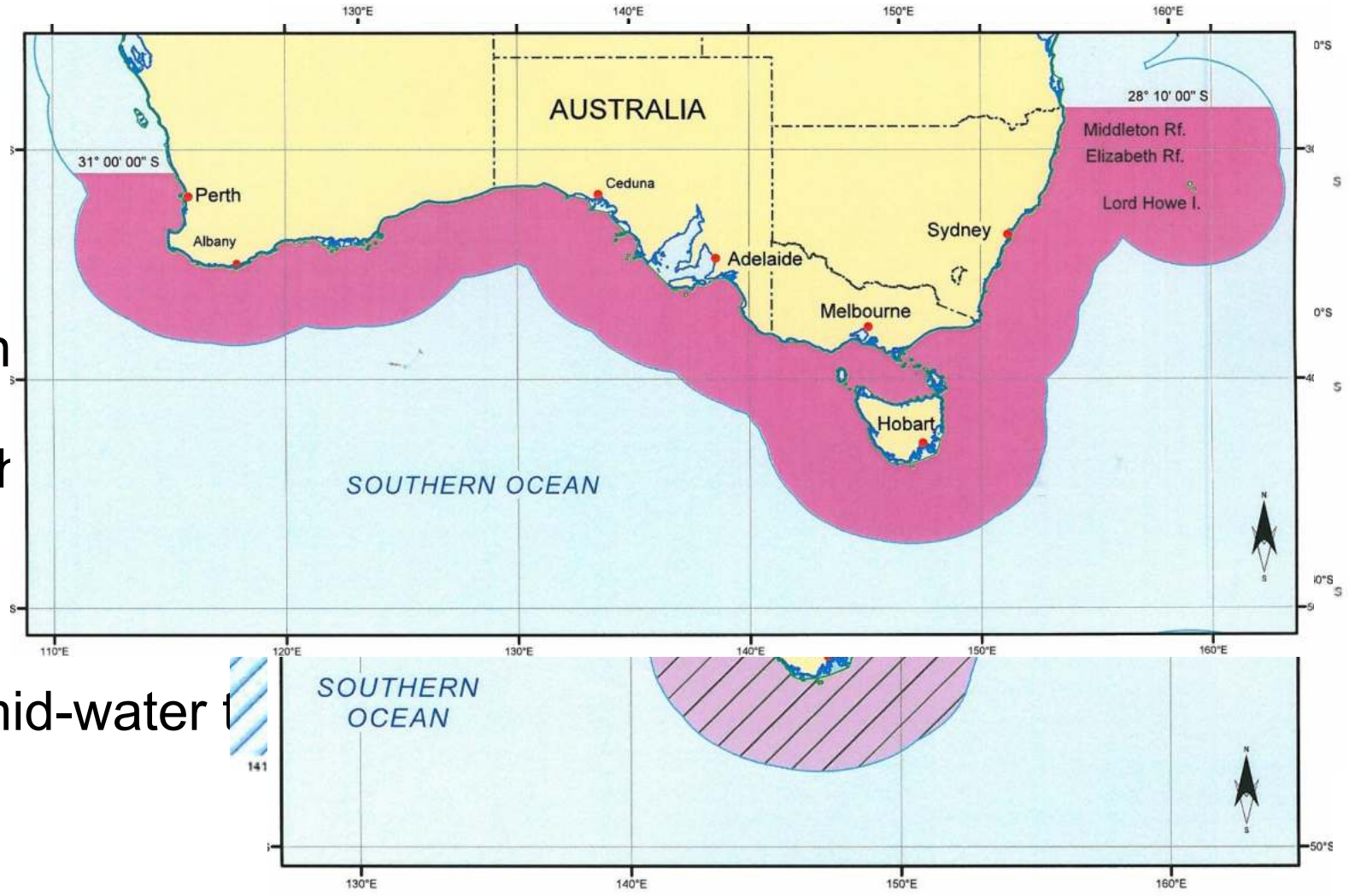


Electronic Monitoring
A fundamental tool for monitoring fisheries in Australia

Mike Gerner

Electronic Monitoring in Australia

- Four Australian fisheries
  - Eastern Tuna and Billfish
  - Western Tuna and Billfish
  - Gillnet Hook and Trap
  - Small Pelagic Fishery (mid-water t



What data do we need?

- Where fish are being caught
- When
- What
- How

Is the information robust and reliable
Is it cost effective

What tools do we have available?

- On-board observers
- Crew based sampling
- Logbooks
- Port sampling
- VMS
- Compliance
- **Electronic Monitoring**

Benefits

Improved data quality

- Combined with e-logs, near real time high quality data

Auditable

- Can be viewed by more than one person
- Less susceptible to corruption

Improved compliance and risk assessments

- Can be used as evidence for prosecution, or
- Intelligence to better focus other compliance assets

Benefits (cont.)

Understand and regulate handling practices

- Sea turtle handling guidelines
- Release of live sharks

Reduced health and safety risks

- Observers
- Deck crew

What are the opportunities?

Fishing Industry

- Access to current and new markets
- Continued access to grounds to catch the fish
- Individual accountability

Regulator

- Robust
- Scalable
- Cost effective

Consumer

- Confidence in seafood

Future role of electronic monitoring

- Role in seafood traceability
- Supporting social licence/ certification
- Biological data collection
- Support crew based monitoring
- On-board workplace safety monitoring
- Options for new approach fisheries management

Future Challenges

1. Support technological advancement

Image Recognition

2. Managing data access and privacy
3. Standards for data and hardware
4. Supporting wider adoption